

The EDITH *and* LORNE PIERCE
COLLECTION *of* CANADIANA



Queen's University at Kingston

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TOWNSHIPS WEST OF SECOND INITIAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE I.

1. *Outlines.*—North and west—rolling prairie, with a black gravelly loam soil; class 1. There is a large marsh in the west of Section 31, and small ones occur on nearly every section, but the land is generally dry and there is no wood.—*T. S. Gore*, 1881.

The east is undulating and broken, and the south is rolling; class 2 all round. Water is scarce, generally. There is a creek on Section 4. There is no wood.—*W. Pearce*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie, broken by occasional ravines. The soil generally is good, although stony in places. Water is abundant and good.—*Sinclair and Francis*, 1881.

2. *Outlines.*—North and east—generally all rolling prairie, with a fair, class 2 soil. The Souris River crosses the north of the township by a circuitous route, and along its course there are numbers of ravines entering the valley. In several places along the river there are elm and maple trees, and in some of the adjoining ravines there is small poplar. The width of the river is about 35 yards. Across Section 34 there flows a creek, fringed with poplar and willow.—*W. Pearce*, 1880.

The country along the west line is mostly rolling prairie, with a black gravelly loam soil; class 1. Section 30, however, lies within the valley of the Souris River, which is over a mile in width and wooded along the bottom with maple, oak, poplar and elm. The stream varies from 50 to 100 feet wide. The portion of Section 19 adjoining the river valley has also a broken surface, and, together with Section 30, rates class 2.—*T. S. Gore*, 1881.

Sub-division.—This township is composed of prairie, with a good many hay meadows, and is suitable for agriculture, especially in the southern portion. The north-western and north-eastern corners of the township are somewhat broken by the River Souris and by ravines running from it. The soil is a light clay loam. Water is plentiful and grass very luxuriant. There is a fair supply of wood fit for fuel along the river.—*A. L. Poudrier*, 1881.

3. *Outlines.*—The north is prairie, with a few small marshes. Soil, a good black loam. No wood. The west is rolling and undulating. As far south as the middle of Section 18 the land rates class 2, the soil being chiefly gravelly loam, but on Section 31 it is clay loam with a gravelly subsoil. Small marshes occur at intervals along this portion of the line. The balance of the land is stony, dry, and rates class 2. The south is generally rolling prairie, class 3. Toward the east it is very stony. The Souris River is crossed on the west half of Section 1, flowing south, and again near the east limit of 4. flowing north; its average width is 50 yards, and the banks are wooded with oak, ash, elm and poplar.—*T. S. Gore*, 1881.

East—undulating prairie, class 2, with many gravel ridges and hay swamps.—*W. Pearce*, 1880.

Sub-division.—For the most part gently-rolling prairie, much broken on the south by ravines and the Souris River, the banks of which are timbered in patches. The land in the north is much broken with marshes containing deep water. Sandy and gravelly soil; uniformly rated third class.—*J. A. Carbert*, 1881.

4. *Outlines.*—North—undulating prairie, with numerous small ponds and marshes. Soil, a brownish clay loam, over clay. Excepting the eastern half of Section 36 and the western parts of 34 and 31, which rate class 2, the land is all class 1. On the portion of 36 aforesaid is a creek 5 feet wide flowing south.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

West—rolling prairie, with numerous small marshes and a dark gravelly loam soil. The land rates class 2, excepting the northern portions of 6, 7, 18 and 30, of which the last is class 3 and the rest class 1.—*T. S. Gore*, 1881.

East—undulating prairie with some gravel ridges and hay swamps. The land rates class 2. There is no wood.—*W. Pearce*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Open prairie, with clay soil; broken by gravelly knolls and a number of sloughs and pondholes.—*P. Burnet*, 1881.

5. *Outlines.*—Rolling prairie, with numerous grassy marshes and ponds. The soil is a dark loam, mixed in places with gravel, and is well adapted to the growth of cereals. South Antler Creek courses, north to south, along the centre of the township, and is a beautiful stream of clear water, about 7 yards wide and 2 feet deep. The north-west corner is crossed by Moose Mountain Creek, which is 35 yards wide and flows south in a low valley about a mile wide; water excellent. Near by is an old cart trail from Fort Ellice. The land rates class 1 to the end of this section, and from thence it is chiefly rolling prairie, with a good soil, and rates classes 1 and 2, until the South Antler Creek is reached. East of this is undulating prairie; soil, clay loam; class 1. Hay marshes and wet meadows occur at intervals all along the line. There is a large wet marsh on Section 32. West it is rolling prairie, with many small meadows and marshes. Soil, a rich dark clay loam, class 1.—*T. Fawcett*, 1881.

East—rolling, level and undulating prairie, class 2 throughout. Hay swamps occur on every section, except 12. There is no wood.—*W. Pearce*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Prairie sufficiently undulating for drainage; capital soil and abundance of good water from Moose Mountain Creek, which runs through the township.—*J. Warren*, 1881.

6. *Outlines.*—For the first 3 miles, going west, on the north line, the land consists of rolling prairie, with a good soil, a little stony in places; class 1. Section 33 is crossed by South Antler Creek, and rates class 2. This stream averages 20 feet in width, 3 feet in depth, and flows south through the township. It is a beautiful

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stream of clear water. On Sections 32 and 31 the land rates classes 1 and 2, the surface being rolling, undulating and broken prairie. The latter section is crossed by an old cart trail from Fort Ellice. There are many wet meadows. On the west line for the first 4 miles, going south, the surface is rolling and undulating prairie, with a dark, loamy soil; class 1. From thence it is more or less broken by the valley of Moose Mountain Creek, which stream enters the south half of Section 7, from the west, and flows southward through Section 1, its width being 35 yards where the line crosses. The soil has an admixture of gravel, and the land rates classes 1 and 2. Wet meadows occur on all the sections except 19 and 30. No wood.—T. Fawcett, 1881.

East—rolling prairie, with numerous gravelly ridges and hay swamps; class 2. No wood.—W. Pearce, 1880.

Sub-division.—All open prairie, except some small patches covered with silver poplar scrub. A few large ponds; water good. There is some very good hay land. Soil—clay and sandy loam, with clay and sand subsoil, and some limestone gravel; second class.—D. C. O'Keeffe, 1881.

7. *Outlines.*—The surface, as seen from the outlines, is all rolling prairie, with numerous large ponds. The land rates either classes 1 or 2, as follows: The three western sections on the north boundary rate class 1 and the remaining three class 2. The line is twice crossed by a creek of good water flowing south, on the central parts of Sections 31 and 35 respectively. On the former the stream is 12 feet wide, 1 foot deep, and has a current of about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile per hour; on the latter the width is 16 feet, depth $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, current $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles per hour. Two or more large ponds occur on every section, excepting 31 and 34. Along the west there is an excellent soil, class 1 throughout. On Section 19 is a creek of good water, 10 feet wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, current 1 mile an hour. Two large ponds are crossed on Section 31 and two more on Section 7.—C. E. Wolff, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling and level prairie, well watered by several small running streams. The soil is a rich, black, sandy loam.—S. Brodie, 1882.

8. *Outlines.*—North—undulating prairie, with a good farming soil, and having scattered bluffs of poplar and a number of good hay marshes. A number of fine rivulets run across the line. On the tops of the elevations the soil is mixed with gravel and surrounded with some scattered boulders. The rating is class 2. The line is crossed by a creek in Section 32 and by another in 34. Both creeks flow south, and are about 6 feet wide and 18 inches deep. Their water is good and clear, and current rapid.—O. J. Klotz, 1881.

West—rolling prairie, with numerous large ponds. The land is all class 1, except the north half of Section 18 and the south part of 19, which rate class 2. Near the southern limit of 31 is a small creek of good water, flowing east. East—rolling prairie, with numerous large ponds; class 2. An old cart trail crosses Section 12. No wood.—C. E. Wolff, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, covered with spear grass. The soil is a sandy loam. There are a few bluffs of willows and small poplars, and occasional creeks and ponds.—*J. Stewart, 1881.*

9. *Outlines.*—Along the north boundary it is low, wet prairie, with hay swamps and clumps of small poplar and willows. The soil is a fair sandy loam, class 2, except in the centre where it is poor and light, and in the west where it is gravelly. The Wood Mountain cart trail crosses Section 33. The east half of the township is fair sandy loam, with a clay subsoil in places. The west half is broken by marshes and small ponds, with poplar bluffs. Soil, sandy.—*Milner Hart, 1881.*

East—rolling prairie, with stony ridges and frequent ponds of water; timber burnt; soil, a sandy loam, light in places, and generally class 2.—*A. C. Webb, 1879.*

South—good farming country; with a number of hay marshes; some scattered poplar and a few fresh water streams flowing south.—*O. J. Klotz, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie. Large timber was found only on Sections 30 and 31. In the rest of the west half there are numerous bluffs of poplars, in the east half none of any consequence. There are two fresh streams, supplied by surface water, in the north-west portion of the township; but the water found in ponds was putrid. The land, which is desirable for settlement, is not stony, although there is to be found some limestone, which produces, when burnt, a good quality of lime. The soil is very good, being a loam, with a clay subsoil; uniformly first class—*Jas. A. Macmillan, 1881.*

10. *Outlines.*—North—White Bear Creek, a fine rapid-running stream, crosses the north-west. Soil, gravelly in the east and a fair sandy loam in the west, averages class 2 all round. The surface is slightly undulating, with small clumps of poplar and some grass swamps. Generally, the east half of the township is rolling prairie. The soil is a fair sandy loam, on a clay subsoil in places. The west half is broken by ponds and marshes and scattered with poplar bluffs. The soil is sandy.—*M. Hart, 1881.*

East—undulating prairie; frequent pools of water; soil, a light sandy loam; class 2.—*A. C. Webb, 1879.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, broken by small ridges, poplars and willow bluffs. Over one-third is marshy and, with the exception of Sections 6, 7, 8, 17 and 18, only suitable for grazing, for which it would do splendidly. There is plenty of small poplar suitable for fencing and, in the south-west corner some of large growth. The soil is sandy, in some places having a clay subsoil; chiefly second and third class.—*L. G. Garon, 1881.*

11. *Outlines.*—North-east and west—the north-eastern portion is densely wooded with poplar and scrub, among which there is a quantity of large timber suitable for building. This bush extends westward for about 3 miles and southward as far as the south branch of the Pipestone Creek, which crosses Section 13, flowing north-east. There is an excellent mill site near this point. The

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Townships West of Second Initial Meridian.—Range I.

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balance of the township consists of rolling prairie, with a few poplar bluffs. The soil is first-class. The western part is well watered by ponds and creeks. A fine stream of good fresh water, about 2 feet deep, flows south-easterly across Section 18. The land is well adapted either to farming or grazing.—*J. G. Sing, 1881.*

East—rolling land, occasional swamps; heavy poplar bush and scrub; soil, a sandy loam; class 1. Pipestone Creek crosses Sections 12 and 13; good water, but very shallow.—*A. C. Webb, 1879.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, of dark clay loam. There is a good deal of marsh land, which could be easily drained; sufficient timber for the requirement of settlers; well adapted for cattle raising.—*Jno. McAree, 1881.*

12. Outlines.—The north is rolling prairie; first class land; excellent for farming or grazing purposes; soil a clay loam with some sand. Frequent bluffs of poplar and scrub along an interval of about 8 miles, extending westward from the middle of Section 35. Ponds and marshes occur all along the line. Along the east line there are stony ridges and ravines, occasional swamps, thick willow and poplar scrub, and dead, fallen and burnt trees. Soil, a light sandy loam; class 2.—*A. C. Webb, 1879.*

West, east and south—in the south-eastern portion of this ship is solid poplar woods and dense scrub. The balance is rolling prairie, with an excellent soil, consisting of 6 to 24 inches of rich black mould on a subsoil of clay or sandy loam. Well watered by ponds and creeks. Admirably adapted to farming or grazing.—*J. G. Sing, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Chiefly rolling prairie, there being only a few small groves of poplar and some patches of fallen and standing dead timber. On Sections 16 and 17 is a lake with brackish water; but the ponds and marshes generally have good fresh water. Soil, a rich clay loam, mixed with limestone gravel in places; chiefly first class. There are some granite boulders, useful for building purposes.—*E. C. Caddy, 1881.*

13. Outlines.—From the outlines of the township, it appears generally to be gently-rolling prairie, with numerous clumps of small poplar and dense willow, especially along the Pipestone Creek, which runs through a valley from one-quarter to one-half a mile in width and 100 to 150 feet deep, and is crossed by the north boundary on Section 33, and by the east line on 36. The creek is about 5 feet deep and the water is fresh. The bush is of larger growth on the south bank than elsewhere, being about 5 inches in diameter. The soil is a good, dark, sandy loam, and in some parts a clay loam mixed with gravel, both lying on a subsoil of clay. Small ponds and marshes are numerous. The boundaries at Sections 18 and 30 are each crossed by a creek flowing south-east. The east has a clay loam soil, class 2, in the south half, and a rich black loam in the north half, the latter portion being covered with small patches of poplar and willow scrub.—*A. F. Cotton, 1881.*

East—rolling prairie in the north and hilly in the south, with frequent bluffs of scrub and swamps. Soil, a sandy loam; classes 1 and 2. The north branch of Pipestone Creek crosses Section 25. The water is cold and good, slow current and about 2 feet deep. There is another good creek on Section 12, supposed to be Poplar Ridge Creek.—*A. C. Webb*, 1879.

Sub-division.—The centre and easterly portions of this township are well adapted for farming purposes, being fine, level prairie, having an average depth of 10 inches of alluvial soil, with light clay subsoil. Pipestone Creek runs through the north portion, which is much broken in consequence. Another branch of the same creek traverses the southern portion of the township and the south bank thereof is timbered with poplar, suitable for building purposes. Some settlers were squatted in the township at time of survey. They had log houses built and some breaking done.—*J. J. Francis*, 1882.

14. *Outlines.*—North—all open, rolling prairie, with a good clay loam soil; all class 1. There are numerous ponds and marshes in the north-east.—*A. C. Thomson*, 1881.

The south-western portion of this township, which is traversed by the Pipestone Creek, is chiefly woodland. The creek enters on the north half of Section 7, and flows south-easterly through a valley from one-quarter to one-half mile wide and 100 to 150 feet deep, passing out on the eastern half of Section 4. It contains good water. Along its south bank the bush is of larger size than elsewhere. On the east side of the township, and along the west boundary north of the Pipestone, the surface is gently-rolling prairie, with occasional small ponds and marshes. There is some wood on Section 1, a narrow belt of it on 24 and a few small clumps on the south half of 19. The soil is a good, dark, sandy loam, on a clay subsoil generally, but in the west there is a large proportion of clay loam soil, which is class 2 in the south half and class 1 in the north half. In the latter portion there are numerous small ponds and marshes. In the east the soil is, in places, mixed with gravel, and class 2.—*A. F. Cotton*, 1881.

East—rolling land, with swamps and occasional bluffs of poplar and willow scrub. Soil, a light, sandy loam; classes 1 and 2.—*A. C. Webb*, 1879.

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie, traversed by Pipestone Creek and a trail to Fort Ellice. The land is of fair quality, and there is plenty of wood for fuel and fencing. There are a few swamps.—*Alfred Hamel*, 1881.

15. *Outlines.*—Along the north the surface is rolling prairie, with a good clay loam soil; class 1. Eastwards there are numerous ponds and marshes. The surface is all open and rolling, and the soil is a good clay loam; class 2. Along the west there is a good clay loam soil; all class 1. Sections 36 and 25 are somewhat marshy.—*A. C. Thomson*, 1881.

East—rolling land, with occasional gravel ridges; sandy loam soil; classes 1 and 2. Bluffs of poplar and willow scrub. Scattered swamps and poorer soil in south.—*A. C. Webb*, 1879.

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Sub-division.—Rolling prairie; patches of scrub, willow and young poplar; a good deal of swamp. The soil is a sandy loam; it is considered well adapted for settlement.—*Burchill and Davies*, 1881.

16. *Outlines.*—North—undulating country; poplar bluffs; willow scrub and pond holes; soil, class 2.—*Wm. Pearce*, 1881.

West and east—rolling prairie; all good clay, loam soil; class 1 in the west and 2 in the east. Numerous ponds and marshes. Some scattered poplar in the north-east.—*A. C. Thomson*, 1881.

East—rolling prairie; sandy loam soil; class 1. Poplar and willow scrub; some marshes.—*A. C. Webb*, 1879.

East—rolling prairie; good land; class 1. Scattered poplar and willow scrub; occasional small marshes.—*A. L. Russell*, 1876.

Sub-division.—The soil is very rich, but the surface somewhat broken by ponds and water-holes. There is a small quantity of building timber, but most of it is only good for fuel and fencing.—*S. L. Brabazon*, 1882.

17. *Outlines.*—Surface level, with a sandy loam; soil rated second and third class. There is a quantity of second growth poplar from 2 to 8 inches in diameter scattered over the prairie.—*G. U. Ryley*, 1881.

West—rolling with patches of excellent land; but there are a great many willow and grass swamps; scattered poplar bluffs and dense willow.—*T. Kains*, 1881.

East—prairie; good land, all class 1; having a growth of poplar and willow.—*A. L. Russell*, 1876.

Sub-division.—Good farming land; easily cleared; superior soil.—*Dawson and Francis*, 1881–82.

18. *Outlines.*—The Qu'Appelle River, about 90 feet wide, runs easterly in the northern part in a valley about a mile wide. The banks are about 300 feet high, the south bank being thickly wooded. The bottom of the valley is open and level; soil, sandy loam. The balance of the township is sandy loam and has patches of second growth poplar and willow. The surface generally is rolling, but very much cut up by ravines, in which small fresh creeks flow to the river.—*G. U. Ryley*, 1881.

East—the northern two-thirds is in the Qu'Appelle Valley and connecting ravines. The valley is about 450 feet and the river about 5 feet deep. Soil, where not rough and on inclines, is good; class 1.—*A. L. Russell*, 1876.

Sub-division.—Traversed by the Qu'Appelle River, the northern valley of which contains some of the finest land in the country. South of the river the township is covered with scrub, together with some timber large enough for building purposes.—*W. & D. Beatty*, 1881.

- 19A. The north is prairie, partly covered with patches of poplar, willow and hazel scrub. Alluvial soil, a rich loam; subsoil, clay; class 1. Several small creeks and sloughs.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1880.

West—rolling; class 2. Scrub poplar and willow clumps; numerous small ponds and marshes.—*T. Kains*, 1881.

10 Townships West of Second Initial Meridian.—Range L.

Sub-division.—Prairie broken by small hay swamps and poplar clumps.—*W. & D. Beatty*, 1831.

19. *Outlines*.—North—rolling prairie, clay and black loam soils; class 1. Scattered bluffs of poplar and willow. Surface water in fair supply. Little Cut Arm Creek crosses into the township by Section 32 and skirts the boundary in 33, then flows south-east. Along the west the soil is a sandy loam, rather light and gravelly on Sections 24 and 25, but good elsewhere, and a clay loam on Section 1. There are a few bluffs of poplar and patches of willow.—*C. F. Miles*, 1880.

East—prairie, broken in the south by the valley of Little Cut Arm River and connecting gullies, and having a light soil, gravelly on the ridges, and classes 1 and 2. In the north half the soil is class 2, and there are a few bluffs of poplar and numerous small meadows and swamps.—*A. L. Russell*, 1876.

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie, dotted with scattered poplar and willow. The soil is a rich sandy loam, about 12 inches deep. The eastern portion is traversed by Little Cut Arm Creek.—*T. B. Clementi*, 1880.

20. *Outlines*.—The north is rolling and undulating prairie with clay and sandy loam soils, classes 1 and 2. Sections 32 and 31 are poorer and much mixed with gravel. The west is rolling prairie with sandy loam soil, except Section 30, which is clay loam; all class 1. Section 6 has some poplar and is crossed by Little Cut Arm Creek, 3 feet deep.—*C. F. Miles*, 1880.

East—open rolling prairie, gravelly ridges, light soil; class 2. A few scattered poplar.—*A. L. Russell*, 1876.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with scattered poplar and willow. Good hay and water; rather marshy in places. The Battleford trail crosses from Section 12 to Section 30. Little Cut Arm Creek crosses Sections 5 and 6, flowing south. The north-west sections are open.—*T. B. Clementi*, 1880.

21. *Outlines*.—Along the north the soil is generally light with some portions of clay loam. A considerable area is wet and marshy, and covered with islands of poplar and dense willows and underbrush. As appears from the west line the south half is low undulating prairie; the north half is interspersed with islands of poplar and willow, and the whole is cut up by numerous ponds and marshes.—*C. F. Miles*, 1880.

East—open rolling prairie, with a few scattered poplars. The soil is light; class 2. There are some high sandy ridges. Big Cut Arm River crosses Section 24, slow current, good water, 2 feet deep.—*A. L. Russell*, 1876.

Sub-division.—Thickly wooded in a diagonal belt of about three miles wide extending from south-east to north-west. Traversed by Big Cut Arm Creek. Good soil.—*T. B. Clementi*, 1880.

22. *Outlines*.—North—generally knolly prairie, with considerable scrub and small poplar. Owing to the heavy rainfall this season the low places were all covered with water, sometimes 3 to 4 feet deep. Big Cut Arm Creek flows diagonally across the township,

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entering by Section 31, in a valley, the bottom of which is all muskeg. Soil, good black clay loam on the four north-eastern sections, and on the other two lighter and, in some places, gravelly. It is fair farming land, the uneven surface furnishing arable land for either a wet or dry season. There are many clumps of small poplar, suitable for fencing, and some small building timber.—*W. Ogilvie, 1880.*

The west is rolling prairie, the land rising slightly to the banks of Big Out Arm Creek. The soil is generally a light loam, and very well wooded with poplar, chiefly second growth, with dense willow undergrowth. The banks of the creek are very high and the valleys more or less marshy. The best part is in Section 31, which is clay loam, class 1, and is higher and dryer than the rest.—*C. F. Miles, 1880.*

East—fine rolling prairie; soil, light but good; classes 1 and 2. A few poplar bluffs, with willows. Tall grass; good hay.—*A. L. Russell, 1876.*

Sub-division.—Consists of prairie, diversified with bluffs of poplar and marshes; traversed by the Big Out Arm River, which passes through a marsh its whole course through the township. This marsh cannot be crossed, even by unladen animals. Though this may be an obstacle to settlement, the township contains some fair pieces of prairie. There is some heavy brush. Soil, chiefly third-class, with some first and second.—*J. Hill, 1881.*

23 *Outlines.*—North—prairie, with scattered poplar bluffs. The soil is generally a fine and rich gravelly loam, class 1 in the east, and 2 in Sections 31 and 32. The west is similar to the north. All class 1, except Section 31, which is very marshy, and rates class 2. Section 6 is crossed by a cart trail to Quill Lakes, and near the southern limit by Cut Arm Creek, flowing east through a marshy ravine.—*T. Drummond, 1880.*

East—undulating prairie; clumps of poplar; small meadows. Soil, poor, light and gravelly.—*A. L. Russell, 1876.*

Sub-division.—Much broken by marshes and water-holes. Many poplar bluffs and willow brush. The soil is inferior.—*G. B. Bemister, 1880.*

24 *Outlines.*—The north is prairie with scattered poplar bluffs, and a rich clay loam soil, all class 1, except in the east half, where it is a little gravelly and rates class 2. The west is rolling prairie, with a rich clay loam soil, class 1. Bluffs of poplar occur on Sections 6 and 7. In the northern part of the latter is a large marsh, and in the southern part of 19 is another. Sections 30 and 31 are largely overgrown with willow scrub.—*T. Drummond, 1880.*

East—open rolling prairie, soil light, classes 1 to 2. No wood and little water. Some willow scrub on Section 24. Section 36 is crossed by a cart trail.—*A. L. Russell, 1876.*

Sub-division.—Broken land, covered with brush, willow and poplar, and with innumerable small ponds. Inferior soil. Wood very useful for fuel.—*G. B. Bemister, 1880.*

- 25. Outlines.**—The north is prairie with scattered scrub and a rich loamy soil in the east and west, and poor gravelly and swampy in the centre. The west is principally rolling land, more or less covered with thick scrub. Soil, a rich clay loam, class 1. Small marshes are numerous. On Section 19 a few poplar bluffs occur.—*T. Drummond, 1880.*

East—open rolling prairie, soil generally light. The southern half of Section 1 has an excellent soil and rates class 1; Sections 18 and 24 class 2; and the balance of the land classes 1 to 2. No wood or water.—*A. L. Russell, 1876.*

Sub-division.—The land is alternately level and broken, of good quality. There is a good deal of scrub and small poplar, and a quantity of marsh land in this township.—*D. C. O'Keeffe, 1880.*

- 26. Outlines.**—The north is mostly open prairie, with some poplar and willow bluffs. Soil, classes 1 and 2 in the east, and class 1 in the west. East—the surface is principally open, rolling prairie; but the southern half of Section 25 is thinly wooded with heavy poplar and small underbrush, and large patches of willow scrub occur in Sections 1, 86 and 18. Section 24 is low, wet and covered by long grass. The northern halves of Sections 12 and 18 rate class 1; Sections 1 and 36 classes 1 to 2, and the balance of the land class 2.—*A. L. Russell, 1876.*

The west is principally open, rolling prairie. Sections 18, 19 and 30 rate class 3, the two latter being alkaline. Sections 6 and 31 have a gravelly soil and are rated class 2. The former contains several small marshes, and the central part is covered by thick scrub. Section 7 rates class 4, being nearly all marsh.—*T. Drummond, 1880.*

Sub-division.—Level prairie; inclined to be wet towards the south and east. The soil is of fair quality. In the northern part there are a few bluffs of green poplar. The township is well watered with running streams.—*D. C. O'Keeffe, 1880.*

- 27. Outlines.**—The north is level prairie, low, wet and swampy, with poplar and willow bush and scrub; poor land, class 3. Of the the western Sections, 6, 7, 81 and the south half of 30, consist of rolling or level prairie, with a black, sandy loam, class 1, and have a few clumps of willows and small poplars. The balance of the land is generally rolling and more or less covered with bluffs of willows and small poplar; it rates class 2, except in the northern part of Section 18, where there is a large boggy marsh.—*G. C. Rainboth, 1880.*

The country along the east boundary is nearly all covered with low poplar and willow scrub, with occasionally some large, dry poplar and brûlé. On Section 18 the line crosses a creek, about 7 feet wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, flowing east through a swampy valley nearly one-fifth of a mile wide. The land rates classes 1 to 2 throughout.—*A. L. Russell, 1876.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, in some parts low. Clumps of poplar, willow and small marshes. The soil generally is of fair quality, in places very fertile. The south-eastern quarter is

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28. Outlines.—The north and east are more or less covered by brûlé and windfalls, with bluffs of green poplar and willow occurring at intervals. Much marsh or meadow land occurs along the western half of the north line, and on Section 82 are a number of lakes and ponds. The first 4 miles, going west, rate class 1; the 5th mile, classes 1 to 2; and the 6th, class 2. On the eastern line bluffs of heavy poplar occur on Section 12. A deep lake of bad water lies some distance west of the line on the southern half of Section 86. The land rates classes 1 to 2, except on Section 24, where it is class 1, the soil being a good black loam.—A. L. Russell, 1876.

West—rolling or level prairie, with occasional bluffs of poplar and willow, and numerous marshes. There is a large pond in the south of Section 80 and about midway on Section 81 is a creek flowing west. Section 7 and the adjoining half of 6 rate class 1; Section 80 and the adjoining half of 19, class 3, and the balance of the land class 2.—G. C. Rainboth, 1880

Sub-division.—The soil is very rich; but there are numerous lakes and marshes, which somewhat detract from the character of the land for agriculture. There is plenty of timber suitable for building and fencing, except in the south-west quarter.—R. W. Lendrum, 1880 and 1882.

29. Outlines.—Along the north there is much poplar and willow, some brûlé; surface, level; soil, generally a black loam and class 1. A large creek, with a slow current and excellent water, crosses Section 88. The west is rolling or level prairie, with a few scattered willows and poplars in the south. A creek is crossed by the line on Section 7, and a similar one on 80. Small marshes occur at intervals. Sections 31, 18 and the adjoining portions of 7 and 6 rate class 1, and the balance of the land class 2.—G. C. Rainboth, 1880.

Section 36 is level and rates class 1, but is thickly wooded with poplar and scrub; there are occasional open places and many wet marshes or ponds. The balance of the east boundary passes over prairie, with low scrub, brûlé and fallen timber occurring at intervals. The adjoining portions of Sections 24 and 25 are broken by ravines, in which are small creeks running into one main stream, flowing south-easterly. There is some meadow or swampy land towards the south. Section 25 and the south half of 24 rate class 2, and the three southern sections, with the balance of 24, classes 1 to 2.—A. L. Russell, 1877.

Sub-division.—The surface of this township is gently undulating, and almost covered with a growth of poplar, willow and brush. The average depth of alluvial soil is about 12 inches, with a yellowish clay subsoil. Water in the creeks is good and abundant. The poplar in the belts and islands is suitable for building purposes, fencing and fuel. There are many small ponds or lakelets on the western half.—R. W. Lendrum, 1882.

- 30. Outlines.**—The north is rolling country covered with thick willow scrub, class 1. The White Sand River crosses and re-crosses the boundary several times. It has a current of about 2 miles an hour, an average depth of 8 feet and a width of 60 feet. The country along the east boundary is generally pretty thickly wooded with poplar and scrub. Ponds and wet marshes are numerous. The land rates class 1.—*A. L. Russell, 1877.*
- The west is level and rolling prairie, with scattered clumps of poplar and willow. The line is crossed on Section 81 by the White Sand River flowing south-east; its width is 22 yards. On the north half of 18 is a small creek flowing east, and the southern part is crossed by the trail to Fort Pelly. Sections 6, 13 and 19 rate class 1, and the balance of the land class 2. Several marshes occur on Sections 7 and 19.—*G. C. Ratnboth, 1880.*
- Sub-division**—The surface is gently undulating and is overgrown with poplar and willow bushes, and occasional bluffs of poplar wood. The soil is a dark, sandy loam, of an average depth of 12 inches, with a yellowish clay sub-soil. The eastern portion is to a great extent covered with numerous marshes and ponds, and the northern sections are broken by ravines and by the valley of the White Sand River. Steep Creek runs through the southern part of the township.—*R. W. Lendrum, 1882.*
- 31. Outlines.**—The first mile of the east boundary, going north, is on the north side of the valley of White Sand River, and is broken by high ridges and deep valleys covered with scrub and poplar bluffs. North of this the surface is principally rolling prairie, with occasional bluffs of poplar and scrub. The land rates classes 1 and 2.—*A. L. Russell, 1877.*
- 32. Outlines.**—The north is a solid bush country, principally spruce and tamarac, with some poplar, interspersed by many marshes, lakes, ponds and creeks. The soil consists of 5 to 8 inches of alluvium on a subsoil of clay, and the land rates class 3. The first 4 miles of the east boundary, going north, is principally scrubby prairie, with a large bluff of poplar bush in the north of Section 13. The 5th mile is covered with heavy scrub, and in the south is traversed by the Assinaboine River. On the 6th mile is a considerable area of poplar and spruce. A trail to Fort Pelly passes near the line in several places.—*P. H. Dumais, 1893.*
- The land rates classes 1 and 2. The Assinaboine River flows north-easterly through the eastern sections, being from 30 to 85 chains west of the line. One or more wet marshes or ponds occur on all sections. The Qu'Appelle trail passes northwards, near the river, and joins the Ellice and Pelly road on the east side of the line.—*A. L. Russell, 1877.*
- 33. Outlines.**—The country along the east boundary is more or less wooded with poplar, spruce (mostly of large size), willow and some tamarac. The land rates classes 1 and 2. Several ponds and wet marshes occur along the line. The trail to Swan River crosses the boundary.—*A. L. Russell, 1877.*

24. Outlines.—The country along the east boundary, for the first mile or so, going north, is more or less wooded with poplar and spruce, mostly of large size, and is watered by numerous ponds and creeks. After this the land rises rapidly by a succession of high ridges, covered with very large spruce, poplar and some birch. Then the surface is very rough and thinly wooded with large merchantable spruce and poplar. The land generally rates classes 1 and 2 in the south, and class 2 in the north.—*A. L. Russell, 1877.*

25. Outlines.—East—The line crosses Swan River, which pursues a winding south-easterly course through a flat valley about 150 feet deep and 1 mile wide. The soil in the valley is good, and there are a few bluffs of poplar and spruce, with patches of scrub. The width of the river is about 33 yards; water muddy. North of the river the surface is level and thinly wooded with poplar and spruce, much of which is dry. Near the middle, about 12 chains west of the line, is a small lake. Nearly all the land rates class 1.—*A. L. Russell, 1877.*

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF SECOND INITIAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE II.

1. Outlines.—North—the surface is rolling prairie. Section 31 is scattered, on the eastern half, by limestone boulders and, on the western part, broken by the Souris River, which is 50 yards wide and wooded along the banks with a few small elm and ash trees. The soil is gravelly loam on the four western sections and rates class 1; on Section 32 it is sandy loam, class 2 in the east, and class 3 in the west. The western half of 31 rates class 1, and the eastern half class 3. The country along the west line is rated as follows:—Section 6, the southern portions of 7 and 80 and the northern parts of 18, 19 and 31, class 1, and the balance class 2, excepting the north half of 7, which is very broken and stony, and where there is a deep lake, 33 yards wide on the line, extending east and west for some distance. In this vicinity the land rates class 3. The soil is a good clay loam on Sections 18 and 31, gravelly loam on 6 and 7, and on what remains, sandy loam. The surface is generally rolling prairie. The Fort Ellice trail crosses 80. The east has a black, gravelly loam soil, class 1, with small marshes occurring on every section. No wood.—*T. S. Gore, 1881.*

The south is rolling prairie, class 2. Sections 4 and 5 are somewhat stony. The line crosses the Rivière des Lacs (River of Lakes) on the former. The width of water at this point is 514 yards.—*W. Pearce, 1880.*

Sub-division.—Rolling and undulating prairie; excellent agricultural land. The soil is a rich, black mould, very deep and without stones; there is a lake in Sections 4, 5 and 7, containing good water. There is also a fair distribution of small marshes.—*Sinclair and Frances, 1881.*

2. *Outlines.*—The north is principally rolling prairie, with a soil rating class 2. The Souris River crosses on Sections 86 and 82. On the latter section are a number of ravines, with creeks, leading into the river. In Section 83 is a ravine wooded with poplar and a creek flowing north.—*W. Pearce, 1880.*

Section 6 has a broken surface covered with lime-stone and granite boulders, and rates class 8. The rest of the western line is rolling prairie, class 2. The east is rolling prairie, with a gravelly loam soil, class 1; except on Section 25 and the adjoining half of 24 which are broken by the Souris River and its banks, and rate class 2. The river flows south-easterly through the northern part of the former section, is crossed by the line three times toward the south, and then proceeds due east. Its width varies from 50 to 100 feet. The valley of this stream is over a mile wide, and extends across the whole of Section 25. The bottom of it is wooded with maple, oak, poplar and elm.—*T. S. Gore, 1881.*

Sub-division.—The eastern part is rolling prairie, and is suitable for farming purposes. The soil of second class quality. There is a good supply of wood fit for fuel along the Souris. The northern and western portions are very hilly, and broken by the Souris, and by deep ravines. The grass is generally very luxuriant.—*A. L. Poudrier, 1881.*

3. *Outlines.*—The surface of the township, on all the outlines, is principally rolling prairie. On the north, Section 81, the eastern half of 83 and the western portions of 85 and 86, rate class 1. The first and the two last have a black clay loam soil. The balance of the land is class 2, excepting the adjoining portions of 82 and 83 which rate class 4, being stony and broken by the valley of Moose Mountain Creek. This stream crosses the line near the north-west corner of the latter section; its width is 88 yards; current, rapid; course, south. Section 84 has a sandy loam soil, and is crossed on the eastern half by the Ellice trail. The west has a clay loam soil, class 1. Section 19, however, rates 3, and the adjoining half of 30, class 2. There are many small marshes along the central portion of this line. On the east as far south as the middle of Section 13 the land rates class 2, the soil being clay loam with a gravelly subsoil on Section 86, and gravelly loam over the remainder of the interval. A number of small marshes occur along this portion of the line. The balance of the land, in the south, is stony, dry and rates class 3. South—the soil is clay loam. Section 3, the western half of 6 and the semi-sections adjoining the former rate class 1; the balance of the latter, class 2; and the remainder of the land class 3. The line is crossed by the Souris River, on Sections 1 and 5. Its average width is 36 yards, and its banks are thinly wooded. The slopes of the valley are long and gentle and are more or less stony.—*T. S. Gore, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Very rough and much broken by ravines, and also by the Souris River and Moose Mountain Creek, along which streams there is some scrubby timber. Not considered well adapted for settlers. Soil—in places, a black loam, but mostly sandy and gravelly; generally third class.—*J. A. Carbert, 1881.*

4. *Outlines.*—The north is undulating prairie, broken toward the west by a few ravines, and on adjoining portions of Sections 84 and 88, by Moose Mountain Creek flowing south through a stony valley one mile wide. The creek is 88 feet wide at this point, but its average width is about 50 and depth 8 feet; it has a gravel bottom and good water. The land is all class 2, except the east half of Section 82 and the west of 81, where it is class 1. Alluvial soil, a brownish clay loam; subsoil, clay.—*J. McLatchie, 1881.*

The surface, both west and east, is rolling prairie, with a clay loam soil. The west rates class 1. Small marshes at long intervals all along the line. The east has numerous small marshes and a dark gravelly loam soil. The land rates class 1 on the northern portions of Sections 1, 12 and 18, and class 2 everywhere else, except on the north of 25, where it is class 3. Generally the township contains fair land. Moose Mountain Creek runs through the central portion and is a beautiful, clear and rapid stream about 45 feet wide.—*T. S. Gora, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with clay soil; the western half is much broken by ravines and gullies running from two small creeks.—*P. Burnet, 1881.*

5. *Outlines.*—The outlines generally of this township are rolling prairie, with numerous ponds and grassy marshes. The soil is a dark loam, mixed in places with gravel, and is well adapted for the growth of cereals. Moose Mountain Creek courses north to south, down the centre of the township and has several small tributaries. This stream might be utilized for mill sites, as the current is rapid and the banks are high. The north and west have a few deep ravines; soil generally clay loam over clay. The land rates class 1, except on section 31. East—soil, a rich, dark clay loam; class 1. On Section 36 the line is crossed by Moose Mountain Creek, flowing south-west through a valley over a mile wide, the slopes of which are very gentle. The width of this stream is 40 yards; depth, 8 feet; surface velocity, 50 feet per minute; and its water is clear and good. An old cart trail to Fort Ellice is crossed on the north half of Section 25. There is no wood.—*T. Fawcett, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Prairie, sufficiently undulating for drainage; capital soil and abundance of good water from a stream running through the township.—*J. Warren, 1881.*

6. *Outlines.*—The surface is generally undulating and rolling prairie; the soil is good, and the land rates class 1 throughout the north and west. Marshes and meadows occur on every section except 85. The latter is broken by Moose Mountain Creek, which crosses the line on the eastern half, where its course is south-east and its width 66 feet. This stream courses southwards near the eastern boundary. It is clear and rapid with high banks and might be utilized for mill sites. The east, for the first 4 miles going south, has a dark loamy soil, class 1. On the two southern sections it rates classes 1 and 2, being more or less broken by Moose Mountain Creek, in a wide valley with gentle slopes. Wet meadows occur on every section excepting 24 and 25. There is no wood.—*T. Fawcett, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Prairie, mostly undulating. Moose Mountain Creek enters at the northern boundary, near the centre of Section 32, and passes south and east till it leaves the township near its south-east corner. The stream averages 95 feet in width, and the water is very good. Several good mill sites may be selected, and timber could be floated down from Moose Mountain during the spring freshets. The valley of the creek, which is both wide and deep, contains many granite boulders. There are a few small lakes, which contain good water, and also some good meadows. Some silver poplar scrub occurs. Soil—clay and sandy loam, with clay and sand subsoil, and in places, some limestone gravel; generally second class.—*D. C. O'Keefe, 1881.*

7. *Outlines.*—The north is rolling in the east, undulating in the west, and class 1 throughout. There are several large ponds in the eastern half. Moose Mountain Creek winds to and fro across the west line and then proceeds in a south-easterly direction. The average width of this creek is 52 feet, depth $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, current $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour. The land rates classes 1 and 2. The east is principally undulating prairie, with an excellent soil, class 1 throughout. On the south half of Section 24 the line is crossed by a creek of good water 10 feet wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, current 1 mile per hour. Two large ponds are crossed on Section 36 and two more on 12.—*C. E. Wolff, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Level prairie, traversed by Moose Creek and another without name. The soil is a black, sandy loam of great fertility, but there is no wood nearer than Moose Mountain.—*S. Brodie, 1881.*

8. *Outlines.*—The north is undulating prairie, with a good soil, averaging class 2. There are scattered bluffs of poplar on the slopes, and in the bottoms some good marshes, from which quantities of hay may be procured. There are also a number of fresh rivulets crossing the line on its west half. The elevations are somewhat gravelly and stony. There are some scattered poplar bluffs on the north of Section 36.—*O. J. Klotz, 1881.*

West and east is nearly all rolling and undulating prairie, and rates class 1 throughout. The west line is crossed three times on Section 6, and once on 7, by a creek of good water flowing south-west. This stream is about 6 feet wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, current $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour. There are some large ponds on both lines. The north half of Section 13 and the south part of 24 rate class 2. Near the southern limit of 36 the east line is crossed by a small creek of good water flowing east.—*C. E. Wolff, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, covered with spear grass. The soil is a sandy loam. There are a few bluffs of willows and small poplars, also some small creeks of fresh water and a few ponds.—*J. Stewart, 1881.*

9. *Outlines.*—The southern tier of sections is rolling prairie. The eastern tier is very heavily rolling, and to the north of the tier there is a considerable quantity of wood and numbers of ponds. The rest of the township is an Indian reserve.—*M. Hart, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Nearly all but the easterly and southerly tiers of sections fall within the reserve of White Bear's band. The south tier is rolling land, with numerous bluffs of poplar timber on Sections 1, 2 and 3, which is suitable for fencing and fuel. The eastern tier has numerous poplar bluffs also, the greater part of Sections 23 and 24 and the whole of Sections 25, 26, 35 and 36 being covered with heavy timber of all sizes, up to 18 inches in diameter. The northern portion is very hilly, being in the Moose Mountain. The heavily timbered sections contain large lakes of fresh water, the source supplying which could not be determined, though it must be other than surface drainage. Soil—excellent for farming purposes, but in the north part better adapted for grazing; first and second class.—*J. A. MacMillan, 1881.*

10. *Outlines.*—Going west on the north boundary, the first two miles are low and wet, and sandy soil, class 3; the ground then rises and is rolling, with a growth of small poplar, cherry and willows; some hay swamps; class 3. Generally the township is heavily timbered with various woods and a dense undergrowth of hazel. The soil is poor and light, and about one-third of the area is covered with lakes, ponds and marshes, rendering the township unsuitable for agriculture.—*M. Hart, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Very broken, being cut up by numerous lakes and ponds, with the exception of Sections 25, 35, 36, and portions of Sections 26, 24 and 13; very thickly timbered in the north-east part, with poplar, willow, hazel, etc., the poplar growing to 14 inches in diameter. The south tier of sections is included in the reserve of White Bear's band. Soil—generally sandy, with a sandy and stony sub-soil; chiefly third, with some second class.—*L. G. Garon, 1882.*

11. *Outlines.*—Along the north and east boundaries the surface is rolling prairie and the soil generally first-class. A fine creek of good fresh water, about 2 feet deep, is crossed on Section 13, flowing south-east. The south-western portion of the township lies on the north slope of Moose Mountain, and is covered with bluffs of poplar, interspersed by lakes ponds and marshes. The soil is good, but the surface being so much broken, the land along the west boundary is better suited for grazing than for farming.—*J. G. Sing, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Prairie, dotted with clumps of small-sized poplars and willows. The soil is a rich, dark, clay loam, but owing to the number of hay marshes, the township is better adapted to stock-raising than to general farming.—*J. McAre, 1881.*

12. *Outlines.*—The north is rolling prairie, with a rich sandy loam soil. Along the first four miles, going west, there are many marshes (some of which are quite large) and a few small ponds. Well adapted for grazing.—*A. C. Webb, 1881.*

West, east and south—rolling prairie, with a soil consisting of a rich black mould, varying from 6 to 24 inches in depth, on a subsoil of clay or sandy loam, class 1. Well watered; convenient

to wood. Cannot be surpassed for farming and well suited for grazing.—*J. G. Sing*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Principally rolling prairie; a few small marshes; scarcely any kind of timber. Near the centre is a large lake, with a hard bottom, and good water of an average depth of 5 feet. The water in the marshes is generally good. Soil, a clay loam, mixed with limestone gravel; uniformly first-class.—*E. C. Caddy*, 1881.

- 13. Outlines**.—North, east and west—gently rolling prairie, with numerous clumps of small poplar and dense willow. Soil, a good, dark sandy loam, occasionally gravelly, on a clay subsoil. Marshes and ponds are numerous. On Section 25 the east line is crossed by a creek flowing south-east. A cart trail to Fort Ellice crosses the north boundary on Section 36, and the west line on Section 7.—*A. F. Cotton*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Surface rolling. The north portion has a good deal of poplar timber and willow brush growing in scattered groves and bluffs. The south part is open prairie. Many grass marshes, ponds and lakes occur, all containing fresh water. The trail from Fort Ellice to Moose Mountain crosses from north-east to south-west. Soil, a dark, clay loam, about 1 foot deep, with a clay subsoil; first-class.—*J. J. McKenna*, 1882.

- 14. Outlines**.—On all the boundaries it is gently rolling prairie, with occasional marshes or small ponds, and frequent clumps of small poplar and dense willow. Pipestone Creek enters this township on Section 19, and flows through a valley from one-quarter to one-half a mile wide, and 100 to 150 feet deep, passing out on Section 12. Along this stream the bush is more plentiful, and on the south bank attains a larger size than elsewhere, being about 5 inches in diameter. On Section 18 the line crosses a creek flowing south-east, the banks of which are thickly wooded. The alluvial soil is a good dark sandy loam, sometimes mixed with gravel; subsoil, clay. A cart trail to Fort Ellice crosses the south-east corner. On the east there is a clay loam soil, class 2, in the south half, and class 1 in the north half, where there are also numerous small ponds and marshes.—*A. F. Cotton*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Gently undulating, with a number of deep swamps; traversed by Pipestone Creek. The soil is fair in quality, and there is plenty of wood for fuel and fencing.—*A. Hamel*, 1881.

- 15. Outlines**.—The north is open prairie, with numerous marshes, and a few small islands of poplar. The soil is a good clay loam, and where not too wet is class 1. The west is rolling prairie, with an excellent clay loam soil, class 1. There are poplar bluffs all along the line and, in places, small marshes. The east is open, rolling prairie, with a good clay loam soil, all class 1. Sections 36 and 25 are somewhat marshy.—*A. C. Thomson*, 1881.

Sub-division.—One-half of this township is covered with scrub, willow and scattered poplar, the latter only fit for firewood; the soil throughout is first-class.—*Burchill and Davis*, 1881.

16. *Outlines.*—The north is undulating land; poplar and willow bluffs; sandy loam soil of a good quality. Some water and grass ponds. Creek crosses Section 34, 6 feet wide, 1 foot deep, slow current, course north (June).—*Wm. Pearce*, 1881.

The west and east is rolling prairie, with a good clay loam soil, class 1. There is a grassy creek in Section 31, and from Section 18 southwards there are scattered poplar trees and underbrush, with some small marshes. Along the east there are scattered small marshes here and there, and in Section 12 a small quantity of poplar and willow.—*A. O. Thomson*, 1881.

Sub-division.—The soil is a rich, deep, black loam, with a clay subsoil. It is admirably adapted for agriculture, being well watered and timbered.—*S. L. Brabazon*, 1882.

17. *Outlines.*—The north is rolling land, clumps of poplar and willows, ponds and grass swamps in the east half. Soil, class 2. The western sections are very much broken by deep ravines, in which there are birch, poplar and a dense growth of hazel. Several small clear creeks course these ravines. The east has patches of excellent land, but there are a great many willow and grass swamps. Nearly the whole of this township is covered with scattered bluffs of poplar, clumps of willow, grass swamps and patches of excellent prairie land. Along the north the ravines run into the Qu'Appelle River Valley. The southerly one-fifth is rolling prairie.—*T. Kains*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Splendid farming land; abundance of hay and water. The soil is a black loam, very rich and deep.—*E. C. Dawson*, 1881.

18. *Outlines.*—The north is rolling prairie. Soil, class 2. Grass swamps, bluffs of small poplar and scrub. The Qu'Appelle River runs nearly east and west through the middle of the township, in a valley about 2 to 3 miles wide, the south side of which is heavily timbered with poplar and birch. The northerly portion is undulating land, with clumps of willows and bluffs of small poplar, which, in the occasional ravines, is large enough for building purposes.—*T. Kains*, 1881.

The east is principally hilly and broken country, with occasional wooded valleys and ravines, Section 24 and part of 13 being in the valley of the Qu'Appelle River. This stream crosses the line three times on the former section, the average width being about 36 yards, and the banks low and marshy. Small creeks on Sections 12 and 25. Some small oak on the latter section, with poplar and willow. Section 36, together with Sections 1 and 12, rates class 2. The balance of the land is class 3.—*G. U. Ryley*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Traversed by the Qu'Appelle River. The whole township is covered with dense brush and scrub and occasional groves of poplar, ash and willow.—*W. and D. Beatty*, 1881.

- 19A. *Outlines.*—The north is principally high dry rolling prairie, with a rich loamy soil on a clay subsoil, class 1. There is a considerable area of poplar timber, averaging about 6 inches in diameter,
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on Section 36. A few poplar and willow bluffs occur toward the west. There are a number of shallow ravines with marshy bottoms.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1880.

West, south and east—rolling, class 2; scrub, poplar and willow clumps; numerous small ponds and marshes.—*T. Kains*, 1881.

Sub-division.—The township is of average second class quality, somewhat broken by small hay swamps with alternate patches of prairie and scrub, the latter intermixed with poplar timber with some scattered oak, well adapted for cultivation; good land; plenty of hay and fresh water.—*W. and D. Beatty*, 1881.

19. *Outlines.*—The north is rolling prairie, with a number one clay loam soil. Section 34 is a sandy loam and 31 has gravelly knolls. The eastern part has a considerable growth of small poplar and willow, and in Section 34 there are numbers of marshes. Eastwards, the soil is a sandy loam, rather light and gravelly on Sections 24 and 25, but good elsewhere, and a clay loam on Section 1. On the west the soil a rich clay loam. There are some dense islands of willow.—*C. F. Miles*, 1880.

Second class land, broken by small ponds. There is a good deal of scrub.—*T. B. Clementi*, 1880.

20. *Outlines.*—The north is rolling prairie with a good clay loam soil. Sections 35 and 36 are inclined to be marshy and have a slight growth of poplar. The west is also rolling, with a clay loam soil, class 1. In the south-west there are many islands of small poplar and willow. The east has a sandy loam soil, except Section 25, which is clay loam, but all is class 1. Section 1 has some poplar and is crossed by Little Cut Arm Creek, 3 feet deep.—*C. F. Miles*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Traversed by Little Cut Arm Creek. The soil is very good, and there is plenty of wood for fuel. The water is fresh and abundant.—*T. B. Clementi*, 1880.

21. *Outlines.*—The surface of the township, as it appeared from the boundaries, is all rolling prairie. The north has much light soil, some poplars, dense willows and numbers of marshes. The west has black and clay loam soils and is very wet and marshy, except Sections 6 and 7, which are class 1. The east is wet, marshy land, generally sandy, and in places stony, with bluffs of poplar and dense willows. The best part is in Section 36, which is clay loam, class 1, and is higher and dryer than the rest. Generally the south half is low prairie. The north half has scattered islands of poplar and willows, and the whole is cut up by numerous ponds and marshes.—*C. F. Miles*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Rather marshy, but can easily be drained. The soil is fair, and there is an abundant supply of timber for building and fuel. The Battleford rail crosses the southern tier of Sections.—*T. B. Clementi*, 1880.

22. *Outlines.*—The north is rolling prairie, having some clumps of poplar, and consisting of a very good soil. Some small meadows. Owing to the heavy rainfall this season, the low places were all

covered with water, sometimes 3 to 4 feet deep. It is a fair agricultural country, the uneven surface furnishing arable land for either a wet or dry season. The soil is, in the main, a good black clay loam. The line crosses a lakelet on Section 34, and on 31 a long narrow lake.—*W. Ogilvie*, 1880.

The west and east is rolling prairie. On the west the southerly two-thirds consists of a light soil classing 2 and 3, and the northerly third clay loam class 1; some marshes and small wood. Along the east there are scattered poplars, with willow and underbrush. Section 25 has a stony and light soil, and 36 is low and marshy. Generally the land is a light loam, covered with much second-growth poplar and dense willow undergrowth. Where there are valleys or depressions there are generally marshes in them.—*C. F. Miles*, 1880.

Sub-division.—For the greater part wooded with poplar, up to 10 inches in diameter, and containing a great number of lakes and marshes, so that it may be regarded as unattractive for settlement. Soil, third class.—*Geo. Hill*, 1881.

23. *Outlines*.—The north, west and east boundaries are rolling prairie. Along the north the soil a rich clay loam, class 1, except Sections 34 and 31, which are low and swampy. The east has scattered poplar bluffs; soil somewhat gravelly, but rates nearly class 1. On the three southern sections of the west there are occasional bluffs of poplar and scrub; the soil is gravelly and the land rates class 2. The three remaining sections rate class 1, the soil being a rich clay loam. There is a large area of marsh land on the north half of Section 31, and small marshes occur at intervals all along the line. A cart trail from Quill Lake crosses on Section 30.—*T. Drummond*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Prairie land of very good quality and well watered. There is a quantity of brush in the south-east part. There are numbers of marshes in the central portion.—*G. B. Bemister*, 1880.

24. *Outlines*.—The surface on all the boundaries is rolling prairie. The north is covered with thick scrub and some poplar bluffs, and the soil is a fine gravelly loam; class 1, except near an alkaline lake in Sections 35 and 36. On the west, for the first four miles going north, the soil is a rich clay loam, gravelly in a few places, and the land rates class 1. From thence it is classes 2 and 3, the soil being gravelly and light. There are a good many scattered marshes. The east contains poplar bluffs, and occasional wet places where there is thick willow scrub. The soil is a rich clay loam; class 1.—*T. Drummond*, 1880.

Sub-division.—There are two lakes and several creeks of good water, although a few ponds have an alkaline taste. The soil is a rich, heavy clay loam. There is not much building timber.—*J. J. Burrows*, 1882.

25. *Outlines*.—The north is prairie, with scattered bluffs and willow scrub. The soil is a rich loam, class 1, except on Section 31, where it is somewhat gravelly. A fair supply of surface water.

The west has scattered poplar bluffs and scrub, and a gravelly soil, classes 2 and 3. Section 31 is somewhat alkaline, and on Sections 6 and 7 there is a small lake and long marsh. The east is, more or less, covered with thick scrub. Soil, a rich clay loam, class 1. Small marshes are numerous. Very large marshes occur on Sections 24 and 25; on the former are several poplar bluffs.—*T. Drummond, 1880.*

Sub-division.—The land is very good in some parts, inferior in others. The timber is large enough for building, fuel and fencing. The water is generally good, but there are a few ponds containing water having a bitter taste.—*D. C. O'Keeffe, 1880.*

- 26. Outlines.**—The north is open and undulating prairie, with some poplar bluffs. Soil generally class 1.—*A. L. Russell, 1880.*

The west is rolling prairie; soil gravelly; class 2. Thick scrub on Section 7, a large marsh on 18 and another on 19. The whole of the east line is poor, being either marshy, gravelly or alkaline.—*T. Drummond, 1880.*

Sub-division.—The soil is black clay, of superior quality, well watered by running streams and ponds containing good water. The timber will be useful for fencing and fuel.—*D. C. O'Keeffe, 1880.*

- 27. Outlines.**—The north is rolling prairie, soil generally a fair sandy loam, classes 1 and 2. The west is more or less wooded on the southern sections with poplar and willow. Soil, sandy or clay loam, class 1. A creek of good water, about 18 feet wide and 2 feet deep, crosses on Section 30, flowing west. Sections 1, 12, 36 and the south half of 25 on the east line, consist of rolling or level prairie, with a black, sandy loam soil, class 1. The balance of the land is generally rolling and more or less covered by bluffs of willows and small poplars; it rates class 2, except on the northern part of Section 13, where there is a large boggy marsh.—*G. C. Rainboth, 1880.*

Sub-division.—The soil is rich, black, sandy loam, varying from 1 to 2 feet in depth. Gravelly sub-soil. The country is well watered with creeks and ponds, and there is plenty of timber from 4 to 6 inches in diameter.—*R. W. Lendrum, 1880.*

- 28. Outlines.**—The first three miles of the north boundary, going east, is principally rolling or undulating prairie, with a light gravelly soil. There is an area of heavy poplar on Section 31, and a few smaller clumps of poplar, willow and scrub at intervals. Section 34 is rated class 1. Section 35, covered by dense willow underbrush, mingled with fallen timber and some heavy poplar, rates classes 1 to 2. All the rest of the land is class 2. On Section 36 is a lake about 30 chains wide, bordered by marsh.—*A. L. Russell, 1876.*

The west is rolling country, with occasional clumps of poplar and willow. Soil, sandy or clay loam. The land rates class 1. There is quite an area of marsh on Section 31, and several small marshes on 19 and 30. The east is level and rolling prairie, with frequent bluffs of willow and small poplar. Section 12 and the

adjoining half of 1, rate class 1; Section 25 and the north half of 24, class 3, and the balance of the land class 2. There are many small marshes.—*G. C. Rainboth, 1880.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with numerous lakes and marshes and poplar bluffs. The soil is a rich, black loam, from 9 inches to 2 feet in depth. Gravelly subsoil.—*R. W. Lendrum, 1882.*

- 29. Outlines.**—North and west generally level prairie, a good many marshes; some poplar and willow; soil a dark loam; agricultural rating, class 2. Between Sections 30 and 31 is a lake about 27 chains wide, and a little north of it an extensive wet marsh. The soil eastwards is generally a dark sandy loam. There are scattered poplars and much willow underbush. Some parts swampy, and several creeks with good water cross the line. Sections 36, 13 and the adjoining portions of 12 and 1 rate class 1, and the balance of the land class 2.—*G. C. Rainboth, 1880.*

Sub-division.—The surface of this township is gently undulating and overgrown in places with small poplar and brushwood. The soil is a sandy loam, of an average depth of 12 inches, with a reddish clay subsoil. The trail from Qu'Appelle to Pelly runs across the township in a north-easterly direction.—*R. W. Lendrum, 1882.*

- 30. Outlines.**—North—rolling, class 1, heavy poplar bluffs in poplar and willow scrub; some sloughs. The White Sand River, in Section 36, is about 10 feet deep and has a one mile current, and in Section 31 there is a small clear creek.—*A. L. Russell, 1880.*

The west is rolling prairie; soil, a rich black loam, but the land, being low and wet, rates class 2. Some poplar and willow. The east is a very fair country; scattered poplar and willows, the latter dense in places; soil, a black sandy loam, mostly class 1. The White Sand River, about 60 feet broad, crosses Section 36, and immediately east of the line is entered by a creek from the south-west. Sections 36, 25 and 12 rate class 2, and the rest of the land class 1.—*G. C. Rainboth, 1880.*

Sub-division.—The surface is gently undulating, with a soil of an average depth of 12 inches, with a dark yellowish clay subsoil. The northern half of the township is, to a considerable extent, overgrown with poplar, generally of small growth, and contains numerous ponds and marshes, with a few lakes. The south-east quarter is not so thickly overgrown as the north half, and the south-west quarter still less so. Timber can be had for building purposes, and for fencing and fuel.—*R. W. Lendrum, 1882.*

- 32. Outlines.**—North—densely wooded with willows, poplar, spruce and tamarac. Numerous lakes, marshes and ponds. A winding stream, called Stony Creek, is crossed three times on Section 34 and once on 35. The soil consists of 8 to 10 inches of alluvium on a clay or sandy subsoil, and is all class 3, except on Section 31, where it is class 2. A trail from Fort Pelly to the Assinaboine River is crossed on the latter section. On Section 31, on the west boundary, going south, an arm of Witouche Lake extends east-

ward across the line and connects with Lake of the Woods. Between this and the timbered banks of the Assinaboine River, which is crossed on the latter part of the third mile, the surface is mainly prairie. Bulldog Marsh in the north, and a belt of timber, about 50 rods wide, in the south of Section 30. Along the three remaining miles the country is covered with thick scrub, interspersed by a few clumps of scattered poplar and spruce. On Section 6 a small creek proceeds northward, on the east of the line. The land is all class 3, except the north half of Section 19, which rates class 2, and is crossed by a trail to Fort Pelly. The soil consists of 6 to 18 inches of alluvium on a clay or sandy clay subsoil.—*P. H. Dumais, 1883.*

33. *Outlines.*—The first five miles of the west boundary, going north, is principally scrubby prairie, with a few stray patches of poplar and scattered spruce. The greater part of the sixth mile passes through poplar and spruce woods. It is crossed near the middle by a branch of Stony Creek, the main stream of which traverses Sections 19 and 7. In the southern part of the latter is a lake 15 chains wide, and in the north of Section 6 is a large pond, near which is a road to Fort Pelly. The land rates class 3, the average depth of alluvial soil being about 10 inches; subsoil clay.—*P. H. Dumais, 1883.*

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF SECOND INITIAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE III.

1. *Outlines.*—For the first $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, along the west boundary going north, the land rates class 2, and the balance of the second mile class 1, the surface thus far being rolling prairie, and the soil gravelly loam. From thence northwards, and along the northern boundary, the country is rolling, broken and generally very stony, and is all class 3. Near the middle of the sixth mile the line is crossed by the Souris river flowing east; its width is 64 yards, and along its banks are a few maples and elms. The valley is wide and deep. It courses across the north of the township and leaves on Section 36, flowing north-east. The soil on this section is a good clay loam, class 1 on the north, and class 2 on the south of the river. The next three southern miles consist of a sandy loam soil, rated alternately classes 1 and 2. On the northern half of Section 12 the line crosses a lake 83 yards wide, and extending east and west for some distance. In this vicinity the land is stony, and rates class 3. The remainder of the country is rolling prairie, with a gravelly loam soil, class 1. The Fort Ellice trail crosses Section 26.—*T. S. Gore, 1881.*

The south is rolling and undulating prairie. Soil, class 2. No wood or water.—*W. Pearce, 1880.*

Sub-division.—Traversed and much broken by the Souris River, and the numerous creeks, gulches and ravines connecting with it. These are generally fringed with ash, elm, maple and

willows. Many portions of the township are densely covered with hops and other creepers and shrubs. The south-west corner is fair agricultural land.—*Sinclair and Francis*, 1881.

2. *Outlines*.—The north is rolling and undulating prairie soil, class 2. Watercourse in deep ravine on Section 34. No wood.—*W. Pearce*, 1880.

The surface of this township in all rolling and without wood. North, the soil is a clay loam, class 2. West, it is also class 2, excepting in the south-west where it is class 3, the land being generally stony. Numerous small marshes occur toward the north. East, the land is class 2, excepting Section 1, which rates class 3, the surface being broken and covered with granite boulders and limestone.—*T. S. Gore*, 1881.

Sub-division.—This township is generally slightly rolling prairie, except in the southern part, where deep ravines run from the Souris River up into the first tier of sections. The soil, as a rule, is light, sandy loam, and in a few sections would be fairly good for farming. There are a great many small ponds and the grass about them is of the best quality and very luxuriant. On the whole, the township would be better suited to grazing than farming purposes.—*A. L. Poudrier*, 1881.

3. *Outlines*.—The north is rolling prairie, with a clay loam soil; generally stony or gravelly, classes 2 and 3. Small marshes are numerous toward the east. No wood. The east has a clay loam soil and is class 1. Section 24, however, rates 3, and the adjoining half of 25 class 2. There are many small marshes along the central portion of this line.—*T. S. Gore*, 1881.

West—rolling prairie, with a black loam soil. Sections 6, 19 and the north half of 18 rate class 1, and the balance of the land class 2. Numerous small marshes occur on the two northern sections, and there are also a few on Section 7. No wood.—*T. Fawcett*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Not attractive for settlement, being much broken with deep water marshes and totally devoid of timber. Soil—very sandy; generally third class.—*J. A. Carbert*, 1881.

4. *Outlines*.—North—undulating prairie, with a brownish clay loam soil, over clay. Section 33, the eastern half of 34 and the west of 31 are broken by portions of a long, winding, deep coulée, and rate class 2. The balance of the land is class 1. One or more small ponds or hay marshes occur on every section.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

Both west and east are rolling prairie, with a clay loam soil, —gravelly and class 2 in the west, and class 1 in the east. Small marshes are numerous, chiefly in the south-west, and occur at long intervals along the east line. There is no wood on either line.—*T. S. Gore*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Prairie; clay soil, broken by gravelly knolls and sloughs.—*P. Burnet*, 1881.

5. *Outlines*.—The surface of the township appears all rolling prairie. In the north the soil is a dark loam. The land rates class 1,

except on Section 36 and the western half of 35, where it is class 2. In the west there are many meadows and marshes, and a good soil, class 1. In the east there are a few deep ravines, and the soil generally is a clay loam over clay. The land rates class 1, except on Section 36, where it is class 2. Water scarce; no wood.—*T. Fawcett*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Prairie; the soil is a clay loam; there is a number of small, scattered grassy ponds.—*J. Warren*, 1881.

6. *Outlines*.—All rolling and undulating prairie, with a dark loamy soil; class 1. Along the north small marshes or meadows occur on every section, except 32. No wood or running water. Along the west large marshes and meadows occur on Sections 30 and 18. On the east line many small meadows occur on the three southern sections, and on Section 36. No wood.—*T. Fawcett*, 1881.

Sub-division.—All prairie, with a good deal of silver poplar scrub, sufficiently undulating to admit of drainage. Several large ponds, with good water. Meadow land in considerable areas. Soil, clay and sandy loam, with clay and sand subsoil, occasionally mixed with limestone gravel; first and second class. Some gravel ridges.—*D. C. O'Keeffe*, 1881.

7. *Outlines*.—The north is rolling and undulating. On Sections 34 and 35 there is a creek of good water, averaging about 15 feet in width, 2 feet in depth, current one mile per hour, general course south-east. The land rates class 1 throughout. The west is rolling prairie, class 1. On Section 19 is a ravine, in which is Moose Mountain Creek, about 25 feet wide, 3 feet deep, current $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour, course east. Several large ponds on the three southern sections. Going south on the east boundary, a fresh water creek passes alongside till Section 23 is reached, where the stream winds to and fro along the line for over half a mile and then proceeds in a south-westerly direction. The average width of this creek is 32 feet, depth $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet, current $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour. The land rates class 1 to the middle of the next mile, as also on Section 1 and the adjoining half of 12, where the surface is undulating and level. What remains is all class 2. Section 13 has a ravine and also a valley over half a mile wide, in which is a creek, similar to that just described. Many large ponds occur on the two southern sections. There is no wood.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Partly level and partly rolling prairie. The soil is a black, sandy loam. Traversed by Moose Mountain Creek, a rapid stream, having several capital mill sites.—*S. Brodie*, 1881.

8. *Outlines*.—The northern portion of this township lies along the base of Moose Mountain. In the deep ravines of the hills there is some poplar and birch. The land is rather broken and stony for agriculture, but will answer admirably for the pasture of sheep. The hills and the small lakes give the country a picturesque appearance. The line crosses two small creeks on Section 35 and another on 32. Each stream has a rapid current, good water, and flows south. The Wood Mountain trail crosses on Section 36.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

West and east—the surface is undulating and level prairie, and the land rates class 1, except on Section 31, which is class 2. The west line is crossed in this section by a cart trail to Wood Mountain, and on 19 by a creek, 20 feet wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep; current, one mile per hour. The east line is crossed three times on Section 1, and once on 12, by a creek of good water flowing south. This stream is about 6 feet wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep; current, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Level prairie, with the exception of the north half of the northern tier of sections, which takes in part of Moose Mountain. Two creeks run south from the mountain. The township is dry and free from ponds. The soil is a sandy loam.—*J. Stewart*, 1881.

9. *Outlines*.—North—the eastern half is in White Bear's Indian Reserve. The country is rough, hilly and thickly timbered with poplar, balm of Gilead and some birch, averaging 4 to 10 inches in diameter. Section 31 is low and swampy. Soil is sandy, class 3. West—rough, hilly country, some parts rolling. It has deep, wooded gullies and high, bare hills, fair sized poplar and balm of gilead, and willow underbrush. Soil sandy, class 3. There are a great many ponds and marshes. The southern tier of sections are mostly heavily rolling prairie. The remaining portion is well timbered with poplar, birch, ash, maple and a dense undergrowth of hazel. There are numerous lakes, ponds and marshes throughout. The soil is fair, but the township is unsuitable for present settlement.—*M. Hart*, 1881.

South—altogether on the southern slopes of Moose Mountain, rather broken and stony for farming, but well adapted for the grazing of sheep. Some scattered wood in the ravines. The Wood Mountain trail crosses the south-east corner.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

Sub-division.—The soil is a rich clay loam, but owing to roughness of the country generally, the land will be only useful, in the meantime, for grazing purposes. The poplar timber, which covers the most of the range, will be the source of supply for fuel and other purposes for settlers in the future. Water good. No minerals.—*J. H. Ogilvie*, 1881 and 1883.

10. *Outlines*.—This township is heavily timbered with ash, maple, poplar, white birch and a dense undergrowth of hazel. The soil is poor and light, and as about one-third of the area is covered with small lakes, ponds and marshes, the rough character renders it unfit for agriculture.—*M. Hart*, 1881.

Sub-division—1st report—Woodland, with a plentiful growth of poplar, balm of gilead, some white birch, ash, and very dense undergrowth of hazel; some of the timber is adapted for building purposes. Lakes and ponds, with generally very bad water, occupy about half the entire area. Sections 1, 2 and 3 are included in the reserve of White Bear's band. The surface is of a heavy, rolling character. Soil—sandy, with a subsoil generally sandy and stony; third class.—*L. J. Garon*, 1881.

2nd report—Situated on the Moose Mountain, and is too much broken by lakes, sloughs and hills to be fit for agricultural purposes. The soil is a sandy loam of about 1 foot deep, with a sand subsoil in the valleys, and gravel on the ridges. Covered with poplar of an average diameter of 10 inches; some birch, 8 inches; also a dense growth of hazel and willow underbrush. The water in the lakes is good. The south part of the township is broken by White Bear's Indian reserve.—*R. C. McPhillips*, 1885.

- 11. Outlines.**—North, west and east—rolling prairie, with an excellent soil and occasional ponds of water. The southern portion lies on the north slope of Moose Mountain, and is covered with bluffs of poplar, willow and dense scrub, interspersed by ponds, lakes and marshes. Owing to the broken character of the surface, this part of the township is best suited to grazing, but the northern portion is well adapted for farming.—*J. G. Sing*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Prairie, dotted with clumps of poplar and willow, and broken by ponds and marshes. The dry sections are well adapted to tillage. Some of the timber is 12 inches in diameter; abundance of water.—*J. McAree*, 1881.

- 12. Outlines.**—The north is high-rolling prairie, with a rich sandy loam soil. There are occasional hay swamps and ponds, and a few small gravel ridges. Well adapted for farming.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

West, east and south—this township can scarcely be surpassed for agricultural purposes. The surface is rolling prairie, with occasional ponds, and the soil a rich black mould, varying from 6 to 24 inches in depth, on a subsoil of clay or sandy loam. It is well watered and convenient to timber districts.—*J. G. Sing*, 1881.

Sub-division.—The north part is altogether rolling prairie, with a few small marshes. There is but little timber, in small poplar groves and fit for nothing beyond fencing. A small brook runs north-east, containing good water. That in the ponds and marshes is also generally fresh. Soil, a rich clay loam, slightly mixed with limestone gravel, principally in ridges; uniformly first-class.—*E. C. Caddy*, 1881.

- 13. Outlines.**—North, west and east—rolling prairie with numerous small ponds and marshes. Soil, sandy loam and gravel on a clay subsoil. The north line is crossed by three small creeks, two of which are on the western half of Section 34, and the other about one mile further west. There is no wood. On Section 12 the eastern boundary crosses a cart trail to Fort Ellice.—*A. F. Cotton*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Gently rolling prairie, with numerous small marshes and ponds, in which the water is fresh. Soil, a sandy loam, about 10 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; uniformly first class.—*J. J. McKenna*, 1882.

- 14. Outlines.**—The north is somewhat rough and broken by the Pipestone River and valley. Has a clay loam soil, bluffs of young poplar and some brush. The agricultural rating is class 2. The river is about 20 feet broad and 4 feet deep.—*A. C. Thomson*, 1881.

Outlines.—The surface on the west, east and south, is usually gently rolling prairie. Alluvial soil, a good, dark sandy loam, sometimes mixed with gravel; subsoil, clay. A great many creeks, marshes and small ponds are crossed by the north and east boundaries, among which is the Pipestone Creek on Section 24, flowing eastward through a valley about half a mile wide, the northern slope of which is thickly wooded with poplar. Section 18 is bushy and is crossed by a stream flowing south-east. A little past the third mile going north, the west line passes along a creek flowing north. Several small ponds occur on Section 6.—*A. F. Cotton*, 1881.

Sub-division—Gently undulating, with numerous deep swamps and gullies. Traversed by the Pipestone Creek. Abundant supply of wood for fuel and fencing.—*A. Hamel*, 1881.

15. *Outlines.*—The north, west and east is open, rolling prairie; good clay loam soil, class 1; heavy grass. The eastern half is rough, with a few poplar bluffs and numerous small ponds. West—Numerous marshes were crossed. Soil, clay loam; Section 1 is greatly cut up by the Pipestone River, a large lake on the west half, and hills averaging 100 feet high. There are prairie openings in the north and south quarters; the land is good, class 1. The Pipestone River in this section is 10 feet wide, 2 feet deep, and has a current of 5 miles an hour. There are poplar bluffs all along the east line and, in places, small marshes.—*A. C. Thomson*, 1881.

Sub-division.—The soil is excellent, but there is a number of marshes. Pipestone Creek runs through the south-west portion of the township.—*Burchill and Davis*, 1881.

16. *Outlines.*—The north is undulating prairie, with poplar and willow scrub bluffs, and a few pond holes. The soil is all class 1; the extreme west is swampy, and rated class 2.—*Wm. Pearce*, 1881.

The west is rolling prairie, with willow and small poplar, and numerous small marshes. Soil, good clay loam, class 1. Cart trail to Qu'Appelle crosses the south half of Section 30. Good farming and grazing land. The east is rolling prairie, with a good clay loam soil, class 1. There is a grassy creek in Section 36; and from Section 18 southwards there are scattered poplar trees and underbrush, with some small marshes.—*A. C. Thompson*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Nine-tenths of the township may be considered adapted for farming, being good soil, well watered and timbered. The remainder is partly sand and swamp.—*S. L. Brabazon*, 1882.

18. *Outlines.*—The north boundary is along hilly and broken country with some deep ravines coursed by small, clear streams. On the uplands there are numbers of willow and grass swamps. Generally north of the Qu'Appelle River the country is classes 2 and 3, and undulating, with clumps of willows and scattered bluffs of small poplar. South of the Qu'Appelle is an Indian Reserve. The south half of the east boundary lies in the valley of the Qu'Appelle River. The flats of the valley are composed of good soil, but the

banks and ravines are rough, gravelly and wooded, their height being about 800 feet. The north half is rolling, class 2, interspersed with clumps of poplar, ponds and some patches of excellent prairie.—*T. Kains*, 1881.

Sub-division.—The land about Round Lake is beautifully situated and combines every attraction for settlement. The rest of the township is covered with scrub. The south part of the township is included in an Indian reserve.—*W. and D. Beatty*, 1881.

- 19A. Outlines.**—The north is open and scrubby prairie, with a few small groves of poplar toward the west. On Section 33 is a sluggish stream, called Oak Creek. The soil is rich and the land rates class 1.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1880.

The west is hilly prairie, with poplar and willow bluffs and numerous swamps; class 2. The east is rolling soil, class 1; scattered clumps of willow.—*T. Kains*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Alternate prairie and scrub, with a few hay marshes. Well adapted for grazing.—*W. and D. Beatty*, 1881.

- 19. Outlines.**—The north, west and east consist of prairie, with clay and black loam soil, class 1. In several of the eastern sections there are scattered islands of dense willow and small poplar.—*C. F. Miles*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with numerous bluffs of poplar and willow, and a large number of swamps. No timber fit for building. Soil—in most of the dry land a good, black loam, but some of it is of poor quality and stony; classified second-rate throughout.—*R. C. McPhillips*, 1881.

- 20. Outlines**—Little Cut Arm Creek crosses the north boundary five or six times. The soil is a rich clay loam; there are some bluffs of poplar. In the east there is also a rich clay loam soil. There are a few ponds and marshes and some willows, but no timber. In the west the land rates classes 1 and 2.—*C. F. Miles*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Generally level, and very wet, at least one-third of the surface being marsh, rendering the township only fit for grazing purposes. The timber consists of groves of poplar of small size, affording a limited amount of fuel. The soil on the higher parts is inferior, being gravelly. On the level parts are many boulders, which would greatly interfere with successful cultivation.—*T. W. Walsh*, 1881.

- 21. Outlines.**—The north is rolling prairie, with a clay loam soil, class 1 on Sections 33 and 34, and either light or marshy land on the balance, rating classes 2 or 3. The south half of the township is low, undulating prairie, and the north half has scattered islands of poplar and willow. The whole eastern side is very wet and marshy, except Sections 1 and 12, which are class 1. The western side has a clay loam soil, class 1. Section 31 is wet and marshy, and class 2.—*C. F. Miles*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Building stone along the banks of the Little Cut Arm Creek. Rolling prairie; soil is black loam. Poplar bush in the north-west of the township. The Prince Albert trail crosses westward.—*H. Wilson*, 1881.

22. Outlines.—The north is rolling prairie; some clumps of poplar; a very fair soil, with gravel ridges through it in places in the east half. The soil in the west half is rather lighter, with poplar woods and scrub of rose and cherry.—*Wm. Ogilvie, 1880.*

The township consists of low, undulating prairie, with scattered islands of poplar and willow and numerous ponds and marshes. The west has a clay loam soil, class 1, except where wet and marshy, then class 2. On the east, the southerly two-thirds consists of a light soil, classes 2 and 3, and the northerly third of clay loam, class 1. Some marshes and small wood.—*C. F. Miles, 1880.*

Sub-division.—The soil is excellent, being a rich, clay loam. There is a number of marshes and ponds.—*R. A. Wilson, 1881.*

23. Outlines.—The outline surface is all rolling prairie. Along the north the soil is a rich clay, class 1, except part of Section 36 which is class 2, and 31 which is class 3. Large marshes occur on Sections 31, 32 and 36; poplar bluffs on 32. The west is nearly all covered with a thick growth of poplar and scrub, and there are many marshes. The soil is a rich loam; some places it is sandy, classes 2 and 3. Sections 6 and 19 are class 1. Duck Lake is situated on the south half of Section 31 and the north half of 30. Large marshes were crossed on Sections 30 and 31. On the three southern sections of the east line there are occasional bluffs of poplar and scrub; the soil is gravelly and the land rates class 2. The three remaining sections rate class 1, the soil being a rich clay loam. There is a large area of marsh land on the north half of 36, and small marshes occur at intervals all along the line. A cart trail to Quill Lakes is crossed on Section 25.—*T. Drummond, 1880.*

Sub-division.—The greater part is covered with willows and poplar, the latter varying from 1 inch to 2 inches in diameter, the supply being sufficient to provide the settlers with fuel, fencing and building material for many years to come. There is a superabundant supply of water of comparatively good quality, and there is also a great extent of good hay land, but the surface of the ground is very much broken by large marshes, so much so that in July the surveyors experienced much difficulty in finding a passable cart trail. Soil—excellent, being a black loam and, in some places, a sandy loam, resting on a subsoil of whitish clay; chiefly second class.—*J. McArthur, 1882.*

24. Outlines.—The north is rolling prairie, and the soil is a rich loam, class 1, except on Section 33 which is gravelly, and class 3. Scattered poplar and bluffs in Section 31. A large marsh was crossed in Section 33, also several smaller ones in Sections 34 and 35. There is a lake of considerable size on the north of Section 35. The west is nearly all covered with a thick growth of willow, young poplar and scrub. The soil is a rich loam, class 1. A cart trail crosses the western tier of sections. Leech Lake is situated on the west boundary of Sections 30, 19, 18 and 7. A grassy creek with slight current, about 9 inches deep, crosses Section 19, which takes its rise in Leech Lake and flows

south-west. In the east the soil is a rich clay loam, gravelly in a few places. In the south two-thirds it is class 1, and in the north third it is gravelly and light, and classes 2 and 3. There are a good many scattered marshes—no wood.—*T. Drummond, 1880.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie. There are two large muskegs, one in the centre of the township, the other towards the south. Through the former a swift creek runs northerly into the White Sand River. This creek would furnish good water power. The soil is a rich, sandy loam, and there is enough timber for fuel and fencing.—*J. J. Burrows, 1882.*

- 25. Outlines.**—All the boundaries are rolling prairie. On the north the soil is gravelly on Sections 31, 33 and 36, class 2; and on 32, 34 and 35 it is a rich clay loam, class 1. Poplar bluffs on Section 4. Hills were crossed in Sections 31, 34 and 25. Muskegs in the valleys of hills on Section 32. On the west there are poplar bluffs and the soil is rich clay and gravelly loams, classes 1 and 3. Section 19 is an alkaline flat. Several small marshes were crossed. The east has scattered poplar bluffs, and scrub, and a gravelly soil, classes 2 and 3. Section 36 is somewhat alkaline, and on Sections 1 and 12 there is a small lake and long marsh.—*T. Drummond, 1880.*

Sub-division.—Good soil; traversed by a tributary of White Sand River and several creeks. Timber good for fuel and fencing purposes.—*D. C. O'Keefe, 1880.*

- 26. Outlines.**—The north is open, undulating prairie. The soil is a good loam, class 1. A creek crosses Section 31, flowing north; it is 20 links wide and 1½ feet deep; its banks are low; no valley.—*A. L. Russell, 1880.*

On the west the soil is a rich loam, in some places a good clay subsoil, class 1. Several small marshes were crossed, and also a range of hills. On the east the soil is gravelly, class 2. Thick scrub on Section 12, a large marsh on Section 13, and another on Section 24.—*T. Drummond, 1880.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, drained by numerous small running creeks, containing good water. The soil is a black clay and sandy loam.—*D. C. O'Keefe, 1880.*

- 27. Outlines.**—On the north the soil is a black sandy loam. Clumps of poplar and willows; many small marshes are scattered about, and there is a creek of excellent water on Section 36. The agricultural rating for the eastern two-thirds is class 1, and for the western third, class 2. On the west—the soil sandy loam and black loam alternating; scattered clumps of poplar and a fair supply of marshes, rating class 2. On the east the soils are black sandy and clay loam, all very good, and class 1. Many clumps of willows, but very little poplar. An excellent creek crosses Section 25. Size, 13 feet wide and 2 feet deep.—*G. C. Rainboth, 1880.*

Sub-division.—Level prairie, slightly undulating. There are a number of marshes covered with grass, and two creeks, one to the north and the other to the south of the township. The soil is

a dark, rich, clay loam, with clay subsoil. There are some poplar groves and a good deal of scrub brush on the eastern side.—*J. J. McKenna, 1881.*

28. *Outlines.* The north is rolling or undulating prairie, with a few bluffs of poplar and scrub. The soil is light and all the land rates class 2, except Section 35, where it classes 1 and 2. Section 31, the line is crossed by a creek flowing north. Crooked Lake, a long sheet of water about 6 chains wide, and 4 feet deep, is crossed near the western limit of Section 36, and a little west of it is a cart trail running from Qu'Appelle to Fort Pelly.—*A. L. Russell, 1876.*

The west is rolling prairie, with scattered clumps of poplar and willow. Several marshes were crossed about the centre of the line; also a trail to Fort Pelly crosses the south half of Section 7. Soil is generally sandy loam with black loam at intervals; class 2. Dense undergrowth of willows in places. The east is rolling country with occasional clumps of poplar and willow. Soil, sandy or clay loam. The land rates class 1. There is quite an area of marsh on Section 36, and several small marshes on 24 and 25.—*G. C. Rainboth, 1880.*

Sub-division.—Broken by sandy ridges and hay marshes; well watered by running streams. Adapted for grazing.—*I. Traynor, 1881.*

29. *Outlines.*—The north is level prairie; sandy and gravelly loam soil; generally class 2; poplar with willow undergrowth. White Sand River crosses the line about the centre. The west is rolling prairie, scattered bluffs of poplar and willow. A great many marshes were crossed. Soil, black sandy and gravelly loams; classes 1 and 2. The White Sand River crosses Section 30 and flows north-east, crossing the north boundary about the centre. Its average depth is 7 feet; current 1 mile an hour; width, 1 chain; water good; good farming land. The east is open prairie, with numerous marshes and ponds; class 2. Several clumps of poplar occur. Between Sections 25 and 36 is a lake about 27 chains wide, and north of it an extensive wet marsh.—*G. C. Rainboth, 1880.*

30. *Outlines.*—The north is rolling land, 6 inches of loam over a sandy subsoil. Some heavy poplar in dense small poplar and willow undergrowth. The White Sand River and Crooked Hill Creek, a branch, flow east in proximity to the boundary.—*A. L. Russell, 1880.*

The east is rolling prairie; soil, a rich, black loam, but land low and wet, rates class 2. Poplar and willow.—*G. C. Rainboth, 1880.*

32. *Sub-division.*—Surveyed the north and east boundaries and sub-divided the portion of the township lying north of the Assiniboine River, which enters near the north-east corner of Section 31 and passes out on the south half of 24. The width of the river is 22 yards at the former, and 87 yards at the latter point. The country consists of open and scrubby prairie, with frequent

intervals of woodland, the surface being generally level or gently rolling. Along the river banks there is considerable spruce timber, averaging from 7 to 20 inches in diameter, generally sound, and reaching a height of 40 to 60 feet. Clumps and ridges of poplar were also found, but the trees were usually rotten at the heart. Building timber and fencing material, in sufficient quantities for the use of settlers, is very evenly distributed; together with plenty of wood for fuel, consisting of new growth poplar and aspen. The prairie land is very productive, being covered with a good growth of grass of many varieties. The alluvial soil varies in depth from 4 to 18 inches; subsoil, clay. A trail between Fort Pelly and Touchwood Hills passes through this part of the township. Water is plentiful. Witouche Lake occupies nearly half of Section 36, and Bulldog Marsh the north-east quarter of 25: the former is surrounded by a belt of poplar timber, and the latter is fringed with poplar and scrub. In the north-east corners of Sections 34 and 24, respectively, are two fine springs of excellent water. Section 13, and part of 12, is traversed by a creek, which empties into the Assiniboine. Between Sections 12 and 1 is a large marsh. There are a few other marshes and sloughs, but all are dry in summer. The country abounds in small game.—*P. H. Dumais, 1888.*

- 33. Sub-division.**—Admirably adapted for settlement or stock-raising. The surface is generally level or slightly rolling prairie, the greater part being covered with willows and new growth poplar. Spruce, poplar and tamarac woods are scattered over the different sections, in such a way as to be advantageous to settlers, in sufficient quantities for building, fencing and fuel, and in places not accessible by prairie fires. The soil in the south-west part, embracing, particularly, Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 30 and 31, is composed of sand mixed with a very rich black loam, on a subsoil consisting generally of sand, gravel and fossil. Elsewhere, there is an alluvial soil of black loam, 10 to 18 inches deep, with a rich clay subsoil. Water is abundant and good. The Assiniboine River, flowing south-east, passes diagonally through Section 6, dividing it in two nearly equal parts. A winding stream, 20 to 25 feet wide, and 1 to 3 feet deep, in dry weather, called Stony Creek, enters the township near the north-west corner of Section 35, flows south-easterly to the north-east corner of Section 24, thence along the east boundary for about a mile; and, after traversing the adjoining portions of 13 and 12, passes out on the northern part of the latter. There are about a dozen lakes in the township, besides a number of large ponds. The principal are the Mayflower, Outardes and Gull, in the south-east; Lake Crystal in Sections 19 and 30, and a portion of Pike Lake extending eastward into 31. The latter is remarkable for the abundance in its waters of the fish from which it is named; they are taken with nets by the Indians in spring. There is also good pike, doré and carp in Stony Creek and in the Assiniboine. The water of the lakes is generally good and clear, especially in Crystal Lake. The latter has an outlet leading to another lake to the west; the

bottom is sandy and gravelly, and millions of small fishes are seen playing near the shore. Marshes or sloughs are not very numerous, and probably all become dry during the summer. There is a fine spring in the south-east corner of Section 3, from which issues a small stream of excellent water. The occasional intervals of open prairie are not large, but very productive, the vegetation consisting of long grass, called beaver hay, mixed with wild peas, vetches, lucerne, and many other plants peculiar to the region. The country abounds in game; ducks of many varieties, wild geese, swan, water-hen, snipe, &c., would multiply immensely if the wolves, foxes, minks and polecats, without mentioning the birds of prey, were not constantly destroying their eggs and young. Partridges, pheasants and rabbits are met everywhere. Moose are numerous, and the surrounding country is considered a good hunting ground by the Indians of Fort Pelly. The climate is pleasant and healthful, the intense cold (50° below zero) of the winter of 1882-83 being scarcely perceived, except by reference to the thermometer. The depth of snow from January to April was only about 6 inches; the atmosphere was always clear and pure, with a bright sun and hardly any wind. The month of April was warm and pleasant, although the wind was generally north-west. The first rain came in May. A good road leading to Fort Pelly passes diagonally through this township, and a trail going between Pelly and Touchwood Hills, Carlton, &c., cuts the southern boundary near the Assinaboine River.—*P. H. Dumais, 1888.*

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND INITIAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE IV.

1. *Outlines.*—The north is principally rolling, stony prairie, and rates class 3 throughout. The third mile, going west, spans the valley through which the Souris River pursues a winding south-eastern course, the stream is 170 feet wide, and bordered with small maple and elm. For the first $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, along the east boundary, going north, the land rates class 2, and the balance of the second mile class 1, the soil being gravelly loam. From thence it is all class 3, and is generally very stony. In Section 36 the line crosses the Souris River. Generally the southern part of the township contains fair land. The northern part is very much broken by ravines, and, for about two miles south of Souris River, is covered with limestone and granite boulders. The river is a fine rapid stream of about 150 feet broad, and flows in a valley three-quarters of a mile broad, with banks 150 feet high.—*T. S. Gore, 1881.*

The west and south consist of rolling and undulating prairie, class 2. No wood or water.—*W. Pearce, 1880.*

Sub-division.—The north half of this township is much broken by large ravines running easterly into the Souris River, and is thickly strewn with boulders and stones. The south half is fair agricultural land.—*Sinclair and Francis, 1831.*

2. *Outlines.*—The north is rolling prairie, class 2. No wood or water. The west is rolling and stony prairie, class 2, with a few gravel ridges and hay swamps. The Souris River crosses the line on Section 6. There is no wood.—*W. Pearce, 1880.*

The east is rolling prairie, class 2, excepting the first $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, going north, where it is stony and rates class 3. Numerous small marshes occur toward the north. There is no wood.—*T. S. Gore, 1881.*

Sub-division.—This township is not suitable for farming purposes, except a few sections in the northern part. It is chiefly rolling prairie, with light, sandy loam in the higher places and clay and gravel in the lower. The Souris River crosses the south-west corner. Its banks are very high. There is a fairly good supply of timber along the river. Water is abundant throughout this township.—*A. L. Poudrier, 1881.*

3. *Outlines.*—The township is principally open-rolling prairie. The north has a sandy loam soil, class 2, and numerous marshes. The western portions of Sections 32 and 34 rate classes 1 and 3, respectively, and 36 has a clay loam soil. The east has a black loam soil. Sections 1, 24 and the north half of 13 rate class 1 and the balance of the land class 2. Numerous small marshes occur on the two northern sections. The south is without wood or water. Soil, clay loam, class 2.—*T. S. Gore, 1881.*

The west is undulating prairie, with an alluvial soil of brownish clay loam, on a clay subsoil, class 2. There are a number of small ponds and marshes. No wood.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, totally devoid of timber, and unattractive for settlement. Soil, light and sandy, uniformly third-class.—*J. A. Carbert*, 1881.

4. *Outlines*.—The north and west consist of undulating prairie, with numerous small ponds and marshes. Alluvial soil, a brownish clay loam; subsoil, clay; class 2, excepting the eastern portion of Sections 36 and 34 and the western parts of 35 and 30, which rate class 3.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

Generally rolling prairie; second-class land; a good many stony and gravelly knolls. Along the east there is a gravelly clay loam soil, class 2. Small marshes are numerous, chiefly in the south-east. There is no wood.—*T. S. Gore*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Prairie; clay soil, broken by gravelly knolls.—*P. Burnet*, 1881.

5. *Outlines*.—Generally rolling prairie, with a fair supply of surface water in marshes and ponds. The soil is a dark loam; in some places gravelly, and generally well adapted for the growth of cereals. There are several ravines crossing the township in a south-easterly direction, much strewn with boulders. The north has a good loamy soil; class 1, excepting Section 34, which is rated class 2, a large portion of it being wet meadow land. The east has many meadows and marshes, and also a good soil; class 1.—*T. Fawcett*, 1881.

The west is rolling stony prairie; class 2. Soil, a brownish, clay loam, over clay. Small ponds and marshes occur all along the line.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie. The soil is inferior and stony in places; no timber.—*J. Warren*, 1881.

6. *Outlines*.—North and east the surface is rolling, undulating and level, with a dark loamy soil; class 1. Hay marshes or wet meadows occur all along both lines. Large marshes and meadows occur on Sections 25 and 18. The soil is well adapted for the growth of cereals. There are several ravines crossing the township in a south-easterly direction, which are strewn with boulders.—*T. Fawcett*, 1881.

The west is undulating prairie, somewhat stony in the south. Soil, a brownish clay loam, over clay. The land rates class 1, except on the southern portions of Sections 18 and 19, and the northern parts of 30 and 31, where it is class 2. There are a number of marshes, most of which occur towards the north. No wood.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

Sub-division.—All prairie, with a good deal of meadow land, and sufficiently undulating for drainage. Some silver poplar scrub. Water good. Soil, clay and sandy loam; some limestone, gravel, and a few boulders; first and second class.—*D. C. O'Keefe*, 1881.

7. *Outlines.*—North and east the surface is rolling prairie, class 1. The north line is crossed by creeks of good water flowing south, on Sections 31 and 34. In each instance the stream is about 8 feet wide, 1 foot deep, current 1 mile per hour. About midway on 35 is an old cart trail. The north half of Section 24 is crossed by Moose Mountain Creek, which is about 25 feet wide, 3 feet deep, current $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour, course east. Several large ponds along the three south eastern sections.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1881.

The west is gently undulating prairie, with a dark alluvial soil on a clay subsoil, class 2. Moose Mountain Creek is crossed about midway on Section 31; it is a rapid stream of good water, 33 feet wide, and 1 foot deep, flowing east. Large marshes occur on Sections 30 and 18. There is very little wood, but the proximity of Moose Mountain, which is well wooded, will benefit the settler.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Marshy in some places, and traversed by Moose Mountain Creek. The soil is a good, black, sandy loam.—*S. Brodie*, 1881.

8. *Outlines.*—The north lies in the foot slopes of Moose Mountain, in the deeper ravines of which there is some poplar and birch. The country, being rough and gravelly, is better suited for sheep raising than farming. There are quite a number of pretty lakes among the hills. Small running creeks of good water occur on Sections 36, 34 and 31. The west is undulating, with a fair alluvial soil resting on a clay subsoil. There are a number of small streams, with good water, running from Moose Mountain to Moose Mountain Creek. There is plenty of firewood in the ravines of the mountain, the proximity of which, on this account will be valuable to settlers.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

The east is undulating and level prairie, and the land rates class 1, except on Section 36, where it is class 2. The line is crossed on this section by a cart trail to Wood Mountain; and on 24 by a creek 20 feet deep, current 1 mile per hour.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Level prairie, with the exception of the north half of the northern tier of sections, which takes in part of Moose Mountain. The soil generally is a sandy loam. Two creeks run south from the mountain.—*J. Stewart*, 1881.

9. *Outlines.*—The western boundary crosses the western part of Moose Mountain through a heavy growth of wood, much of which is burnt and fallen. This wood is small and inferior and only suitable for fuel. Marshes, ponds and lakes are very numerous. The larger lakes contain many fine large fish. The southern part of the township lies on the southern slope of the mountain. Numbers of ravines, containing some poplar and birch. The ground is gravelly, and only adapted for sheep grazing, there being plenty of water.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

The southern tier of sections are heavily rolling. North of this, on the eastern boundary, the surface becomes broken and heavily timbered with various woods and a dense undergrowth of

hazel. There are also numerous ponds, lakes and marshes, all of which, notwithstanding there being a fair soil, render the township unsuitable for immediate settlement.—*M. Hart*, 1881.

Sub-division—This township is almost entirely timbered with poplar. The southerly tier of sections have numerous bluffs of timber and thick underbrush, which is the principal feature. The country is very hilly, and will not be available for any other purpose than that of grazing, and for that purpose only after the timber has been removed. There are numerous lakes, the water in which is fairly pure. No evidence of minerals whatever.—*J. H. Ogilvie*, 1883.

- 10. Outlines.**—This township is heavily timbered with ash, maple, birch, poplar and a dense undergrowth of hazel. The soil is poor and light, and about one-third of the area of the township is broken up by small lakes, ponds and marshes, rendering it unsuitable for settlement. The wood is the chief value for the great treeless country to the south and west.—*M. Hart*, 1881.

West—in the Moose Mountain district, heavily wooded. There is much burnt timber, but all the wood, either growing or dead, is of an inferior quality and only suitable for fuel. Marshes, ponds and lakes are very numerous, and some of the larger lakes contain good fish.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling surface; much broken, and thickly covered with poplar, white birch, ash, and very heavy underbrush, consisting chiefly of hazel, rose bushes and thorns. The timber, especially the poplar, is of good size, more particularly in the south part, which can be utilized for building. Too much broken by ridges and water, which latter occupies more than one-third of the area, to be available for cultivation. Soil, light and sandy, with stony subsoil; third class.—*L. J. Garon*, 1881.

- 11. Outlines.**—North and east—this township lies on the north slope of Moose Mountain, which is covered with bluffs of poplar, willow and dense scrub. There are many ponds, lakes and marshes. The soil is of good quality, but, owing to the broken character of the surface, the land is more suitable for grazing than farming.—*J. G. Sing*, 1881.

West—in the Moose Mountain district—frequent ponds and lakelets, many with deep, clear and excellent water; soil, a rich sandy loam with a heavy growth of vetches and wild peas among thick small poplar dense scrub, windfalls and occasional large trees.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Broken by ridges and marshes. The dry land is excellent; the soil a rich, dark loam. Well adapted for cattle-raising. The timber is of medium size.—*J. McAree*, 1881.

- 12. Outlines.**—North and west, high rolling prairie, with a rich sandy loam soil. Well suited for farming. There is a creek flowing north on Section 31, and another flowing south on 32. On Section 30 is a creek flowing east. Several bluffs of poplar and scrub occur on the adjoining portions of Sections 19 and 18. Generally the west is high rolling prairie, with frequent small

swamps; sandy loam soil, with gravel ridges occasionally; some bluffs of poplar about the centre of the line. South of this the land becomes low and wet with much willow, but excellent for grazing, after which, in Section 1, the land rises approaching to Moose Mountain. Classes 1 and 2.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

South and east—along the south boundary the surface is very hilly, and there are numerous ponds of water and bluffs of poplar. On the east side it is somewhat broken by ponds and hay marshes. The soil is good.—*J. G. Sing*, 1881.

Sub-division—Chiefly rolling prairie, with groves of poplar, some of which is suitable for building. The land is very much broken by small ponds and marshes, especially towards the south, containing good water. Soil—rich clay loam, mixed with limestone gravel, principally in ridges, and some scattered boulders useful for building; uniformly first-class.—*E. C. Oaddy*, 1881.

13. *Outlines*.—North and east—the surface is gently rolling prairie, with numerous ponds and marshes. Soil, sandy loam and gravel on a clay subsoil. There is no wood.—*A. F. Cotton*, 1881.

The west is rolling prairie, with frequent swamps and ponds. Classes 1 and 2. Fair for farming. Sandy loam with gravel on the south two-thirds, and clay and sandy loam soil in the northerly third.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with numerous small ponds and grassy marshes. The water in the lakes (one of which, on Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 contains about 400 acres), ponds and marshes, is fresh. Soil—a sandy loam, about 18 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; first class throughout.—*J. J. McKenna*, 1882.

14. *Outlines*.—The north is rolling prairie; numerous ponds and marshes, with some young poplar in the north-east. The land consists of a clay loam soil, class 1.—*A. C. Thomson*, 1881.

The west is rolling land, with clay and sand loam soil; frequent swamps and ponds, with good water; rating classes 1 and 2; fair farming land. Frequent bluffs of poplar and dense willow scrub in the northerly third.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

Along the south boundary the surface is gently rolling prairie, with numerous small ponds and marshes, and a sandy loam soil, sometimes mixed with gravel. The east line crosses a creek, at a little past the third mile going north, and from thence passes along the left bank of the ravine through which it flows.—*A. F. Cotton*, 1881.

Sub-division.—The land is second rate and swampy, but well adapted for farming.—*A. Hamel*, 1881.

15. *Outlines*.—The north is rolling prairie, with numerous ponds and marshes and a good clay loam soil, class 1. East—open, rolling prairie, with a good clay loam soil, class 1. A few gravel ridges and some small poplar in the north. A few marshes and the Pipestone River in the south. This stream is (July) 10 feet wide, 2 feet deep; 5-mile current.—*A. C. Thomson*, 1881.

West—Sections 6 and 7 are rolling land, with a good many scattering clumps of poplar and willow, class 2. A creek, 2 to 3

feet deep (June), crosses Section 7. North of this for some distance the surface is bare prairie, with sand ridges.—*Wm. Pearce*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Pipestone Creek flows through this township, and on either side in many places there are fine hay marshes. The soil throughout is excellent. There are two good-sized lakes of fresh water.—*Burchill and Davis*, 1881.

16. Outlines.—North—Alternating patches of prairie and marshes; generally a perfect network of ponds and swamps, around the margin of which is a growth of poplar and willow. The soil is good when dry. West—rolling prairie, with many small swamps and pond holes in the north; but, going southwards, the land becomes fairly dry until the south of the township is reached where it becomes wet again. The soil rates class 1.—*Wm. Pearce*, 1881.

East—soil, a good clay loam, class 1, but numerous ponds and marshes with dry land between. Some willow and small poplar in the north-east corner.—*A. C. Thomson*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Not well adapted for settlement. There is a good deal of water and underscrub, and the soil does not compare favorably with other townships.—*S. J. Brabazon*, 1882.

18. Outlines.—Except at the extreme ends of the north line, the surface is all hilly prairie, with numerous willow and grass swamps, and some poplar and willow bluffs, class 2. The east is in the valley of the Qu'Appelle River and Round Lake. Banks 300 feet. Some poplar; classes 2 and 3. North of the Qu'Appelle River the general surface is undulating, with occasional deep ravines. There are many scattered bluffs of poplar and clumps of willows. The southern part of the township is an Indian reserve.—*T. Kains*, 1881.

The south half is a reservation. The north half of the west boundary is in the Qu'Appelle valley, and rough in places, but land and soil good where it is level.—*Wm. Pearce*, 1881.

Sub-division.—The only good land is in the valley of the Qu'Appelle River. There is a great quantity of scrub and wood land, broken by ravines. The portion south of the river is included in an Indian reserve.—*W. and D. Beatty*, 1881.

19A. Outlines.—North—principally rolling prairie, dotted over with patches of willow and poplar scrub. A few clumps of poplar wood occur toward the west. Small marshes and ponds are met with at intervals. The land rates class 1.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1880.

Hilly prairie, with poplar and willow bluffs, and numerous swamps, class 2.—*T. Kains*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Scrubby prairie, with clumps of small poplar and a few hay swamps.—*W. and D. Beatty*, 1881.

19. Outlines—Principally light soil, and may be rated second class land. The surface is open and rolling, except the south-east corner, which is dotted with second-growth poplars and willows. The soil of the east half is principally clay loam, whereas the west half is sandy loam and gravel.—*C. F. Miles*, 1881.

The west is rolling prairie, dotted with small grass marshes, and has a clay loam soil, usually class 1. In the southern half there are bluffs of poplar and willow.—*W. T. Thomson*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, much broken by swamps and scattered bluffs of poplar and willow. A small quantity of poplar and willow in the southern part fit for rail timber.—*R. C. McPhillips*.

- 20. Outlines.**—Is open rolling prairie, with many ponds. The soil is first and second class, chiefly the latter.—*C. F. Miles*, 1881.

The west is high rolling prairie, which was dotted (July-August) with small grass marshes and meadows. It has a clay loamy soil over a clay subsoil. The rating is nearly all class 1. The alluvial soil in 36 is a sandy loam.—*W. T. Thomson*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Very flat and wet, having a large proportion of marsh lands, difficult of drainage. Several small groves of poplar fit for fuel. Soil, in the higher portions, of inferior quality, being gravelly, while in the flat lands are many boulders of various sizes, rendering the land suitable for grazing only; third class throughout.—*T. W. Walsh*, 1881.

- 21. Outlines.**—Rolling prairie with many ponds and rather wet. The soil is principally second class, and is covered with numerous bluffs of poplar and willow in the middle and north-west section. The east is clay loam soil, class 1. Section 36 is wet and marshy and class 2.—*C. F. Miles*, 1880.

The west is fine undulating prairie, with a clay loam soil, class 1, except 31, where there are stony flats and low gravelly shallow-soiled ridges. In the southern two-thirds there is a fair distribution of grass meadows, and a branch of Little Cut Arm Creek crosses in Sections 7 and 18. This stream has good water and a rapid current.—*W. T. Thomson*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, easily drained. The soil is a rich, black mould, with clay subsoil. Timber in the south half. Little Cut Arm Creek crosses the township.—*H. Wilson*, 1881.

- 22. Outlines.**—The north is rolling prairie; clumps of poplar and scrub; some meadows and ponds; gravelly loam soil, class 2, but in the centre becoming classes 2 to 3, and again becoming better westwards, the grade rising here to classes 1 and 2. The poplar is all large enough for fencing, and occasionally for building. There are many flats that would be dry under ordinary conditions but owing to the excessive rainfall of this season, are under water. The line is crossed by two creeks flowing north, on Sections 31 and 32 respectively.—*W. Ogilvie*, 1880.

The west is all rolling prairie, with a fine loamy soil, all class 1, except Section 6, which is stony and gravelly, and class 2. The southern third is somewhat dry, but in the north two-thirds there are small scattered marshes and several reedy creeks. On Section 31 there is a willow marshy creek 15 to 18 inches deep with slight current. There is small poplar in the north half of the township.—*W. T. Thomson*, 1880.

Rolling prairie, many ponds and very wet soil, class 2; and generally the township is best adapted for grazing. The east half is dotted with poplar and willow. The west half is open rolling and hilly prairie.—*C. F. Miles*, 1881.

Sub-division—Rolling prairie, watered by Little Cut Arm Creek running through the centre, northwards. The soil is a light, sandy loam.—*R. A. Wilson*, 1881.

23. Outlines.—The north is rolling prairie, with scattered poplar bluffs and scrub. Soil is a rich clay loam. In Sections 31 and 32 the soil is light, classes 1, 2 and 3. Duck Lake is situated in the north-west quarter of Section 35, and also in 33. Cart trails cross Sections 36, 34 and 31. A great many marshes occur, the largest one is situated in Section 36. The east has a thick growth of poplar scrub. There are many marshes. The soil is a rich loam, but in many places sandy, so as not to average over classes 2 and 3. Sections 1 and 24 are, however, class 1. A lake with large marshy borders occupies part of Sections 36 and 25.—*T. Drummond*, 1880.

West—the surface is somewhat low and wet, having many willow-covered flats and good meadows, which, this season being exceedingly wet, are under water. The soil is a good black clay loam. Clumps of poplar are frequent. The line is crossed near the centre by a large creek, that finally empties into Leech Lake, a portion of which lies on the north-eastern part of this township. Extending north-west from the lake is an extensive flat, which, this season, was covered with about 5 feet of water; but the fact that many old cart trails run across it proves that, ordinarily, it is a fine meadow land, of great value to the surrounding country.—*W. Ogilvie*, 1880.

Sub-division.—There is sufficient timber for purposes of settlement, but it is not large enough to be manufactured into sawn lumber. Poplar is the only kind to be met with. Section 34 contains the largest timber in the township. Sections 30, 31 and 32 are nearly destitute of timber. Soil, very fertile, but in spring a great deal of the surface is covered by the overflow of the waters of Leech Lake, thus rendering it unfit for cultivation; second class.—*J. McArthur*, 1882.

24. Outlines.—The north is rolling prairie, with scattered poplar bluffs. The soil is a rich clay loam. Sections 35 and 36 are class 1; in the remaining sections the soil is gravelly, and class 3. A great many marshes occur, nearly all of them surrounded by poplar wood. A large lake extends southwards from the centre of the line. A cart trail to Quill Lake crosses Sections 4 to 33. East—nearly all covered with a thick growth of willow, young poplar and scrub. The soil is a rich loam, class 1. A cart trail crosses Sections 25, 24, 13, 12 and 1. Leech Lake is situated in Sections 25, 24, 13 and 12, and extends westwards into the township.—*T. Drummond*, 1880.

West—the soil is generally light and gravelly. On the south there is considerable poplar and willow scrub.—*W. Ogilvie*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Leech Lake, about 13 miles square, lies within this township. Two creeks run into the west side of the lake. The soil is a good clay loam, well adapted to agriculture. There is a fair amount of building timber.—*J. J. Burrows, 1882.*

- 25. Outlines.**—North and east consist of rolling prairie, with scattered poplar bluffs and a rich clay loam; soil, class 1. On Sections 6 and 31 the soil is gravelly, class 2. Several marshes were crossed on the north line. The east, in several places, is gravelly and classes 3, while there are numbers of small marshes, and an alkaline flat occurs on Sections 13 and 24.—*T. Drummond, 1880.*

The west is flat and wet, with many muskegs. A large meadow, extending north-eastward from Leech Lake, covers about 3 miles of the line; it was all under water owing to the uncommonly heavy rainfall of the season. There are a number of poplar bluffs scattered through it. The soil is generally poor.—*W. Ogilvie, 1880.*

Sub-division—Undulating prairie. The soil is a rich clay and sandy loam. There is a large lake in the centre of the township, and otherwise the land is well watered. There is some timber large enough for building purposes.—*D. C. O'Keeffe, 1880.*

- 26. Outlines.**—North—undulating prairie, with heavy poplar and willow bluffs. A creek, 80 links wide and 2 feet deep, crosses the north quarter of Section 36. Class 1.—*A. L. Russell, 1880.*

The west is all good black clay loam. The north half is nearly all solid poplar bush, in which there is good fencing and some very fair building material. This wood extends south-east to Leech Lake, and, in conjunction with the large meadows adjoining, makes a very favourable prospect for settlers.—*W. Ogilvie, 1880.*

East—rolling prairie. Soil is a rich loam, in some places a good clay subsoil. Class 1. Several small marshes were crossed. A range of high hills cross this line.—*T. Drummond, 1880.*

Sub-division.—Traversed by a tributary of the White Sand River, a swift stream, with capital millsites. The timber is large enough for building purposes. The soil is very good.—*D. C. O'Keeffe, 1880.*

- 27. Outlines.**—The north is level and rolling; sandy loam soil; class 2; willows and poplar; some marshes. White Sand River crosses 32, with an average depth of 5 feet, and a one mile current. Along the east the soil is a sandy loam and black loam alternating; scattered clumps of poplar, and a fair supply of marshes, rating class 2.—*G. C. Rainboth, 1880.*

2nd report—the south branch of the White Sand River crosses this township south-east to north-west. This year (1881) the whole of the country for miles in its vicinity was under water. The water was 27 feet deep in the channel, and the current 1½ miles. In the fall of last year the level of the water was so different that I crossed the river on a 25-foot pole 40 miles below this point.—*G. C. Rainboth, 1881.*

West—undulating prairie, with poplar and willow bluffs; some of the trees 8 to 10 inches in diameter. The soil is generally class 1; in places it is a rich dark loam of 18 inches deep, on a clay subsoil. A creek with a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -mile current, and about 10 feet deep, crosses section 30. Another creek crosses Section 31.—*A. L. Russell*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Level prairie. The soil is a sandy loam, of fair quality. The White Sand River runs through the township in a northerly direction; numerous marshes; a good deal of thick willow and scrub. The trail from Qu'Appelle to Fort Pelly runs diagonally through from south-east to north-west.—*J. J. McKenna*, 1881.

28. Outlines.—Most of the country along the north boundary is more or less covered with scrub and bluffs of poplar bush. On Section 35 is a fine hay meadow, of considerable extent; on 34 the line crosses the White Sand River. A lake, 8 chains wide, is crossed in the north part of 32, and a marsh on the south half. Marshes also occur on the western portions of 31 and 23. Sections 35, 32 and the adjoining half of 33, rate classes 1 to 2, and what remains class 2. Much of the west line is low, wet land; there are some high places. The surface is covered with poplar bush and willow scrub, with occasional openings. The White Sand River, crossing the south-east, is about 14 feet deep (June), with a 2-mile current and low, miry banks.—*A. L. Russell*, 1880.

The east is rolling prairie, with scattered clumps of poplar and willows. Several marshes were crossed, about the centre of the line; a trail to Fort Pelly crosses the south half of Section 12. Soil is generally a sandy loam, with black loam at intervals, class 2. Undergrowth of willows in places.—*G. C. Rainboth*, 1880.

29. Outlines.—West—first-rate soil, but low, wet, marshy land, covered with poplar and willow scrub.—*A. L. Russell*, 1880.

East—rolling prairie, scattered bluffs of poplar and willow. A great many marshes were crossed. Soil, black sandy and gravelly loams; classes 1 and 2. The White Sand River crosses Sections 1 and 25, and flows north-east; its depth is 7 feet; current, 1 mile an hour, and is 1 chain wide. Good water; good agricultural land.—*G. C. Rainboth*, 1880.

30. Outlines.—North—rolling prairie, with heavy poplar bluffs in poplar and willow scrub, and many marshes and wet places. West—south-west, low and wet, with poplar scrub, but becoming drier, with large timber towards the north. The soil is all class 1.—*A. L. Russell*, 1880.

32. Outlines.—The north contains dense scrub, mingled with some poplar timber and dead wood. Numerous marshes and ponds. Alluvial soil, 8 to 16 inches in depth; subsoil generally clay. The land is all class 3.—*P. H. Dumais*, 1883.

33. Outlines.—The east is principally scrubby prairie, broken by Pike Lake on Section 36, the Assinaboine River on Section 12, and

many large muskegs, marshes or ponds, occurring at intervals all along the line. There is also a lake on Section 25 connecting with Crystal Lake, a portion of which extends westward into the south-east corner. The shores of the lakes, marshes, &c., are all wooded with poplar or spruce; and along the north bank of the Assinaboine is a belt of timber, chiefly spruce, about half a mile wide. The average depth of alluvial soil is about 8 inches; sub-soil sandy. The land rates, alternately, classes 2 and 3.—*P. H. Dumais, 1888.*

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF SECOND INITIAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE V.

1. *Outlines.*—The north is rolling and broken prairie, very stony, class 3, Section 31 being much broken by the valley of the Souris River and ravines running into it. There is some wood in the valley, consisting of poplar, elm, wild plum, willow and thorn. The river's width is 33 feet. Going south on the west line, the northern half of Section 30 contains a long, winding ravine, and the remainder of it is rolling. Section 19 is mostly level. Thus far the land rates class 3, and is generally very stony. The three southern Sections consist of rolling prairie with a light soil, class 2. In the east and south we have rolling and undulating prairie; soil, class 2. No wood or water.—*W. Pearce*, 1880.

Sub-division.—The south half of this township is good agricultural land. The north half is stony, but contains excellent pasturage.—*Sinclair and Francis*, 1881.

2. *Outlines.*—The north is rolling prairie, class 2; water scarce; no wood. There are a few hay swamps on Section 36. On the west the three northern sections consist of rolling prairie, with a light soil, class 2. In the north of Section 30 is a deep pond. The balance of the country along this line is broken by numerous ravines, in some of which are small watercourses, most of them being dry in the month of October; the land is very stony and rates class 3. No wood. The east is rolling and stony prairie, with a few gravel ridges and hay swamps. The Souris River, flows east, across the south of the township and leaves by Section 1. The soil rates class 3.—*W. Pearce*, 1880.

Sub-division.—This township is not adapted for settlement. The south half is cut up by deep ravines running parallel to the river, and is devoid of grass. The other half is also generally very poor, being composed of baked, sandy prairie, with a few patches of meadow. The valley of the Souris is well supplied with fairly good timber; on the tops of the hills it is very abundant and of the very best quality.—*A. L. Poudrier*, 1881.

3. *Outlines.*—This township is rolling prairie, and generally second class land, as there are a good many stony and gravelly knolls. The north has numerous marshes. Soil, black clay or gravelly loam. Section 32 and the adjoining half of 31 rate class 1, and the remainder of the land class 2. The west has a black clay loam soil, class 1 everywhere, except on Section 6 and the adjoining half of 7. The south has a gravelly loam soil, class 2. Wood and water are scarce on this and the west line.—*T. S. Gore*, 1881.

The east is undulating prairie, with an alluvial soil of brownish clay loam, on a clay subsoil, class 2. There are a number of small ponds and marshes. No wood.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Gently rolling prairie, with numerous ponds and deep water marshes, and not attractive for settlement. Soil—generally of a barren, hard, sandy and gravelly nature; third class.—*J. A. Carbert, 1881.*

4. *Outlines.*—The north and east consist of undulating prairie, with many small ponds and marshes; alluvial soil, a brownish clay loam, classes 1 and 2 in the north and all class 2 in the east. No wood on either line.—*J. McLatchie, 1881.*

This township is rolling prairie, and generally second class land, as there are a good many stony and gravelly knolls. On the west there is a dark, gravelly loam soil; water scarce; no wood. Section 31, the adjoining half of 80 and the southern portions of 19 and 18, rate class 1, and the balance class 2.—*T. S. Gore, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie. Clay soil, broken by gravelly knolls and sloughs.—*P. Burnet, 1881.*

5. *Outlines.*—On the north and west there is excellent soil, abundant and good water, undulating surface, scattered ponds and hay marshes, and a good agricultural township. The north has a clay loam soil. Section 32 rates classes 1 and 2; the western half of 33, class 2, and all the rest class 1. The west has also a good loamy soil. Sections 6, 19 and 20, and the north half of 18 rate class 1, and the balance of the land class 2. There are a number of hay meadows, marshes and muskegs along the central sections. No wood on either line.—*T. Fawcett, 1881.*

The east is rolling, stony prairie, class 2. Soil, a brownish clay loam, over clay. Small ponds and marshes occur all along the line.—*J. McLatchie, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Good land, but rather stony. Hilly and broken in the centre.—*J. Warren, 1881.*

6. *Outlines.*—Excellent soil, abundant and good water, undulating surface, scattered ponds and hay marshes, and good agricultural township. On the north the surface is rolling, with a good loamy soil; class 1. On the west the land rates class 1 throughout, the soil being clay loam on all the Sections, except 31, where it is sandy loam. No wood on either line. *T. Fawcett, 1881.*

The east is undulating prairie, somewhat stony in the south. Soil, a brownish clay loam, over clay. The land rates class 1, except on the southern portions of Sections 18 and 24, and the northern parts of 25 and 36 where it is class 2. There are a number of marshes, most of which occur towards the north. No wood.—*J. McLatchie, 1881.*

Sub-division.—The north part is level, and with some very good meadow land; the south part is undulating prairie, with some silver poplar scrub. Very good water, obtainable in abundance, by digging down a few feet. Absence of timber the only drawback. Soil, clay loam with clay subsoil, and sandy loam with sandy subsoil, the former occupying a much greater area; first and second class.—*D. C. O'Keeffe, 1881.*

7. Outlines.—Surveyed north and west—excellent soil of a clayey nature; abundant water, which is all fresh; undulating prairie surface; scattered ponds and good agricultural township generally. The north has generally a sandy loam soil on a clay subsoil. Sections 31 and 36 rate class 1, and the rest of the land class 2. Moose Mountain Creek crosses the line three times on the eastern half of Section 33; its width is 40 feet, depth 2½ feet, current 60 feet per minute, course south-east. In the west the soil is generally a clay loam. The land rates class 1 on Sections 31, 7, 6 and the north half of 30. Section 18 rates classes 1 and 2, and the balance of the land class 2. Small marshes occur at long intervals.—*T. Fawcett, 1881.*

The east is undulating and level, class 2. Soil, clay loam over clay. On Section 36 the line crosses Moose Mountain Creek, a fine rapid stream of good water, 33 feet wide and 1 foot deep. Large marshes occur on Sections 25 and 18. There is no wood here, but plenty in the mountain district a few miles north.—*O. J. Klotz, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, broken by a few marshes. The soil is a rich, deep, black, sandy loam; traversed by Moose Mountain Creek.—*S. Brodie, 1881.*

8. Outlines.—North—in Section 36 the foot slopes of Moose Mountain are left, and west of this is the great Souris plain, which is entirely without wood. The soil is good, and there is a fair supply of surface water. On the east boundary the country is undulating, and the upper soil, resting on a clay subsoil, is good. There are a number of fresh streams running from Moose Mountain to Moose Mountain Creek. The township is favorable for settlement. The rating is class 2. There is no wood. Wood Mountain trail crosses the northern part of 36.—*O. J. Klotz, 1881.*

Undulating, except a range of hills about the centre of the township, and contains a large percentage of good land. Moose Mountain Creek crosses the south, flowing eastwards. It appears to be a deep and sluggish stream, with low banks. The soil on the north side of it is a sandy loam, with sandy subsoil in places; the surface soil, however, is nearly all first class. West and south of the creek the soil is more durable and of a clayey nature. On the adjoining portions of 7, 18, 30 and 31, it is class 2. The average width of the creek is about 70 feet. Elsewhere, water is scarce. No wood.—*T. Fawcett, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Prairie, level, with the exception of a ridge of sand hills, extending from east to west across the centre of the township. The soil is a sandy loam. Moose Mountain Creek runs from east to west across the southern end.—*J. Stewart, 1881.*

9. Outlines.—The eastern 3½ miles of the north boundary is rough, hilly country, wooded with poplar from 2 to 8 inches in diameter. Soil is sandy, and the land generally rates class 3. The western half of Section 34 is class 4, and here there is some poplar timber as large as 16 inches in diameter, mixed with birch. Water is abundant, including a couple of large lakes lying immediately

south of the line. The balance of this line, together with the first $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, going south, on the west boundary, is in an Indian Reserve. From thence the surface is principally stony prairie, broken by a few high ridges. Soil, gravelly. On Section 6, however, and the northern half of 7, the soil is a very rich black loam, on a dark brown clay or sandy loam subsoil, class 1. A couple of lakes on Section 19, a trail to Wood Mountain on 7, and a small creek on 6—*P. R. A. Belanger*, 1881.

Going north, on the east boundary, the line enters the southern slope of Moose Mountain among scattered poplar and birch. The wood, however, soon becomes thick bush and underbrush to the north-east, but is only useful for fuel. There are numerous marshes and lakes. Southwards, the foot slopes of Moose Mountain cover Sections 1 and 2 and then bear off to the north-west. A cart trail to the Indian Reserve in the north-west of the township lies along their base. From Section 2 westward the Souris plains extend. The soil in these plains is suitable for farming.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

Sub-division—Parts of Sections 3 and 8, and all of Sections 4, 5, 6 and 7, are level prairie and well adapted for farming purposes. Sections 31 and 32, and parts of Sections 23, 24, 30 and 33 are included in Ocean Man's Reserve. The remainder is hilly, and consequently better adapted for grazing than agriculture. The north-east portion is well timbered with poplar, some of which is fit for building, and the rest of the hilly part has numerous bluffs of poplar. There is considerable limestone in the hilly parts, and numerous lakes occur, having pure water furnished by springs. Soil, clay loam, chiefly second-class.—*J. A. Mac Millan*, 1881.

10. *Outlines*.—In the Moose Mountain district. The western half of the north line lies in an Indian reserve. The eastern half has a dense wood of poplar and scrub, with numerous lakes and ponds. The soil is rich.—*J. G. Sing*, 1881.

East—in the summit levels of the Moose Mountain district; heavily wooded, with numerous lakelets, ponds and marshes. Good fishing in some of the lakes. The eastern portion of the Pheasant Rump and Ocean Man Indian Reserve lies on this township. The soil is excellent and the vegetation fine.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Very broken. Well timbered, except a small portion in the north sections, which is half prairie and half poplar woods. The timber generally consists of poplar, ash and willow, with a dense undergrowth of hazels, thorus and rose bushes. A few white birches occur. Soil, generally sandy, with a stony subsoil, though sometimes one of clay; chiefly third-class, the only portion not too broken for agriculture being included in the Indian reserve.—*L. J. Garon*, 1881.

11. *Outlines*.—Surveyed the north, west and south. Somewhat broken by the north portion of Moose Mountain. The soil is a good sandy loam; and the surface is covered, in the hilly parts, with dense scrub and bluffs of poplar. Much of the township is a rich grassy flat, well adapted for grazing.—*J. G. Sing*, 1881.

East—in the Moose Mountain district, frequent ponds and lakelets, many with deep, clear and excellent water. Soil, a rich sandy loam, with a heavy growth of vetches and wild peas, among thick small poplar dense scrub, windfalls and occasional large trees.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Good land for mixed farming and grazing. Marshy in some places. The water is fresh and hay abundant. The soil is a dark clay loam. Timber is of medium size.—*J. McAree*, 1881.

12. *Outlines*.—North—rolling prairie, with a clay loam soil; good farming or grazing land. A small creek on Section 35; two or three small marshes occur along the west half of the line. No wood. East—high rolling prairie, with frequent small swamps, sandy loam soil, with gravel ridges occasionally; some bluffs of poplar about the centre of the line, south of which the land becomes low and wet, with much willow, but excellent for grazing; after which, in Section 1, the land rises approaching to Moose Mountain. Classes 1 and 2.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie on the north, gradually rising towards the south into Moose Mountain. The south part lies entirely within the mountain, and is very much broken by ponds and lakes, the water in which is generally fresh and good. There is a large quantity of live poplar fit for fuel and fencing; also, fallen and standing dead timber, among small, green poplar and willow, together with a few scattered green poplar fit for building. Soil—a rich, clay loam, with limestone gravel on the ridges; first class.—*E. C. Caddy*, 1881.

13. *Outlines*.—Along the north and west, gently rolling prairie, with a good, dark, sandy loam soil, a little gravelly in a few places. Immediately within the north boundary is a large marsh containing about 1,500 acres. Small marshes and ponds are numerous, especially along the west line. No wood.—*A. F. Cotton*, 1881.

East—rolling prairie, with frequent swamps and ponds, classes 1 and 2; fair for farming. Sandy loam, with gravelly ridges, on the south two-thirds, and clay and sandy loam soils on the northerly third.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with numerous marshes and ponds. A large marsh extends across nearly the whole of the north part, and an alkaline flat occurs about the centre of the township. The water in the ponds and marshes is fresh. Soil—a sandy loam, 6 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; first class, except in the big marsh.—*J. J. McKenna*, 1882.

14. *Outlines*.—Surveyed north, west and south. Rolling prairie, with numerous marshes and ponds. Many clumps of poplar and willow occur along the north boundary. The alluvial soil is generally clay loam in the north and sandy loam in the south, with an admixture of gravel in each case. Along the north the soil is class 1.—*A. F. Cotton*, 1881.

East—rolling land with clay and sandy loam soils, frequent swamps and ponds with good water; rating classes 1 and 2; fair

farming land. Frequent bluffs of poplar and dense willow scrub in the northerly third.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Open prairie, with a good many swamps. The soil is of excellent quality.—*A. Hamel*, 1881.

15. *Outlines.*—The north is prairie, covered with numerous bluffs, marshes and ponds of good water. The soil is a light sandy loam, classes 1 and 2. Weed Lake is situated in Section 36, it has a soft muddy bottom; bad water. The north-west lies in the Weed Hills; poplar and brush; light soil, classes 2 and 3.—*A. C. Thomson*, 1881.

East—Sections 1 and 12 are rolling land with a good many scattering clumps of poplar and willow, class 2. A creek, 2 to 3 feet deep (June) crosses Section 12. North of this for some distance the surface is bare prairie with sand ridges, after which the balance is rolling prairie, generally open, but poplar bluffs to the east and a good deal of poplar to west; rates class 2. Weed Lake crosses Section 36—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Nearly covered with poplar and willow. Pipestone Creek flows through in a south-easterly direction, and contains fresh water. The soil is everywhere very good; in some places a sandy loam, in others a clay loam.—*Burchill and Davis*, 1881.

16. *Outlines.*—North—prairie with a good many grass and water ponds, and an excellent soil. In the centre there are numerous lakelets, and in Section 32, Weed Creek 18 inches deep (June) crosses from the south of the township. East—rolling prairie, with many small swamps and pond holes in the north; but going southwards the land becomes fairly dry until the south of the township is reached, when it becomes wet again. The soil rates class 1—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

West—rolling prairie, light and gravelly on the tops of the ridges—some parts low and swampy—others level and sandy, the north is the best and class 1. The other portions are classes 1, 2 and 3, according to value.—*A. C. Thomson*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Prairie, dotted with a few small poplar bluffs. There is plenty of splendid land, but there is a good deal of rather light soil. Weed Creek expands into a large lake, which has a large muskeg towards its northern shore. There are also a good many smaller lakes.—*S. L. Brabazon*, 1882.

18. *Sub-division.*—The soil is rather inferior and covered with patches of poplar and willow scrub. All but the extreme north-east part of the township is included in Indian reserves—*W. and D. Beatty*, 1882.

19. *Outlines.*—On the north the western half of Section 31 is a steep, rugged and heavily timbered slope towards Crooked Lake, which extends along the line for about a mile. The Qu'Appelle River flows out from this lake. The three eastern sections consist chiefly of dry open prairie, with a few clumps of poplar, occasional patches of scrub, and some narrow ridges and ravines, with marshy bottoms. Sections 36, 34, 32 and part of 33; rate, class 1, and the rest class 2.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1880.

Rough and broken with ravines to the Qu'Appelle River. Hay; scattered bluffs of poplar and clumps of willow. This township consists of only a few sections. *T. Kains.*

Sub-division.—Good land in the river valley and on the upper plateau; but the latter is rather broken by ravines. There is a small lake through which the Qu'Appelle River flows—*W. and D. Beatty, 1881.*

19. *Outlines.*—The eastern boundary runs through rolling prairie, freely dotted with small grass marshes, and possessing a clay loam soil, which is generally class 1. In the southern half there are scattered clumps of poplar and willows—*W. T. Thompson, 1880.*
Soil, poor and light; many gravelly knolls. Ravines in the south-west opening towards the Qu'Appelle River.—*C. F. Miles, 1881.*

Sub-division—Crooked Lake covers a portion of the south-west corner. The soil is a good, sandy loam. Several ravines run through the township and drain it thoroughly. The surface is rolling prairie, with bluffs of poplar. Along the banks of the ravines the bluffs of poplar are very thick.—*R. C. McPhillips, 1884.*

20. *Outlines.*—The east is high rolling prairie, dotted (July, August) with small grass marshes and meadows, and having a loamy soil over a clay subsoil. The rating is nearly all class 1. The alluvial soil in 36 is a sandy loam.—*W. T. Thompson, 1880.*

The land along the north boundary is first and second class, but towards the south-west the soil becomes lighter, and is third class, and is covered with a growth of small poplar and dense willow. There are numbers of ponds. This township drains to Little Cut Arm Creek.—*C. F. Miles, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie. The water in the marshes is deep and difficult of drainage, the land being therefore better fitted for grazing than any other purpose. Soil, light and gravelly on the ridges, the richer portion having apparently been washed down into the marshy basins; uniformly third class.—*T. W. Walsh, 1881.*

21. *Outlines.*—East—fine undulating prairie; soil, generally clay loam and class 1, except in Section 36, where there are stony flats and low, gravelly, shallow, soiled ridges. In the south two-thirds there is a fair distribution of grass meadows, and a branch of Little Cut Arm Creek crosses the line in Sections 12 and 13. This stream is 3 feet deep and has good water and a rapid current. The main cart trail, to and from Carleton, Battleford and Fort Ellice, crosses the line in 25.—*W. T. Thompson, 1880.*

Drained by Little Cut Arm Creek. The soil varies between first and second class, the north-west of the township being poorest.—*C. F. Miles, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie. Rich, black loam soil, and excellent meadows and grazing land. The township is crossed by the Little Cut Arm Creek.—*H. Wilson, 1881.*

22. *Outlines.*—West—soil, sandy, gravelly and third class.—*C. F. Miles, 1881.*

North—generally rolling prairie, with numerous ridges and low hills; many small meadows and marshes; and toward the east, some poplar and willow scrub, and a few scattered bluffs of poplar. The land is all class 1, except on Section 31, where it is class 2. The east is all rolling prairie, with a fine loamy soil, and class 1, except Section 1, which is stony and gravelly, and class 2. The southern third is somewhat dry; but in the north two-thirds there are small scattered marshes, and several small reedy creeks. On Section 36 there is a willow marshy creek, 15 to 18 inches deep, having a slight current and good water running over a stony bed. There is small poplar and willow in the north half, but the south half is open.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie, without any running stream. The soil is somewhat of an inferior quality, being a sandy loam mixed with considerable gravel. It will not rate over class 2.—*R. A. Wilson*, 1881.

- 23. Outlines.**—The north and west is rolling prairie, poplar occurs in scattered clumps all along the north and on the west in Sections 31, 30 and 7. The rating is class 1. A creek, 50 links wide, with low marshy banks crosses Section 12.—*J. L. Reid*, 1881.

East—the surface is somewhat low and wet, and there are a number of willow covered flats and many good meadows, which—the season being exceedingly wet—are all under water. The soil is a good black clay loam, classes 1 and 2. Clumps of poplar are frequent. Near the middle the line crosses a large creek.—*W. Ogilvie*, 1880.

Sub-division.—The north-west quarter is nearly destitute of timber. The remainder is thickly dotted over with groves of poplar and willow, affording a plentiful supply of fuel; but the poplar is scarcely large enough for building purposes. A limited supply can, however, be found for small buildings. There is good hay land and also a plentiful supply of water. A good cart trail affords communication with Fort Qu'Appelle. Soil—from 5 to 8 inches deep, with a sandy loam subsoil; second class.—*J. McArthur*, 1882.

- 24. Outlines.**—The north is rolling prairie; soil sandy and gravelly; classes 2 and 3. Several grassy lakes were crossed, the largest one being on Section 36. A creek flowing east passes across Section 31; it is about 2 feet deep, with a swift current.—*T. Drummond*, 1880.

West—prairie; scattered poplar and willow; class 1. The south half is rather wet, having many marshes. A small creek crosses the line on Section 19.—*J. L. Reid*, 1881.

The east is knolly prairie; many small meadows, much poplar and willow scrub; fair gravelly loam soil, classes 1 and 2. The north half is very flat and wet, and Section 36 is nearly all marsh meadow; poor soil.—*W. Ogilvie*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, crossed by two creeks. The soil is good. The wood is only fit for fuel and fencing.—*J. J. Burrows*, 1882.

25. Outlines.—The north is rolling prairie, with scattered scrub and poplar; soil, light and gravelly, classes 2 and 3. A creek 2 feet deep and 35 links wide crosses Section 31, flowing north-west. A cart trail also crosses Section 31. Marshes are numerous; one large one covers the whole north half of Section 34. Section 33 and south half of Section 34 is low, wet prairie, classes 3 and 4. On the west boundary the soil is very gravelly, and in portions of Sections 1 and 12 it is low and wet. The rating of the land is generally third class, except Section 31, which is second class.—*T. Drummond, 1880.*

East—rolling prairie, low and flat, a great deal of it is submerged and the soil is poor and sandy, except Section 36, which has an excellent soil, higher and drier, class 1. A large alkaline lake lies on Section 25.—*W. Ogilvie, 1880.*

Sub-division—Rolling prairie, with two small islands of wood. It contains part of a large lake which the surveyor believed to be Leech Lake, besides a large quantity of other lakes and marshes. Soil, fairly good, but the prevalence of so much water will be found a drawback to settlement; uniformly second class.—*J. Hill, 1881.*

26. Outlines.—The north is prairie; rich soil; class 1. Much poplar and willow. The Little White Sand River crosses Section 34, swift current, 5 to 8 feet deep. A fair mill site here of 8 feet head. There is a tributary of the river on 31. The line crosses a cart trail between Fort Pelly and Qu'Appelle, on Section 35. Going north on the east line there is first, open prairie with a gravelly loam soil of fair quality for three miles, then there is some small poplar, and the soil becomes better rating up to class 1, in Section 36, where there is a rich growth of wild peas and vetches.—*W. Ogilvie, 1880.*

Going north on the west line for two miles the soil is a light, sandy loam; class 2. After this the soil becomes better, and class 1, merging into a rich clay loam on the north third. Willows and scrub predominate along the line, but there are some scattered poplars. A small swift creek crosses Section 6.—*T. Drummond, 1880.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with bluffs of poplar, willows and scrub, broken by numerous marshes. Three or four creeks run through the township. The soil throughout is rich sandy loam.—*Reiffenstein and Small, 1881.*

27. Outlines.—North—knolly and rolling; gravelly on the knolls; averages class 2; a few marshes. A creek of good water crosses the line a number of times in Section 34. West—soil, black and sandy loams, gravelly on the knolls; averages, class 2. Much willow and a few large poplars. Some marshes and a creek of excellent water crosses Section 31, flowing east along the northern tier of sections.—*G. C. Rainboth, 1880.*

The east is undulating prairie, with poplar and willow bluffs, some of the trees 8 to 10 inches in diameter. The soil is generally class 1, and, in places, it is a rich dark loam of 10 inches depth on

a clay subsoil. A creek with a $2\frac{1}{2}$ -mile current, and about 10 feet deep, crosses Section 20. Another creek crosses Section 36.—*A. L. Russell*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Level prairie, with good soil. Thickly dotted with clumps of timber and broken by marshes. Abundance of good water and hay.—*J. J. McKenna*, 1881.

- 28. Outlines**.—The first 8 miles of the north boundary, going east, is open prairie, with a few patches of scrub and scattering poplars on Sections 32 and 33. The soil thus far is good and the land rates class 1. About midway on Section 34 the line crosses Crane Lake, which is 17.40 chains wide and extends about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwards. From thence the land consists largely of marsh and swamp, with occasional bluffs of poplar bush and scrub, and rates classes 1 to 2. There are many large ponds, and on the adjoining portions of Sections 35 and 36 is a large body of good water, 25 chains wide, called Bennet's Lake. East—much of this line is low wet land. There are some high places. The surface is covered with poplar bush and willow scrub, occasional openings. The White Sand River, crossing the south-east, is about 14 feet deep (June) with a 2-mile current and low miry banks.—*A. L. Russell*, 1880.

West—The White Sand River crosses Section 6. It is a rapid stream, about 4 miles an hour, and flows in a valley about 150 to 200 feet deep. There are deep marshes on the uplands on both sides of the valley. The country throughout is undulating and covered with small poplar and scrub. The land averages 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$, but graduates from 1 in Section 6 to 3 in Section 31.—*G. C. Rainboth*, 1881.

- 29. Outlines**.—The west is rough scrubby prairie, classes 2 to 3; is a poor country, alternating sandy knolls, deep marshes, poplar, brush, thick scrub and slush.—*G. C. Rainboth*, 1881.

East—first rate soil, but low, wet, marshy land covered with poplar and willow scrub.—*A. L. Russell*, 1880.

- 30. Outlines**.—North—generally low land, with poplar bluffs and small poplar and willow scrub, and numerous marshes. East—south-east low and wet with poplar scrub; but becoming drier with larger timber towards the north. The soil is all class 1.—*A. L. Russell*, 1880.

- 32. Outlines**.—The north contains dense scrub, dead wood and occasional clumps of poplar timber. Numerous marshes and ponds. Alluvial soil; class 3. The line is crossed by two creeks flowing south-east, about midway on Section 35, and near the northern limit of 36, respectively.—*P. H. Dumais*, 1883.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF SECOND INITIAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE VI.

1. Outlines.—The north is rolling and broken prairie, generally rough and very stony ; class 3. There is a little wood, here and there, consisting of maple, elm and poplar. Water is scarce. Going south on the west boundary the surface continues poor and stony for three miles, when in the south the rating rises to 2. Short Creek is crossed thrice on the south half of Section 6 ; width, 20 to 60 feet ; general course, north-west ; some poplar, elm and brush in valley. On 80 the line is crossed several times by Souris River and a small tributary thereof. Average width of river, 38 feet ; banks steep ; valley partially wooded with elm, ash, maple and poplar. Small water courses occur on two or three other sections, but were all dry in October. The south is rolling prairie, with a light soil ; class 2. On Section 6 a couple of creeks were crossed. The country along the first three miles of the east boundary, going north, is rolling prairie, with a light soil ; class 2. From thence it consists of stony prairie ; class 3. Section 24 being mostly level ; 25, rolling in the south, and broken by a long winding ravine on the northern half ; and 36 broken by the valley of the Souris River and ravines running into it. There is a small amount of wood in the valley.—*W. Pearce*, 1880.

sub-division.—The south half of this township is fine rolling prairie, and excellent for agricultural purposes.—*Sinclair and Francis*, 1881.

NOTE—North half surveyed by *W. Pearce*.

2. Outlines.—The north is prairie, rolling in the east, undulating in the middle and hilly in the west. Soil, class 2. The west is rolling, except Section 36 which is hilly. Soil light. The land rates class 2, except on Section 6 where it is class 3. The latter section is stony. The three southern sections on the east line consist of broken prairie, very stony, class 3. The remainder is rolling prairie, with a light soil, class 2. A number of water-courses occur among the ravines in the south, but most of them were dry in October. In the north of Section 25 is a pond about 14 feet deep. There is no wood on any of the lines, and, except on the east line, very little surface water was met with.—*W. Pearce*, 1880.

sub-division.—All rolling prairie, with a light, gravelly soil, and in some parts rather stony. The grass is poor, and in many places nothing grows but the "Desert Cactus." In the eastern part of the township there are some beds of lignite of very good quality. Over a seam of lignite in one place, there is a bed of iron ore, from 1 to 2 feet in thickness.—*A. L. Poudrier*, 1881.

3. Outlines.—The north, south and west consist of rolling prairie with a black gravelly loam soil. Small marshes are numerous along the north. Sections 36, 35, the adjoining portions of 34 and 33, and the eastern half of 32 rate class 1, and the rest of the land class 2. The west generally rates class 2. Small marshes occur at long intervals. The east is rolling prairie, with a

black clay loam soil, class 1 everywhere except on Section 1, and the adjoining half of 12. Water is scarce, there is no wood on any of the lines.—*T. S. Gore*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Not very good for settlement, the land being barren and much broken by ponds and deep water marshes. Surface gently rolling, with poor pasturage and no timber. Soil—sandy and gravelly, with stones; generally third class.—*J. A. Carbert*, 1881.

Outlines.—The north is undulating prairie, with many marshes and a few small ponds. The soil is a brownish clay loam, over clay, and the land rates classes 1 and 2.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

On the west boundary, Sections 6, 30, 31 and the adjoining portions of 18 and 19 rate class 1, and the balance of the land class 2. The surface is rolling prairie, and the soil black clay loam on the two northern sections, and gravelly loam on the rest. Small marshes occur at intervals all along the line. There is no wood. The east is rolling, with a dark gravelly loam soil; water scarce; no wood. Section 36, the adjoining half of 25 and the southern portions of 24 and 18 rate class 1, and the balance of the land class 2.—*T. S. Gore*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Prairie. Clay soil, broken by gravelly knolls.—*P. Burnet*, 1881.

5. *Outlines*.—Excellent soil, abundant and good water, undulating surface, scattered ponds and hay marshes. Good agricultural township. The north has a clay loam soil, class 1. On the west, Sections 31 and 7 and the north half of Section 6 rate class 1, and the rest of the land class 2. On the central part of 30 is an extensive marsh, 96 rods wide on the line; and on the north half of 19, another 48 rods in width. On the east, Sections 1, 24, 25 and the north half of 18 rate class 1, and the balance of the land class 2. There are a number of hay marshes, meadows and muskegs along the central sections. There is no wood anywhere.—*T. Fawcett*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Prairie. The south part is well adapted for farming, but towards the north the lands become undulating, and good only for grazing.—*J. Warren*, 1881.

6. *Outlines*.—North, west and east—rolling and undulating prairie, with a good soil, generally clay loam; class 1. On the west the adjoining halves of Sections 7 and 18 rate class 2. On Section 36 it is sandy loam. There are a couple of good sized hay marshes on Section 32, and small scattered ones elsewhere. It is a good agricultural township.—*T. Fawcett*, 1881.

Sub-division.—All undulating prairie. Not much bush, what there is being silver poplar. Water good, except in east portion; in Sections 24, 25 and 26 it was found slightly alkaline. There is some good hay land, and large quantities of mushrooms were found, in the season. Soil, principally clay loam, with some sandy loam and limestone gravel, the subsoil being clay, first and second class.—*D. C. O'K'effe*, 1881.

7. Outlines.—Undulating surface; contains a large percentage of good land. The soil is generally class 1, being a clay loam on a clay subsoil. There is a fair amount of surface water. On the west a large wet marsh extends from the middle of Section 19 into Section 18. On the south half of the former is a wet meadow and a pond. There is some good hay land on the adjoining parts of Sections 6 and 7. On the east, the land rates class 1 on Sections 36, 12, 1, and the north half of 25. Section 13 rates classes 1 and 2, and the balance of the land class 2. Small marshes occur at long intervals.—*T. Fawcett, 1881.*

Sub-division—Rolling prairie; good soil; well watered.—*S. Brodie, 1881.*

8. Outlines.—Along the north the land rates class 2 throughout. Along the first $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, going east, the surface is level prairie, and from thence rolling and broken by a ravine in which is a creek of good water, that crosses the line several times on the eastern half of Section 36. Moose Mountain Creek is crossed on the east half of 31; its width is about 25 feet, depth 6 feet, current slow, water good, course south.—*O. J. Klotz, 1881.*

Undulating, except a range of hills in the north-east. The township contains a large percentage of good land. Moose Mountain Creek crosses in a south-easterly direction and appears to be a deep and sluggish stream. The soil on the north of the creek is a sandy loam, nearly all first class; but, south of it, is more of a clayey and durable nature. On the west, Sections 30, 18, 7 and the south part of 6 rate class 1, and the balance of the land class 2. Meadows or marshes occur on every section, except 18; the latter is crossed by an old cart trail. On the east the soil is principally sandy loam, class 1, except on the adjoining portions of 12 and 13 and 25 and 36, where it is class 2. On Section 12 the line is crossed by Moose Mountain Creek, width about 70 feet, depth $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, current sluggish. North of it is an extensive wet marsh and a couple of ponds. Elsewhere water is scarce. No wood in the township.—*T. Fawcett, 1881.*

Sub-division—Prairie; level, with the exception of a ridge of sand-hills, which crosses the north-east corner. The soil is a sandy loam. Moose Mountain Creek runs diagonally through from the north-west to the south-east.—*J. Stewart, 1881.*

9. Outlines.—West and east—the northern two-thirds lies on Moose Mountain, and the northern half of these two-thirds in an Indian reserve. Moose Mountain Creek crosses the south-west corner. Good grazing township. The mountain is described in Township 11, Range 7, Township 10, Range 5, and Township 10, Range 6.—*J. G. Sing, 1881.*

The south is on the Souris Plains and is level prairie, somewhat rolling in the south-east, caused by several valleys containing creeks flowing from the hills eastwards. The soil is of a good quality and well adapted for cultivation.—*O. J. Klotz, 1881.*

Sub-division—Presents few attractions to the settler. The north portion, to the depth of a section and a-half, is included in the reserve of Ocean Man's Band. The land is good in the re-

mainder of the hilly portion, but better suited for grazing than agriculture. Alkali beds extend through Sections 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16. A few unimportant bluffs of poplar grow in the hills. Moose Mountain Creek traverses the west side of Sections 6 and 7. A few ponds of stagnant water occur in the hills, but the prairie portion of the township has no water whatever. Soil—decidedly sandy in south-east portion, but better in the south-west and west portions, though surface hilly, and in places stony; second class, except in alkali parts, which are classified fourth rate.—*J. A. MacMillan, 1881.*

- 10. Outlines.**—In Moose Mountain; dense scrub and bluffs of poplar. Soil, first class. Plenty of water. Nearly all of this township, except a narrow northern strip, is in an Indian Reserve.—*J. G. Sing, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Consists of a tier of half sections north of the Indian reserve. Heavy rolling prairie, containing many small lakes, with some patches of poplar and willows. Soil, sandy, with sandy subsoil; second and third class.—*L. J. Garon, 1881.*

- 11. Outlines.**—Is encroached upon by the north of Moose Mountain. The soil is a good sandy loam, and the surface is covered, on the hilly portion, with dense scrub and bluffs of poplar.—*J. G. Sing, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, considerably broken by lakes, ponds and marshes. No wood, except a small bluff of poplar between Sections 35 and 36. Soil, generally clay loam, of an average depth of from 10 to 15 inches, with a clay or gravelly loam subsoil; chiefly second and third class, with some first and fourth.—*Dumais and Michaud, 1882.*

- 12. Outlines.**—The north is rolling prairie, with frequent swamps and ponds. Soil, sandy and clay loam; classes 1 and 2. A small creek, about 3 feet wide, crosses Section 34. There are two large hay marshes in the north of Section 31. Good grazing and farming land, but on the whole it is best adapted for the latter.—*A. C. Webb, 1881.*

This township is somewhat broken by the north portion of Moose Mountain. The soil is a good sandy loam, and the surface, where it is hilly and in the vicinity of the hilly portions, is covered with dense scrub and bluffs of poplar.—*J. G. Sing, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Chiefly rolling prairie. The south-east portion is in the Moose Mountain, and has a small quantity of timber, being brûlé interspersed with small green poplar and willow, together with fallen and standing dead timber. The latter will be used for fuel and the green poplar will furnish fencing. The land on the south-east is more broken by small ponds containing water, fresh and good. Soil, a rich clay loam, mixed with limestone gravel in places; uniformly first class.—*E. C. Caddy, 1881.*

- 13. Outlines.**—North, east and west—gently-rolling prairie, with numerous marshes and small ponds. Soil, a good dark sandy loam, somewhat gravelly in places.—*A. F. Cotton, 1881.*

Sub-division—Rolling prairie, with numerous fresh water ponds and marshes. Land well adapted for agriculture. Soil, a sandy loam, about 6 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; uniformly first class. *J. J. McKenna, 1882.*

- 14. Outlines.**—Generally rolling prairie, with numerous marshes and ponds. A few bluffs of wood on Section 33. The soil is generally clay loam in the north and sandy loam in the south, with an occasional admixture of gravel.—*A. F. Cotton, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with a great many grass marshes, ponds and lakes, all containing fresh water. On this account it is better adapted for grazing than agriculture. Soil—a sandy loam, about 8 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; uniformly first class.—*J. J. McKenna, 1882.*

- 15. Outlines.**—The north is very much broken by poplar bluffs, marshes, willow swamps and the valley of the Pipestone River, the bottom of which is boggy and swampy. Soil is a light sandy loam; classes 2 and 3. The poplar ranges from 4 to 8 inches in diameter. The Pipestone crosses the half of Sections 31 and 32. Sections 34, 35 and 36 are bush, with very few openings. The west is level prairie, with bluffs of poplar. The soil is a clay loam, and class 1. The east is level prairie covered with small poplar and willow underbush. There are numerous marshes and ponds. The highest point of Weed Hills is in Section 36. Soil, light, with surface stones; classes 1 and 2. The Pipestone, one foot deep, with swift current, and good water, crosses the south half of Section 24.—*A. C. Thomson, 1881.*

Sub-division—Covered with islands of poplar, willow and scrub, interspersed with balm of gilead and hazel. The soil throughout is good, especially near Pipestone Creek.—*Burchill and Davis, 1881.*

- 16. Outlines.**—The north is rolling prairie, with a few ponds and hay swamps, and an excellent soil; nearly all class 1. Some inclination to hilliness in the central portion.—*W. Pearce, 1881.*

West—rolling prairie, with bluffs of poplar and willow. The poplar is from 6 to 10 inches in diameter. Soil, sandy and clay loam, occasionally mixed with gravel; classes 1 and 2. Several marshes and ponds. A range of hills runs through Sections 19 and 30, with a dry watercourse in the valley. The Pipestone River runs through Section 6. Water good. The east is rolling prairie, light and gravelly on the tops of the ridges. Some parts low and swampy; others level and sandy. The north is the best, and class 1; the other portions are classes 1, 2 and 3, according to value.—*A. C. Thomson, 1881.*

Sub-division.—The northern one-third is good farming land; the centre is full of lakes and sand ridges; the southern part is hilly and wooded.—*S. L. Brabazon, 1882.*

- 17. Outlines.**—Rolling prairie; excellent soil; interspersed with ponds and grass swamps. The C.P.R. crosses the south-west corner of the township, and the Qu'Appelle road the north-east. The east half of this township is in an Indian Reserve. The north

is generally class 2. There are scattered poplar bluffs immediately to the north and along the east of this line, at which end the soil is all class 1, and where there are several nice creeks with stony beds and good water. The southern end of the west boundary for two miles has a fine No. 1 soil and many grass meadows and swamps, and then the land becomes drier and poorer, and gravel ridges occur frequently. Class 2 up to end of the line.—*T. Kains*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie. The few swamps can be easily drained. Soil is very rich and friable. The east half is included in the reserve of O'Soup's band.—*E. C. Dawson*, 1881.

19. *Outlines*.—Traversed by the Qu'Appelle River. Soil poor in the north. South of the river is reserved for Indian purposes.—*C. F. Miles*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with bluffs of poplar and willow, all but the two north tiers of sections being included within the reserve of Mosquito's band. Soil second class.—*R. C. McPhillips*, 1884.

20. *Outlines*.—Northwards the country is open and varies in quality of soil between first and second class. The southern part of the township is poorer in soil and is covered with small poplar and willows. There is abundance of water from the drainage of the Pheasant Hills to the west.—*C. F. Miles*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Prairie, with numerous hay marshes and islands of poplar, only useful for firewood. The soil is gravelly and stony.—*T. W. Walsh*, 1881.

21. *Outlines*.—The northerly portion of this township is sandy, gravelly and third class. The land to the south is rather better and second class.—*C. F. Miles*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Good meadows and grazing lands, and rich black soil; but broken by numerous sloughs and marshes. Little Cut Arm Creek crosses the north-east quarter of the township.—*H. Wilson*, 1881.

22. *Outlines*.—The north is principally undulating prairie, with many small meadows and marshes, and a few ridges. The soil, as a rule, is gravelly and the land rates class 2. Sections 31 and 32 are traversed by a clear rapid stream, averaging about 18 inches in depth, flowing east, which also winds to and fro along the line throughout 33.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1880.

The soil of this township, along the boundaries, is sandy, gravelly and third class.—*C. F. Miles*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Prairie. Light soil. Watered by several small creeks.—*R. A. Wilson*, 1882.

23. *Outlines*.—The north and west is open prairie, interspersed with numerous ponds and marshes. The soil is good, and class 1. A cart trail crosses Section 30, and a creek with marshy shores, the central part of Section 6. Good for agricultural purposes. The east is rolling prairie with scattered poplar in Sections 36, 24 and 12. The rating is class 1. A creek, 50 links wide, with low marshy banks, crosses Section 12.—*J. L. Reid*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie with occasional clumps of poplar. There is only fuel to supply the wants of a small number of settlers for a season or two. Timber for building purposes could, however, be procured from the Beaver Hills. There is a plentiful supply of good water, and a very good cart trail affords this township communication with Fort Qu'Appelle. Soil, rich in many places, but a gravelly loam on the summits of the small hills; chiefly second class.—*J. McArthur*, 1882.

- 24. Outlines.**—The north is rolling prairie. The half of Section 86 is wet and alkaline; poplar on this Section; soil, sandy, and class 4. Sections 85, 84 and 83 have a light sandy loam; class 2. A creek flowing north-east crosses Section 83, it is 8 feet wide and 1 foot deep. Sections 82 and 81 have a rich clayey loam soil; class 1. A creek, flowing north-east, passes through Section 82, it has a slight current; a small stream enters it here.—*T. Drummond*, 1880.

The west is rolling prairie, crossed from the south-east by three creeks of an average width of 25 links. The soil is nearly all good clay loam; class 1; and covered with timber; generally suitable for building purposes. Good farming land.—*J. J. Burrows*, 1882.

The east is prairie; scattered poplar and willow; class 1. The south half is rather wet, having many marshes. A small creek crosses the line in Section 24.—*J. L. Reid*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, well drained by two creeks. Good soil. Fairly well wooded.—*J. J. Burrows*, 1882.

- 25. Outlines.**—Going north on the east boundary the soil is gravelly, and in Sections 1 and 12, low and wet. The rating is all class 3, except Section 86, where the rating is 2. Across this Section there flows a creek which is about 2 feet deep and has a swift current.—*T. Drummond*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with the exception of two or three small islands of wood. Though the land is pretty good, it is so broken with marshes as to be not very desirable for agriculture. The township is traversed obliquely by the Fort Pelly trail. Soil—second class.—*J. Hill*, 1881.

- 26. Outlines.**—North—Rolling prairie, with scattered meadows, much dry poplar and a good soil, classes 1 to 2, excepting in the western section where the soil becomes sandy and gravelly.—*W. Ogilvie*, 1880.

Going north, on the east boundary, for two miles, the soil is a light sandy loam, covered with willows and scrub; class 2. Proceeding farther the soil becomes better, and the northern two-thirds is all class 1, and merges into a rich clay loam on the north third. Willows and scrub predominate with some scattered poplars. A small creek with a swift current crosses Section 1.—*T. Drummond*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with bluffs of poplar, willow and scrub. There are two or three creeks containing fresh water and several marshes. The soil is a sandy loam.—*Reiffenstein and Small*, 1881.

- 27. Outlines.**—The north is undulating country, covered with scrub, and having an average rating of second class, the west third of the line being the best. The west is all rolling prairie covered with scrub, and having scattered ponds and marshes. The soil is poor and rates classes 2 and 3. A large creek, with a strong current and gravelly bed, crosses Section 6. The east has a soil of black and sandy loams, gravelly on the knolls, and averages class 2. Much willow and a few large poplars. Some marshes and a creek of excellent water in Section 36.—*G. C. Rainboth*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Level prairie, dotted with poplar bluffs and broken by marshes. A branch of the White Sand River flows through the southerly portion of the township. The soil is sandy loam, and well adapted for tillage. Sufficient timber for the requirements of settlers.—*J. J. McKenna*, 1881.

- 28. Outlines.**—The north is partly open and partly covered with thick poplar and willow scrub. The two eastern sections rate classes 1 and 2, and the rest of the land class 2. Surface water is apparently scarce.—*A. L. Russell*, 1876.

On the west the White Sand River flows south-easterly through Section 31; its width is 54 yards; depth, 8 to 10 feet; strong current; clay banks, with boulders. The slopes of the valley are wooded with poplar bush; the river then crosses the township and leaves by Section 1. Here the valley is 150 to 200 feet deep; and there are deep marshes on the upland on both sides. On Section 30 is a creek with its north bank densely wooded. South of this the country is mostly covered with thick scrub, and one or more marshes occur on every section. On 18 is a creek, and on 6 another. The land rates classes 2 and 3, principally the former. On the east the country throughout is undulating, and covered with small poplar and scrub. The land has a gradually lowering rate, from class 1 in Section 1, to class 3 in 36.—*G. C. Rainboth*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Traversed by a branch of the White Sand River and a smaller stream. The soil is sandy, and there is a good deal of bush; but, altogether, the township may be considered well adapted for grazing.—*I. Traynor*, 1881.

- 29. Outlines.**—On the north line a long muskeg extends throughout Section 36, and immediately west of this a belt of poplar bush. From thence the surface is open, sandy prairie, for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles or so, with a few sand-hills on Section 35. The balance of the country is covered with thick brush and scrub; a large marsh on 32. The land rates class 3. Along the west boundary, going south, the first mile is in thick scrub; the next 4 miles, about half poplar woodland and the rest open prairie; the 6th mile, solid poplar bush, averaging from 2 to 8 inches in diameter. The land is all class 3, except on the adjoining portion of Sections 18 and 7, which rate class 2. On Section 19 is a small lake, and in the northern parts of 18 and 30 there is considerable marsh land. The east is rough, scrubby prairie; classes 2 to 3; poor country; alternating sandy knolls and deep marshes.—*G. C. Rainboth*, 1881.

30. *Outlines.*—North—undulating prairie; class 1; with poplar and willow scrub, occasional bluffs of heavy poplar and some wet places. Devil's Creek, 5 feet deep, with a sluggish current, crosses Section 85.—*A. L. Russell*, 1880.

Along the west boundary, going north, the first $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles is wooded with small poplar, about two inches in diameter. From thence, to the end of the 4th mile, the surface is gravelly prairie, with occasional small patches of willows. The C.P.R. is crossed on the first, and a muskeg on the second half of the 3rd mile. The balance of the line passes through thick bush of poplar and balm of gilead, averaging 6 inches in diameter. The land rates class 3. Water is somewhat scarce.—*G. C. Rainboth*, 1881.

32. *Outlines.*—North—dense scrub; numerous marshes and ponds; considerable dead wood, and on Section 31, some poplar timber. The alluvial soil is from 10 to 18 inches deep, subsoil clay. The land is all class 3, except the eastern half of Section 32, which rates class 2, and is crossed by a branch of David Creek, flowing south-east.—*P. H. Dumais*, 1888.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF SECOND INITIAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE VII.

1. *Outlines.*—The north is rolling and broken prairie, very stony. On Section 32 the line spans the Souris River several times; its average width is about 30 feet; course, south-east. The land in the valley and also that on Section 31 rates class 2, and on all the other sections class 3. There is a small quantity of wood in the valley, chiefly maple and elm. The south has a light sandy soil; class 2. The Short River is crossed on Section 2. Its width is 60 feet, and its course north-east. The west is rolling and undulating, with a light sandy soil, and rates class 2, except on Section 31, where it is stony in places, and rates class 3. The east is class 2 in the south, and class 3 in the north, where it is generally stony. On Section 1, the Short River is crossed three times; its general course is north-west; width, 20 to 60 feet; valley partially wooded with poplar, elm and brush. On 25 the line is crossed a number of times by the Souris River and a tributary of the same. The river averages about 33 feet in width; has steep banks, and the valley is partially wooded with elm, ash, maple and poplar. Sutherland's lignite mine is in the south part of this section. Two small watercourses occur on Section 24, and there is also one on the north of 13, but they were dry in October.—*W. Pearce*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie, with good soil. The Souris River runs through its north end, and a creek, having a branch, through the east side. The banks of these are rocky, with veins of lignite, and fringed with wood.—*Sinclair and Francis*, 1881.

2. *Outlines.*—The north is hilly prairie, with a few ponds. Soil, class 2. On the west, Sections 6 and 7 are broken by the valley of the Souris River. The stream is 30 feet wide and wooded along the banks by a few elms and maples. A large lagoon lies some distance south of the river. Thus far the land rates class 3 and is stony on the hill tops. From thence northwards it is rolling prairie, with a light soil. The east rates class 2, except on Section 1, where it is class 3. The soil is light and the surface rolling prairie, excepting 36, which is hilly. No wood except on the Souris and very little surface water.—*W. Pearce*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Is worthless for either farming or grazing purposes. Lignite was found in different places, particularly in the southern part, where the seams are thicker and the lignite less friable than in most cases.—*A. L. Poudrier*, 1881.

3. *Outlines.*—Along the north, Section 32, the adjoining half of 31 and the western half of 35, rate class 1, and the rest of the land class 2. The soil a light clay loam on all except the two eastern sections, where it is black clay. The west has a light gravelly

loam soil; class 2. The east has a gravelly clay loam soil; class 2. Small marshes occur at long intervals. The south has a light gravelly clay loam soil; class 2. The surface of the township is rolling. There is no wood and very little surface water.—*T. S. Gore, 1881.*

Sub-division—Undulating prairie, not well suited for settlement on account of the poor pasturage and scarcity of timber. Soil, generally very hard and gravelly; second and third class.—*J. A. Carbert, 1881.*

4. *Outlines*.—The north is undulating prairie, with many marshes and a few small ponds. Soil, a brownish clay loam, on a clay subsoil. The land rates classes 1 and 2.—*J. McLatchie, 1881.*

The west is rolling prairie, with a gravelly soil, generally hard and stony. The land is all class 2, except the south half of Section 31, and the northern portions of 18 and 7, which rate class 3. One or more small marshes occur on every section. On the east, Sections 1, 25, 36, and the adjoining portions of 18 and 24, rate class 1, and the remainder of the land class 2. The surface is rolling prairie, and the soil gravelly loam, except on the two northern sections where it is a black clay loam. Small marshes occur at intervals all along the line. There is no wood.—*T. S. Gore, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Prairie; clay soil, broken by stony knolls.—*P. Burnet, 1881.*

5. *Outlines*.—The north and west consist of undulating and rolling prairie, with a clay loam soil. Sections 31, 32, 35 and 36 rate class 1, and the two intervening sections class 2. The northern portions of 19 and 30 rate class 1, the two southern sections 1 and 2, and what remains 2. Meadows and marshes are numerous, and on Section 1 there are many ponds of good water. The east is more level and has also a good soil. Sections 36, 12 and the half of Section 1, adjoining the latter, rate class 1, and the rest of the land class 2. On the central part of 13 is an extensive marsh, 96 rods wide on the line, and on the north half of 24 another, 48 rods in width. There is no wood in the township.—*T. Fawcett, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Prairie, with good soil, but broken in the northern part by a large marsh and ponds.—*J. Warren, 1881.*

6. *Outlines*.—Undulating surface; excellent soil, generally clay loam; plenty of fresh water in scattered ponds and hay marshes. Good agricultural township generally. The north is class 1 throughout. Along the first three miles, going east, are many meadows, marshes and a few ponds. On the west, the land rates class 1 along the first two miles, going south; class 2 over an equal distance from thence, and classes 1 and 2 on the two southern sections. Three meadows on Section 19, a pond and a few marshes on 18, and a narrow lake on 12. On the east, excepting the adjoining halves of Sections 12 and 13, which rate class 2, the land is all class 1. There are a number of small marshes.—*T. Fawcett, 1881.*

Sub-division.—All undulating prairie, with a little silver poplar bush. Well suited for grain growing. Good water obtain-

able by digging a few feet down. Soil principally a clay loam, but some sandy loam, with a very rich clay subsoil and some limestone gravel; first and second class.—*D. C. O'Keeffe*, 1881.

7. *Outlines*.—On the boundaries the surface is all rolling and undulating, and the soil a clay loam. On the north, Sections 35 and 36 are class 1. The balance rates class 2, except on the eastern half of Section 31, where it is again class 1. On the western half of the latter is a lake 17.49 chains wide and about 3½ feet deep, the water of which is slightly alkaline. There is some marsh land on Section 32, a hay marsh of some extent on the western part of 33 and an alkaline meadow on the east of 34. The west is mostly class 1. Section 31, however, is somewhat hilly, and, together with the adjoining half of 30 and the south half of 7, rate class 2. Section 1 rates classes 1 and 2. Near the north of 30 is a shallow lake. Small swamps, marshes or meadows occur on all the other sections, except 19. The east is class 1. A large marsh extends from the middle of Section 24 to about 40 rods into Section 13. On the south half of the former is a meadow and a pond. On the adjoining parts of 1 and 12 is some good hay land.—*T. Fawcett*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie. The soil is a sandy and clay loam, of good quality. Plenty of hay and water in the marshes.—*S. C. Brodte*, 1881.

8. *Outlines*.—The north is level prairie, class 2. On Section 34 is a lake 13.40 chains wide. Two large lakes lie immediately north of the line opposite Sections 33 and 35.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

Undulating surface. Contains a large percentage of good land. The soil is generally a clay loam on a clay subsoil. The west is hilly in the north, rolling and undulating in the south. Sections 6, 18 and the southern portions of 7 and 19 rate class 1, and what remains class 2. Between Sections 6 and 7 is a small lake, most of which lies west of the line. Ponds or small marshes occur on all the sections. An old cart trail crosses Section 30. On the east, Sections 25, 18, 12 and the south half of 1 rate class 1, and the balance of the land class 2. Meadows or marshes occur on every section except 13.—*T. Fawcett*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Level prairie. The soil is a sandy loam. It is dry and free from ponds.—*J. Stewart*, 1881.

9. *Outlines*.—Is generally open, rolling prairie, except the north-east corner, which is somewhat broken by the western base of Moose Mountain (which is densely wooded) and by Moose Mountain Creek, a slow and sluggish stream. The soil is a fair sandy loam. The whole of Section 36 and the easterly two-thirds of Section 35 are in an Indian Reserve. Good farming and grazing land.—*J. G. Sing*, 1881.

On the south the soil is well adapted for cultivation. Lakes on Sections 2 and 4, and small scattered marshes along the line. No wood.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Moose Mountain Creek runs through the north-east portion. Parts of Sections 25, 26 and 35, and all of Section

36, are included in Ocean Man's Reserve. The surface is all prairie, and mostly level; there are many lakes and marshes, all containing fresh water. Soil, north and east of the creek, gravelly, and a ridge of stony hills extends from Section 6 to Sections 13 and 24; south and west of the creek, light and more sandy as it recedes from that stream; chiefly second class, with some first and third.—*J. A. Macmillan, 1881.*

10. *Outlines*.—The easterly two tiers of sections are in an Indian Reserve and in the Moose Mountain. The portion west of this gradually merges into rolling prairie, with Moose Mountain Creek flowing diagonally across the south-west quarter. The current is slow and the banks low. Soil generally good. Poplar in the east.—*J. G. Sing, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, except the north-east portion, which is composed of heavy rolling hills, nearly barren. The reserve of Ocean Man's band takes in nearly all of two tiers of sections on the east of the township, which is generally better suited for grazing than agriculture. Soil, generally very poor, consisting of light sand and gravel, though adjoining Moose Mountain Creek it is of better quality; chiefly third class, with some second.—*L. J. Garon, 1881.*

11. *Outlines*.—The south-east corner lies in the northern foot slopes of Moose Mountain. The township is crossed by a deep ravine, which contains some poplar and willow suitable for fuel and fencing. The surface otherwise is generally rolling, and the soil fair. In the mountain there is plenty of limestone, large boulders, gravel and sand, all suitable for building. The western part of the township is quite stony.—*J. G. Sing, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, broken by numerous swamps and gullies. In Sections 7 and 8 are a few patches of small poplar and willows, from 2 to 4 inches in diameter. In September, 1882, most of the swamps and marshes were dry. Water can easily be obtained by digging a few feet. Soil, sandy, gravelly and yellow loam, averaging in depth from 3 to 8 inches; chiefly second class, with some first.—*Duma's and Michaud, 1882.*

12. *Outlines*.—North—high rolling prairie; occasional hay swamps. Soil, sandy loam and some gravel; classes 1 and 2. A ravine crosses the central part of Section 85. Good farming land.—*A. C. Webb, 1881.*

Rolling prairie; soil fair, but water scarce.—*J. G. Sing, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with very few marshes, and these contain good fresh water. No timber whatever. Soil, a clay loam, mixed very much with gravel in places; uniformly first class.—*E. C. Caddy, 1881.*

13. *Outlines*.—North, east and west—gently-rolling prairie, with numerous marshes. Soil, a good sandy loam, somewhat gravelly in places.—*A. F. Cotton, 1881.*

Surface level and undulating; soil, heavy clay. The southern portion is hilly. The soil in these hills is a gravelly clay, and will produce good crops. The northern part has good clay soil. Surface, undulating prairie, and dry.—*J. G. Sing, 1882.*

Sub-division.—Rolling or undulating prairie, very much broken by numerous small ponds and hay swamps, and a few small hills. The nearest wood is at a distance of 12 or 15 miles, in a direction east and south-east. There are a few small creeks, which dry up during the summer, and several small gullies, averaging in depth between 10 and 25 feet. Soil, generally good, white clay and sandy loam, about 10 or 12 inches deep; chiefly second-class, with some first and third—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1882.

- 14. Outlines.**—Rolling prairie on all boundaries, with numerous small marshes, and, along the east and west sides, occasional ponds. A few patches of wood occur in the north-east. The soil is of good quality, and is generally sandy loam in the south, and clay loam in the north, with an admixture of gravel; ranks classes 1 and 2, and is fair farming land.—*A. F. Cotton*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, very much broken by hay swamps, marshes and ponds. Numerous patches of poplar and willow occur, of dimensions fit for fuel, especially in the north part of Section 34. Good water can be had almost everywhere by sinking a few feet. Soil, clay loam, from 6 to 12 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; second and third class.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1882.

- 15. Outlines.**—North-rolling prairie, with bluffs of poplar. Soil is a clay loam; class 1. A watercourse with steep banks in the south half of Section 31. Numerous marshes and ponds in Sections 31, 32 and 38. A creek crosses the north half of Section 35, which has a marshy valley. East—level prairie, with bluffs of poplar. Soil, clay loam, and class 1.—*A. C. Thomson*, 1881.

The northern part is broken by a range of gravelly hills, extending about two miles to the south of the northern boundary. The southern part is much better land, comparatively level. On the south line is an immense swamp or marsh covering an area of 4 miles on each side of the line. There are some excellent grass lands in this township.—*J. G. Sing*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Thickly covered with islands of poplar and willow. The soil is a rich, clay loam. The water in the swamps is fresh and good. There two small lakes. This township is well adapted for settlement.—*Burchill and Davis*, 1881.

- 16. Outlines.**—The north is dry, rolling prairie; very little surface water; a creek in Section 36; soil good; class 1.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

Is composed of some very good farming land. A portion of township is ranked class 3 on account of the soil being very gravelly and stony, and producing a very poor growth of grass. The surface is also very knolly and broken, particularly along the southern boundary.—*J. G. Sing*, 1882.

The east is rolling prairie, with bluffs of poplar and willow; some places are stony. The poplar is from 6 to 10 inches in diameter. Soil, sandy clay loam; classes 1 and 2. A watercourse in Section 36 and several marshes and ponds. A range of hills

runs through Sections 24 and 25. Pipestone River runs through the south half of Section 1. Water good.—*A. C. Thomson*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Traversed by the Pipestone Creek, which expands into lakes and marshes. The land is fairly good, although rather rough. On the south side of the creek there is a heavy clump of trees, and others are scattered about the township.—*S. L. Brabazon*, 1882.

- 17. Outlines.**—North, east and west—rolling prairie, possessing a soil of excellent quality and interspersed with ponds and grass swamps. The C.P.R. crosses the southern part. Grenfell Station here. North—rolling prairie, with scattered poplar bluffs, ponds and marshes, becoming less frequent going northwards. The rating all round is about class 2. West—going south on this boundary, the first two miles are level, and consist of excellent soil, class 1; then the soil becomes stony in places and class 2, and in the last two miles there are scattered poplar bluffs and occasional marshes, increasing in frequency in the last half mile. East—going north on this boundary for two miles there is a fine No. 1 soil and many grass meadows and swamps; then the land becomes drier and poorer, and gravel ridges occur frequently. Class 2 up to end of the line.—*T. Kains*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie. The soil is excellent. Well adapted for agriculture.—*E. C. Dawson*, 1881.

- 18. Outlines.**—Has scattered bluffs of poplar over an undulating surface which is interspersed with ponds and grass swamps, and consists of an excellent soil, but wet, and the grade about class 2.—*T. Kains*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, dotted with small poplar. The soil is a dark, clay loam, well watered.—*W. and D. Beatty*, 1881.

- 19A. Outlines.**—The north is level or undulating prairie, dotted with patches of poplar and willow scrub, excepting the western half of Section 31, which is broken by timbered ravines, very steep and rugged. The land rates class 2. No surface water along the line.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1880.

Rolling prairie, with a scattered growth of poplar. This township is a fractional one and consists of something over half a dozen of sections. The soil is of good quality.—*T. Kains*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie, with patches of high willow and poplar, broken by small ponds and hay marshes. Soil, class 2.—*W. and D. Beatty*, 1881.

- 19. Outlines.**—Broken, hilly and uneven surface. Is traversed by the Qu'Appelle River and valley, which is broad and has a good soil. The Pheasant Hill country lies partly in the north and is wooded. There is abundance of water in ponds and streams.—*C. F. Miles*, 1881.

Sub-division.—The Qu'Appelle River runs through this township from west to east. The banks of the river are about 200 feet above the water and the valley nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width. The land in this valley is of excellent quality, but at time of survey

much of it was flooded. The land throughout the township is generally of fair quality, ranking from class 1 to 3. Plenty of poplar for fuel and fencing purposes is found in bluffs throughout the township. Two large lakes in the north-west portion contain good water.—*A. Hamel*, 1882.

- 20. Outlines.**—The north contains very good soil and is well watered. The western part of the township lies in the rise of country known as the Pheasant Hills, which simply form a gradual rise for 5 miles on their eastern slope, beyond which are numerous depressions filled with water. These hills are thickly dotted with second growth poplar and dense willows, and about 40 per cent. of the soil is first-class.—*C. F. Miles*, 1881.

Sub-division—The surface is rolling prairie; numerous hay marshes and islands of poplar. The soil is, in many places, gravelly and stony.—*T. W. Walsh*, 1881.

- 21. Outlines.**—This township lies mostly in the Pheasant Hill country; has plenty of water in the north-east half, drainage from the elevated portions. The surface is chiefly heavily rolling, and about 40 per cent. of the soil is first-class. There are numerous poplar bluffs and dense willows. Open prairie and wooded country form about equal proportions.—*C. F. Miles*, 1881.

Sub-division.—On the east slope of the Pheasant Hills. The north-east portion of the township is mostly prairie, with rich soil. The remainder is covered with woods and sloughs. Pearl River flows through. The plateau between the river and Surprise Lake is described as excellent farming land.—*H. Wilson*, 1881.

- 22. Outlines.**—The north is principally high rolling prairie, with many hay marshes and gravelly ridges. The soil is gravelly and the land rates class 2. The line is twice crossed on Section 32, and once near the eastern limit of 31, by a clear and rapid stream flowing south-east, along which there are several mill-sites.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1880.

Along the west and east boundaries the soil is sandy, gravelly and third class; but well watered.—*C. F. Miles*, 1881.

Sub-division.—The greater portion of this township is rolling prairie, well watered by the Little Cut Arm and other small creeks. The soil is light and gravelly.—*R. A. Wilson*, 1881.

- 23. Outlines.**—The greater part of the north line is situated in the Beaver Hills. The land is rolling, and intersected from the north-west by 3 creeks, of an average width of 25 links. The soil is a good clay loam, class 1, and largely covered with timber, generally suitable for building purposes. A portion of the trail from Qu'Appelle to Fort Pelly crosses the north-west part.—*J.J. Burrows*, 1882

The west is prairie, with scattered poplar and willow, and numerous marshes and ponds. Soil good, and class 1. A creek, with marshy shores, crosses the north half of Section 13. On the east there are numerous ponds and marshes. Soil good, and class 1. A cart trail crosses Section 25, and a creek with marshy

shores the central part of Section 1. This land is good for agricultural purposes.—*J. L. Reid*, 1882.

Sub-division.—This township is composed of good farming land. It is generally rolling, and the southern part slopes gently to the south-east. It is watered by a good creek. There are a few large swamps and some small lakes. There are a few settlers in the northern part.—*C. E. LeMoine*, 1882.

24. *Outlines*.—The north is rolling prairie, greatly cut up by ponds and marshes, and covered with scrub, young and large poplar. The soil is a rich clayey loam; class 1. A creek, one foot deep, with a swift current, crosses Section 35, and a cart trail from Qu'Appelle to Pelly, Section 83. Another creek, flowing north, crosses Section 31.—*T. Drummond*, 1880.

The west has scattered poplar and willow, and numerous small marshes and ponds. The soil is good; class 1. A creek, with high banks, flows through Sections 31, 19 and 6; water good. A cart trail crosses the line in Section 19; good farming land.—*J. L. Reid*, 1881.

Sub-division.—In the Beaver Hills; intersected by three creeks. The soil is a rich clay loam. The township is heavily timbered. A trail to Fort Pelly crosses its north-west corner.—*J. J. Burrows*, 1882.

25. *Sub-division*.—Almost entirely covered with poplar, from 5 inches to 10 inches diameter, and containing a large number of marshes and small lakes, rendering it unattractive for settlement. Soil, chiefly fourth class, with some third.—*J. Hill*, 1881.

26. *Outlines*.—For the first 4 miles, going east, the country consists of solid woodland, alternating with intervals of prairie, which, together with the two remaining sections are very scrubby, and dotted over with clumps of poplar. The surface is uneven, and the soil generally excellent. A tributary of the White Sand River flows south-easterly into Section 31, and re-crosses the line on 36. Another stream is crossed on 31.—*W. Oglivie*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, broken by numerous lakes and marshes, containing good water. Two creeks traverse the township. The soil is a rich, sandy loam. The timber is abundant, and much of it is large enough for building purposes.—*Reiffenstein and Small*, 1882.

27. *Outlines*.—The north is rolling, covered thickly with poplar and an underbrush of hazel, cherry and scrub. Soil, class 3. There is a large lake on Section 35 containing good water. A creek crosses Section 34 and the east half of Section 33, and flows north-west. It is 15 links wide, 2 feet deep, with a strong current and sandy bottom; high hills on either side of it. The west has thick poplar bush, 6 inches in diameter, with hazel and willow brush, and some slash. Numerous ponds and marshes. There is one creek on Section 31, flowing south-east, and another crosses the north of Section 19 five times. This creek is 25 links wide, 8 feet deep, strong current, and has a sandy bottom. The east is rolling prairie, with poplar bluffs, thick alder, hazel, willow

and scrub, and numerous marshes. Soil, classes 2 and 3. A creek, 10 links wide, strong current and a sandy bottom, crosses Section 36. There is quite a large lake in Section 12, from which a creek takes its rise. This creek is 10 links wide, 1 foot deep and strong current.—*G. C. Rainboth, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Thickly covered with ~~white~~ and black poplar and balm of gilead and thick willows. Some of the trees are 16 inches in diameter. The White Sand River runs through. There are a great many small marshes.—*J. J. McKenna, 1881.*

- 28. Outlines.**—The west lies partly in the Beaver Hill country and has abundance of heavy poplar with thick underbrush. There are also numerous ponds and marshes, and a number of good creeks, tributaries to the White Sand River. One of these creeks crosses Section 24, having at this point a width of 25 links and a depth of 3 feet, with a swift current. These join the White Sand River in the vicinity of the east boundary. This river crosses the north-east corner of the township, flowing south-easterly. It has a strong current, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ chains wide and from 8 to 10 feet deep in the middle; high banks on either side. A high range of hills cross the south half of Section 1. In the valley of these hills is a creek flowing north-east. It is 20 links wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, with a sandy bottom; current strong. Much of the township is unfit for settlement, as it is entirely covered by bush and scrub. It is also rough and greatly cut up by ravines and river and creek valleys.—*G. C. Rainboth, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Broken by sandy ridges and numerous marshes and ponds; sandy soil; well watered; adapted for grazing.—*I. Traynor, 1881.*

- 29. Outlines.**—Along the north there are some poplars, and on all the boundaries there is a large quantity of small poplar and scrub underbrush. The south-west of the township slopes to the Beaver Hill country, and is furrowed by the White Sand River and several tributaries thereof, which wind along deep ravines. One of these streams crosses Section 6, and another Section 30; both have a rapid current, clear water and stony bed. The river crosses the township diagonally from the north-west, and has a very rapid current. Along the east and north there are numerous marshes, and on Sections 6 and 7 there are some large ones. There is a lake on Section 24. The township has some fair, open places, but is generally not inviting, and rates classes 2 to 3.—*G. C. Rainboth, 1881.*

- 30. Outlines.**—Northwards there is heavy poplar, with poplar and willow scrub, some of the poplar averaging from 10 to 15 inches in diameter. Numerous marshes were crossed. There is a range of gravelly ridges in the north-east corner of Section 35. With this exception, the land is all class 1.—*A. L. Russell, 1880.*

The west line is entirely covered with scrub, and there are some marshes of large size. Class 3. A small creek enters the north of Section 6, with a slow current. There is also a lake on this section, in the course of the White Sand River. The east

is prairie, covered with thick poplar, willow and balm of gilead, averaging 6 inches in diameter. Several marshes were crossed. Soil, class 8, gravelly in places.—*G. C. Rainboth, 1881.*

- 32. Outlines.**—The north is thickly covered with poplar timber, dense scrub and dead wood. Numerous marshes and ponds. The alluvial soil varies from 10 to 18 inches in depth; subsoil, clay. The land is all class 3. Devil's Creek is crossed on the western half of Section 35, flowing south-east.—*P. H. Dumais, 1883.*

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND INITIAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE VIII.

1. *Outlines.*—The north is level, rolling and undulating. A branch of the Souris River, flowing north-easterly through a narrow valley, crosses Section 33. Grass swamps occur at intervals along the line. The land rates class 3 throughout. The west is rolling prairie, without surface water. Soil, class 2. The east is rolling and undulating. The land rates class 2, except on Section 36, where it is class 3, the soil being generally light and sandy. Surface water is scarce. There is no wood in the township, except some along the river. The south is rolling prairie; soil, class 2. A branch of the Souris River is crossed three times on Section 6. Its width is from 18 to 30 feet and its course north-east.—*W. Pearce*, 1880.

The west is undulating prairie. Numerous swamps and marshes were crossed, containing water. Soil, clay loam with clay subsoil, stony in places; classes 1 and 2. A small creek crosses the south half of Section 30. Good farming land.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with good average soil. A branch of the Souris River runs through from south to north. Its banks are lined with brush and clumps of elm, poplar and ash. Hops and plum trees abound in great luxuriance. Lignite was found lying along the sides of ravines.—*Sinclair and Francis*, 1881.

2. *Outlines.*—The north is rolling prairie, without wood or water. Soil, class 2. On the east, Sections 1 and 12 are crossed by the valley of the Souris River; it is 30 feet wide, and wooded along the banks by a few elms and maples. Some distance south of the river is a large lagoon. Thus far the land rates class 3, and is stony on the hill-tops. From thence, northward, it is rolling prairie, with a light sandy soil; class 2. Water scarce; no wood. On the west the surface is generally rolling and stony prairie; but Sections 19 and 30 are somewhat broken, the former by the Souris River, 20 feet wide, slow current, course east. The land along its banks is low, and is flooded at high water. This country rates class 3.—*W. Pearce*, 1880.

West—rolling prairie, numerous swamps and hay marshes. Soil, clay loam, with clay subsoil; classes 2 and 3; stony in places. A small creek crosses the south quarter of Section 6. Section 19 is greatly broken by hills and ravines, which slope towards a coulée in the central part. This coulée has broken and sinuous banks, and carries the Souris River, a fresh water stream, bordered with good hay land. Section 30 is greatly broken by hills; some of them are 150 feet in height. Section 31 is also broken by hills. Good farming land, but a little stony.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, but, in places, very much broken. There are deposits of lignite along the Souris branch which enters the township on Section 4, and joins the Souris in Section 15. This river flows across the township in an easterly direction. The soil is, in many parts, stony, and is second and third class.—*Poudrier and Pearce*, 1881.

3. *Outlines.*—The north and south have a light clay loam soil, class 2. The east has a light gravelly loam soil, class 2. There is no wood and very little surface water in the township.—*T. S. Gore*, 1881.

The west is undulating prairie, with a number of marshes and patches of good hay land. Soil, a brownish clay loam on clay subsoil. The adjoining portions of Sections 31 and 30, the north of 19 and the south of 18, rate class 1, and the rest of the land class 2.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, much broken by ponds and marshes, with poor pasturage and devoid of timber. Soil, sandy and gravelly loam, stony and unfertile; second and third class.—*J. A. Carbert*, 1881.

4. *Outlines.*—The north and west lines were surveyed over undulating prairie, with a few small marshes and ponds. Soil, a brownish clay loam on a clay subsoil; classes 1 and 2. On the west there are more marshes the surface is generally stony, and the land rates class 2, except Section 6, where it is class 1.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

The east is rolling prairie, with a gravelly soil, generally hard and stony. The land is all class 2, except the south half of Section 36 and the northern portions of 18 and 12, which rate class 3. One or more small marshes occur on every section.—*T. S. Gore*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Prairie, with good soil. A little stony in places.—*P. Burnet*, 1881.

5. *Outlines.*—Excellent soil; abundant and good water; undulating surface; scattered ponds and hay marshes, and good agricultural township generally. The north has a clay loam soil, class 1, and there are a number of meadows and marshes along the first 2½ miles, going east. The east has also a clay loam soil. Sections of 24 and 25 rate class 1; the two southern sections, classes 1 and 2, and what remains, class 2. Meadows and marshes are numerous, and on Section 1 there are many ponds of good water. No wood on either line.—*T. Fawcett*, 1881.

The west is undulating prairie, with many small marshes. Soil, a brownish clay loam on a clay subsoil. The land rates class 2, excepting the south half of Section 18 and the north of 31, where it is class 1.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with a large number of small hay meadows and sloughs. Soil—clay loam, from 8 inches to 12 inches deep, with gravelly clay subsoil, and some stony and gravelly ridges; second class.—*P. Burnet*, 1882.

- 6** *Outlines.*—Excellent soil ; abundant and good water ; undulating surface ; scattered ponds and marshes, and good agricultural township. The soil is generally clay loam ; class 1 throughout the north, and on the east, class 1 along the first 2 miles, going south ; class 2 over an equal distance from thence ; and classes 1 and 2 on the southern sections. Three meadows are crossed on Section 25 ; a large pond and a couple of marshes on 18 ; and a narrow lake on 12. No wood on any of the lines surveyed.—*T. Fawcett*, 1881.

The west is undulating prairie, with many marshes and patches of good hay land. Soil, clay loam, over clay. On the north half of Section 31 the line crosses a creek. The land is all class 1, except the northern parts of Sections 6, 18 and 31, where it is class 2.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie, with some good hay land and good water in creeks and ponds. There are some large hills in the S.W. part. Well suited for settlement, want of wood being the only drawback. Soil, a clay loam, with clay subsoil, mixed with limestone gravel ; first and second class.—*D. C. O'Keeffe*, 1881.

- 7.** *Outlines.*—Undulating prairie, containing a large percentage of good land. The surface soil is clay loam of greater or less thickness on a subsoil of clay. The three north-eastern sections rate class 1 ; Section 33, class 2 ; and the balance of the north classes 1 and 2. On the eastern half of Section 31, some distance south of the line, is a lake. There are a number of small meadows and marshes. On the east, Section 36, is somewhat hilly and, together with the adjoining half of 25, and the south half of 12, rates class 2. Section 1 rates classes 1 and 2, and in the south part is a large grassy pond. Near the north-east corner of 25 is a shallow lake a little west of the line. Small swamps, marshes, or meadows, occur on all the other sections except 24.—*T. Fawcett*, 1881.

West—undulating and level prairie, with a good soil, and fairly supplied with small spring marshes. No wood.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with a few marshes. The soil is a rich, sandy loam. Water is abundant and good.—*S. Brodie*, 1881.

- 8.** *Outlines.*—The north is prairie, undulating in the west and level in the east ; class 2 throughout. Small marshes occur all along the line. Moose Mountain trail crosses Sections 31 and 32. The west is undulating prairie ; soil excellent ; a few small marshes. No wood.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

Undulating prairie, and containing a large percentage of good land. The subsoil is generally of a clayey nature and the surface loam, of greater or less thickness ; is very good. On the east—Sections 1, 13 and the southern portions of 12 and 24 rate class 1, and what remains class 2. Between Sections 1 and 12 is a small lake. There are also a couple of marshes on the latter section, and a large pond. Three large ponds occur on 36 and one or two

small ones on 25. An old cart trail crosses the latter section.—
T. Fawcett, 1881.

Sub-division—The eastern half is rolling; the remainder level prairie, covered with spear grass. The soil is sandy loam, with white clay subsoil. There is a small lake of good water on parts of Sections 11, 12, 13 and 14.—J. Stewart, 1881.

9. *Outlines*.—The north and east lines were surveyed over open rolling prairie. The soil is a heavy sandy loam, usually class 1; good farming or grazing land.—J. G. Sing, 1881.

West and south—in the Souris Plains; all level country, but containing numerous slight depressions which are marshy in early summer. The soil is excellent for farming, but there are neither running streams nor timber. Moose Mountain trail is crossed on Section 5.—O. J. Klotz, 1881.

Sub-division.—Slightly undulating, and contains one very large lake, two smaller ones, and a large marsh, besides many smaller ones. The water in these lakes is very good, considering that there is no outlet, and no mineral taste was perceptible; the source of supply, therefore, is evidently springs. The land unbroken by these lakes or marshes is very desirable. Soil, a black loam, with clay subsoil; chiefly first-class, with some second.—J. McMillan, 1881.

10. *Outlines*.—North and east—rolling prairie, except along the north boundary, where it is broken by a range of hills, lying immediately west of Moose Mountain Creek. This stream diagonally crosses the township, flowing south-east. The soil generally is fair.—J. G. Sing, 1881.

West—level and rolling; soil excellent, but has a great many scattered stones and gravelly elevations. Numerous small and large shallow marshes; no wood.—O. J. Klotz, 1881.

Sub-division.—Good prairie bordering on Moose Mountain Creek; sandy, stony, and hilly in the north-west corner; the remainder heavily rolling. Soil—sandy, sand and gravel, sandy loam with clay subsoil, etc.; second and third class.—L. J. Garon, 1881.

11. *Outlines*.—North and east—rolling prairie. Moose Mountain Creek and some of its tributaries cross the township. The current of the creek is slow and its banks low. South-west of the creek is a range of hills. The soil generally is fair but some parts are very stony.—J. G. Sing, 1881.

West—rolling prairie, sandy and gravelly in the south. Soil sandy loam. The line crosses a small creek flowing east near the southern limit of Section 13, and on the north half of 19 there is an expansion of Moose Mountain Creek about 40 rods wide, the banks of which are marshy. No wood.—A. C. Webb, 1881.

Sub-division.—This township is all rolling prairie, and broken by Moose Mountain Lake, gullies, ridges, and a few large hay swamps and marshes. The water in Moose Mountain Lake and Creek is clear, with a gravelly bottom. The eastern part of the township is dry, but the western part is pretty well covered with

hay marshes. The soil is generally dark loam, with an average dept of from 5 to 10 inches, with clay subsoil. In one or two places it is rather stony. On the whole the township is well adapted for farming, more especially for stock-raising. There is no wood.—*Dumais and Michaud, 1882.*

- 12. Outlines.**—The north is generally high rolling prairie, except Section 36, which is low. The soil is generally sandy and gravelly; rates classes 2 and 3. On Section 32 there is a deep lake, which has ravines to the east and west of it, with banks 75 feet high. Between the east ravine and the lake is quite an area of good bottom land. The lake is fed by two creeks, which enter it north of the line. One of these streams is the Moose Mountain Creek, which emerges again from the south end of the lake, and continues southwards through the township. The west is rolling prairie, sandy and gravelly. Occasional swamps and ponds. Section 6 is crossed by Moose Mountain Creek, flowing west. No wood.—*A. C. Webb, 1881.*

Moose Mountain Creek, a sluggish stream, with low banks, runs through the centre of the western half of the township. Soil, fair, but dry.—*J. G. Sing, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with deep ravines and a few small marshes. On the west side, Moose Mountain Creek, a good stream of fresh water runs south-west. No timber whatever. Soil, a rich clay loam, very much mixed with limestone gravel, and with scattered granite boulders, but first class.—*E. C. Caddy, 1881.*

- 13. Outlines.**—West—rolling prairie, with occasional swamps and ponds. Soil, sandy and gravelly loam. The north half of Section 6 is broken by a valley, about half a mile wide, in which is a creek.—*A. C. Webb, 1881.*

North and east—rolling prairie, with many marshes and a few small ponds. The soil is a good sandy loam, sometimes mixed with gravel. On the eastern half of Section 32 is a creek, flowing north through a deep valley, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide.—*A. F. Cotton, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, much broken by hay swamps, marshes and ponds. The north-east portion is low and wet, with numerous swamps. The south and west parts are dry land, broken by ridges and gullies. Moose Mountain Creek crosses Sections 5 and 6, in a south-easterly direction, running in a gully averaging about 200 deep. A watercourse (dry in October, 1882,) runs from north to south, in a gully about 160 feet deep, and connected with the creek in Section 5. Soil, of good quality throughout, being a sandy and gravelly loam, with clay subsoil; first, second and third class.—*Dumais and Michaud, 1882.*

- 14. Outlines.**—Rolling prairie, with numerous ponds and marshes. Soil, generally clay loam in the north and sandy loam in the south, with an admixture of gravel. The south-western quarter is broken by a valley about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, in which is a small stream, flowing north. No wood.—*A. F. Cotton, 1881.*

The west is rolling prairie, with a sandy and gravelly soil; class 2. Occasional swamps and ponds. Near the northern limit of Section 31 is a creek, flowing east.—*A. C. Webb, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Rolling and undulating prairie, very much broken by small lakes, ponds, hay swamps and a few small hills. The nearest wood is in a situation some 12 or 15 miles to the north. There are a few small creeks, which dry up during the summer, and various small gullies, from 10 to 25 feet deep. Soil, a good white clay and sandy loam, from 10 to 12 inches deep; second class.—*Dumais and Michaud, 1882.*

15. *Outlines.*—North—rolling prairie, with numerous ponds and marshes. Soil, clay loam; class 1. Section 36 is crossed by a creek and branches in a broken valley, which makes the section class 2 for agricultural purposes. These creeks connect with a marshy lake in the north half of the section, half a mile long. East—rolling prairie, with poplar, willow and brush. Soil, clay loam; class 1. A great many marshes were crossed. A small creek with high banks runs through the south half of Section 36. Section 25 is bush, with only a few openings.—*A. C. Thomson, 1881.*

West—the south third is rolling prairie, with a good many ponds, some with grass. The summits of the ridges are all stony, and the rating is class 2.—*W. Pearce, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, diversified by a number of small lakes and ponds, containing good water. Well adapted for grazing.—*Burchill and Davis, 1881.*

16. *Outlines*—The eastern half of the north boundary is rough hilly prairie; the west is rolling; there are several spring creeks—dry in June. The rating is about class 2. The west has scattering patches of prairie with some poplar and willow, and some pond holes. The soil is very good, and class 1, except in the south where there are a great many pond holes, and in the north where there are gravelly ridges—in these parts the grade is class 2.—*W. Pearce, 1881.*

The east is rolling prairie. The soil is a good clay loam; class 1. Two cart trails cross Section 36, and the trail to Qu'Appelle crosses Section 25. There is a small tributary of the Qu'Appelle with steep banks in north half of Section 36, and also in Section 24; there are numerous ponds and marshes in this section. Pipestone Creek, with branches, runs through the three southern sections, and has its source in the vicinity. The valley of the creek is flat, but the surrounding surface is broken by the banks. This creek is 6 feet wide and has very little water. There is a large swamp in the south half of Section 1.—*A. C. Thomson, 1881.*

Sub-division.—A splendid tract of land. The soil is a rich, black loam on a white, friable, clay subsoil. Here Pipestone Creek has its source, and expands into small lakes. The wood is only good for fuel, but there is an abundant supply.—*S. L. Brazon, 1882.*

- 17. Outlines.**—Rolling prairie, excellent land and soil, with scattered ponds and grass swamps. The C.P.R. crosses the township as also does a creek flowing north to the Qu'Appelle River. Going west on the north line there are in the first mile many small marshes and a few scattered poplar bluffs; class 2; then the prairie becomes open, the marshes less frequent and the rating class 1. Going north, on the east boundary, the first two miles are level and consist of excellent soil; class 1; then the soil becomes stony in places; and class 2; and in the last two miles there are scattered poplar bluffs and occasional marshes increasing in frequency in the last half mile.—*T. Kains*, 1881.

West—dry, level prairie, somewhat stony in the south half, and class 2, but clear soil and class 1 in the north. Several creeks, dry in June.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Very level prairie. Well adapted for farming. Rich, deep soil; easily drained.—*E. C. Dawson*, 1881.

Note.—Summerberry Station, C.P.R., here.

- 18. Outlines.**—This township is timbered with clumps of willow and bluffs of poplar. The surface is undulating, except in the vicinity of the Qu'Appelle River, which crosses the north-west quarter of the township. The soil is excellent and the surface is interspersed with ponds and grass swamps. On the east there are numerous ponds, small marshes and grass meadows, with occasional scattered poplar bluffs and some willows. The soil is fair but wet, and the grade about class 2.—*T. Kains*, 1881.

The west falls into the valley and ravines of the Qu'Appelle River; it is very broken and, where level, is rather stony. The Qu'Appelle River crosses 19, and the valley here, when not too wet, is very fair land. North of the river there is poplar.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Traversed by the Qu'Appelle River in a north-east direction. A deep ravine, with brackish water, runs in a south-west direction. Its sides are well wooded. The soil can only be regarded as second class.—*W. and D. Beatty*, 1881.

- 19A. Outlines.**—The surface is rough and broken by the valley of the Qu'Appelle River and has many ravines leading into it, all of which are more or less wooded. *W. T. Thompson*, 1880.

Fractional township—The Qu'Appelle River crosses it and breaks the surface. There are scattered bluffs of poplar.—*T. Kains*, 1881.

- 19. Outlines.**—The north half is in the Pheasant Hill country and similar to Township 20. The south half slopes to the Qu'Appelle. Soil averages second class, but there is some fine land in all parts of the township.—*C. F. Miles*, 1881.

High, dry rolling prairie, with poplar scrub and scattered small marshes. The soil is generally good and rates first class along the west line.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1880.

Sub-division.—The land throughout the township is covered

with numerous small bluffs of poplar and many small swamps. The Qu'Appelle River runs through the south-east corner. The land along the river is very good.—*R. C. McPhillips, 1884.*

20. *Outlines.*—In the elevated ground known as the Pheasant Hills. The surface is rolling, and thickly dotted with bluffs of, principally, second-growth poplar and dense willows, with occasional large poplars which have escaped fires. Prairie and wood alternates in about equal proportions. The soil is about 40 per cent. first-class, the remainder being second and third.—*C. F. Miles, 1881.*

The west is all class 2, except Section 6, which rates 1. The surface alternates between level and rolling, and is covered with patches of poplar and scrub, together with small scattered marshes.—*W. T. Thompson, 1880.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, covered with underbrush. Numerous sloughs. Sufficient wood for fuel.—*A. Hamel, 1882.*

21. *Outlines.*—Entirely in the elevated country known as the Pheasant Hills. Thickly wooded with small poplar and dense willow, with scattered large poplars which have escaped the fire. The soil is about 40 per cent. first-class, balance second and third.—*C. F. Miles, 1881.*

The western line was run over good undulating prairie, with some grass marshes in the lower parts. The soil is nearly all class 1, and consists of a clay loam on a clay subsoil. The average height of the land over water level is about 10 feet. Sections 30 and 31 are crossed near the line by Pheasant Creek, a clear fresh-water stream, about 2 feet deep and 30 links wide, which flows with a slow current between banks 30 feet high. The soil is excellent farming land and in most places is very rich. There is poplar in the Pheasant Hills.—*W. T. Thompson, 1880.*

Sub-division.—This township lies on the top plateau and on the west and north slopes of Pheasant Hills. Good land, but much broken by swales, ponds and sloughs. Well wooded with poplar. The soil is a rich, deep, black loam.—*H. Wilson, 1881.*

22. *Outlines.*—Soil along the east side is sandy, gravelly and third class; but well watered. In the south there are numerous bluffs of small poplar.—*C. F. Miles, 1881.*

The north is generally open rolling prairie; but crossed by numbers of small ridges which are somewhat gravelly. There are also many small marshes, and a creek, 2 feet deep, with a good current, clear water and marshy shores, crosses Section 32. The land rates class 1 in Section 31, and class 2 along the remainder of the line. The west consists of fine and rich loamy soil on a clay subsoil. The loam is somewhat lighter than the township south, but is all class 1, and high, dry and excellent farming land. On Section 13, the soil is alternating sandy and clay loams, and on Section 31 is a sandy loam. There are scattered small marshes.—*W. T. Thompson, 1880.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, watered by Little Cut Arm and several other small creeks. The soil is of excellent quality, being a rich, clay loam, of considerable depth.—*R. A. Wilson, 1881.*

- 23. Outlines.**—The north and east are prairie, with scattered poplar and willow bluffs; a great many ponds and marshes were crossed containing water. A lake of considerable extent is situated in the west half of Section 38. Soil good, class 1. A creek crosses the north half of Section 18. Good farming land.—*J. L. Reid, 1881.*

Westwards it is rolling prairie; excellent soil; all class 1; many small meadows; a few clumps of poplars. The Pelly and Qu'Appelle and the Winnipeg and Battleford trails cross in Section 31.—*W. Ogilvie, 1880.*

Sub-division.—It is rather hilly though gently sloping south-east. It has numerous swamps and lakes; has no bush, but a few high willows. There is a cart trail leading from Fort Ellice to Touchwood, that crosses it from the south-east to the north-west corner. The land is good for farming.—*C. E. LeMoine, 1882.*

- 24. Outlines.**—West—the north half of this line is in the Beaver Hills, which are densely wooded with poplar. Along the southern half the country is rolling prairie, with an excellent soil and some fine meadows. Near the edge of the woods some small lakes occur.—*W. Ogilvie, 1880.*

East—the surface has scattered poplar and willow, and numerous small marshes and ponds. The soil is good; class 1. A creek, with high banks, flows through Sections 36, 24 and 1. Water good. A cart trail crosses the north half of Section 24. Good farming land.—*J. L. Reid, 1881.*

Sub-division.—In the Beaver Hills. There is a number of lakes, lakelets, marshes and creeks in this township. The timber is large and abundant. The soil is rich and friable.—*J. J. Burrows, 1882.*

- 25. Outlines.**—West—heavy poplar woods, poplar slash and scrub. Many ponds. Fair clay soil.—*W. Ogilvie, 1880.*

Sub-division.—Entirely covered with poplar, up to 10 inches in diameter, and containing a large number of small lakes, rendering it unfit for agriculture. Soil, fourth class.—*J. Hill, 1881.*

- 26. Outlines.**—This township lies in the eastern part of the tract of country known as the Beaver Hills. The north consists of dense poplar woodland, with a thick growth of underbrush, and many grassy flats covered with deep water. A tributary of White Sand River flows south-easterly through Section 33. West—prairie, covered with burned slash, scrub and some unburnt poplar. Soil, a stiff clay; many ponds.—*W. Ogilvie, 1880.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with numerous marshes in the hollows, and one or two lakes. There is a fair quantity of poplar, some of it being large enough for building purposes. The soil is very good. Sorefoot Creek crosses the township.—*Reiffenstein and Small, 1881.*

27. Outlines.—North—poplar bush, from 3 to 7 inches in diameter, with thick underbrush of hazel, cherry, willow, and some slash. Land, classed 2 to 5. A creek on Sections 36 and 35 flows easterly, 10 links wide, 1 foot deep; rapid current. Another creek passes through Section 32, and flows east; it is 20 links wide, 2 feet deep, good current, stony bottom, valley about 100 feet deep. The east has thick poplar bush, 6 inches in diameter, with hazel and willow brush, and some slash. Numerous ponds and marshes were crossed. A creek crosses the north of Section 24 five times; this creek is 25 links wide, 8 feet deep, strong current, and has a sandy bottom.—*G. C. Rainboth, 1881.*

28. Outlines.—The first three miles of the north boundary, going east, is solid poplar woods. From thence the bush becomes less dense and there are wide stretches of open prairie. A lake of good water, surrounded by marsh, is crossed on the northern half of Section 32, and on each of the other sections there is one or more wet marshes. The soil is good and the land rates class 1.—*A. L. Russell, 1876*

East—thick bush of small poplar and willows. Marshes of considerable size were crossed in Sections 36, 25, 24 and 1; they all contained water. A creek flows south-east through Section 13; it crosses the line three times in the north half of this section. Another small creek crosses the north half of Section 12, and flows east.—*G. C. Rainboth, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Undulating and broken by sandy ridges and grassy ponds. Sandy soil. Well watered. Adapted to grazing.—*I. Traynor, 1881.*

29. Outlines.—North—principally open prairie, Sections 31 and 36 being covered with light scrub. The land rates class 2. East—this line is covered with scrub, with the exception of the north half of Section 25. Class 3. Large marshes on Sections 1 and 12. A creek crosses Section 1, 15 links wide, 1 foot deep, rapid current, rocky bottom and high banks. Another creek crosses the south half of Section 25; it is 1½ feet deep, 10 links wide, stony bottom and a fair current.—*G. C. Rainboth, 1881.*

The first four miles of the west boundary, going south, is open rolling prairie, with occasional patches of scrub, and, on Section 19, a few small poplar bluffs. The fifth mile is mostly small poplar and scrub, but on the first part is a meadow about 28 rods wide, bordered on the south by a belt of heavy bush, and near the end is a stream of good water called Strawberry Creek. The sixth mile is heavy poplar bush, dry poplar trees and green underbrush, and near the middle is a small creek, flowing east. The soil is good and the land rates class 1.—*A. L. Russell, 1876.*

30. Outlines.—West—open rolling prairie, with a very poor soil, consisting mainly of sand and gravel; class 3. A couple of small streams on Section 30, and on 19 there are a few clumps of willows, among which are some scattered poplar trees. The north line was surveyed over an undulating country, with poplar bluffs and willow scrub. On the easterly third there are numerous

small marshes and wet places; the remainder is much dryer. On Section 32 is the White Sand River and an expansion thereof. The land is all fair, and rates class 1.—*A. L. Russell*, 1880.

East—this line is entirely covered with scrub, and there are marshes of large size; class 8. A small creek enters the north of Section 1, and flows south-east through the section. The White Sand River crosses the north-east of this township.—*G. C. Rainboth*, 1881.

32.—*Outlines.*—North—dense scrub and poplar timber, with some dead wood in the east. Numerous marshes and ponds. Alluvial soil, 12 to 18 inches deep; subsoil, clay; class 3.—*P. H. Dumais*, 1888.

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RANGE IX.

1. *Outlines.*—The north and west consist of rolling prairie, with a clay loam soil of average quality.—*T. S. Gore*, 1881.
The east and south are undulating prairie, with numbers of swamps and marshes. Soil, clay loam, with clay subsoil. Stony in places. Classes 1 and 2. A small creek crosses the south half of Section 25. Good farming land.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.
Sub-division.—Rolling prairie. The soil is clay loam, with gravelly subsoil. There are a few meadows; fine farming land.—*Sinclair and Francis*, 1881.
2. *Outlines.*—The north and west are very stony, and broken by ravines running to the river.—*T. S. Gore*, 1881.
East—rolling prairie, with many swamps and hay marshes. Soil, clay loam with clay subsoil; classes 2 and 3; stony in places. A small creek crosses the south of Section 1. Section 24 is greatly broken by hills and ravines which slope towards the Souris River. The north-east half is good hay land. The river contains good fresh water. Section 25 is also hilly; some of the hills are 150 feet. 36 is also broken by hills; the northern half is good farming land, but a little stony.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.
East—the surface is generally rolling prairie, very stony as a rule. Sections 24 and 25, however, are broken, the former by Souris River. The width of this stream at this point is 26 feet, its current slow and its course east. The land adjoining it is very low and is flooded at high water. The country rates class 3.—*W. Pearce*, 1880.
Sub-division.—The south-west quarter is good rolling prairie, with fair soil; the remainder is stony, but would make capital pasturage. The Souris River runs through the north-east quarter.—*Sinclair and Francis*, 1881.
3. *Outlines.*—The north and west have a soil of clay loam; very few marshes. The north branch of the Souris River runs across the south-west corner. The land, for a mile or two on each side of the river, is very stony. The stream is about 120 feet wide and 3 or 4 feet deep. It has a sluggish current and a very muddy bottom. In spring it floods the whole valley.—*T. S. Gore*, 1881.
The east is undulating prairie, with a number of marshes and patches of good hay land. Soil, a brownish clay loam on a clay subsoil. The adjoining portions of Sections 36 and 25, the north of 24 and the south of 13 rate class 1, and the rest of the land class 2.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.
Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, but not very well adapted for settlement, though the north portion is good land. The south portion is much broken by ravines and very stony. Totally devoid of timber. Soil, mostly hard and gravelly; generally third class.—*J. A. Carbert*, 1881.

4. *Outlines*.—The north is undulating prairie, with stony ridges. Soil, a brownish clay loam, with clay subsoil; classes 1 and 2. Numerous marshes were crossed. Good agricultural land. The east is undulating prairie, with numerous marshes and a few ponds. Soil, clay loam over clay. The surface is generally stony, and the land rates classes 1 and 2 on the two northern sections, and class 2 on all the rest, except Section 1, where it is class 1.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

The west has a clay loam soil, very hard and gravelly in places.—*T. S. Gore*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie; fair agricultural land; a little stony in places.—*P. Burnet*, 1881.

5. *Outlines*.—The north and west are rolling and undulating prairie, with numerous ponds and beaver meadows; class 2. On the north half of Section 34, surface boulders were seen. There is also a stony ridge in the south half of Section 34. Section 35 is very stony with boulders. Some surface boulders also in the south half of Section 19.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1881.

The east is undulating prairie, with many small marshes. Soil, a brownish clay loam on a clay subsoil. The land rates class 2, except the south half of Section 18 and the north of 36, where it is class 1.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with a few marshes and hay meadows. A few stony and gravelly ridges. Soil, a clay loam, about 12 inches deep, with clay subsoil; second class.—*P. Burnet*, 1882.

6. *Outlines*.—The north and west are undulating prairie, having a fair supply of surface water. Section 35 is very thickly covered with surface boulders. On the west the rating is generally class 2. There are some surface boulders and a scattering of small marshes.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1881.

The east is undulating prairie, with many marshes and patches of good hay land. Soil, clay loam, over clay. On the north half of Section 36, the line crosses a creek. The land is all class 1 except the northern parts of Sections 1, 13 and 36 where it is class 2.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie, well suited for settlement. Water in the small ponds is good; but little meadow land. No wood whatever. Soil, a clay loam, with a clay subsoil, mixed with limestone gravel; first and second class.—*D. C. O'Keeffe*, 1881.

7. *Outlines*.—The north and west consist of rolling prairie, with many ponds of water. Soil, fair; class 2.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1881.

East—undulating and level prairie, with a good soil, and well supplied with small spring marshes. No wood.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie. Rich, dark, sandy loam. Soil, well watered, and plenty of hay.—*S. Brodie*, 1881.

8. *Outlines*.—North—undulating and level prairie. Soil, excellent; plenty of shallow marshes, but no running streams. No wood. East—undulating prairie; soil, first class; a few marshes; no

wood. Moose Mountain trail crosses on Section 36.—O. J. Klotz, 1881.

The west is rolling prairie, with many ponds of water. The soil is fair, and the rating class 2.—C. E. Wolff, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie. The soil is sandy loam, with a white clay subsoil. There are a few ponds containing good water.—J. Stewart, 1881.

9. *Outlines*.—North and west—broken by sloughs, the water of which is good. The soil, though in places good, is, for the most part, gravelly and covered with surface stones. No wood.—F. W. Armstrong, 1882.

East—level and rolling; soil, first class; numerous small marshes. No wood.—O. J. Klotz, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, better fitted for grazing than agriculture. Soil, sandy loam, clay and also gravelly; chiefly second class, with some third and fourth.—J. Warren, 1882.

10. *Outlines*.—North and west the land is rolling, and is watered by a considerable number of fresh-water sloughs; but on the southern half the soil is generally very gravelly and covered with surface stones. The northern half is much better, and has a soil of grey clay, about 18 inches deep, on a bluish white clay subsoil. No wood.—F. W. Armstrong, 1882.

The eastern part of the township is all level prairie, with quite a number of marshes and lakes. The soil is excellent, but there are a great many boulders scattered about, and the rolls are gravelly.—O. J. Klotz, 1884.

Sub-division.—This township is an open prairie, much broken by ponds and marshes. The eastern part is very rough and hilly, particularly the N.-E. corner, where there are hills about 200 feet high, and irregular ridges of clay, with a few inches of gravel and light soil on the surface. The township is better adapted for cattle-raising than for cultivation. A large quantity of hay could be got from the marshes, and the supply of grass is almost unlimited.—S. L. Brabazon, 1882.

11. *Outlines*.—The southern three quarters, as far as the lake, is fair land, with a grey clay soil of 18 inches depth. The northerly quarter is rough and hilly and the soil gravelly. The water of the lake is fresh and once abounded in fish. There are sloughs distributed throughout the township, which are all fresh.—F. W. Armstrong, 1883.

Eastwards—the surface is hilly and rolling, with some low bottom lands. Near the south limit of Section 13 a creek flowing east, and on the northern half of 24 the line crosses an expansion of Moose Mountain Creek, about 40 rods wide, the shores of which are low and marshy. A considerable body of water lies immediately west of the line on 36. Soil, sandy loam, with some gravel and stone. Classes 2 and 3.—A. C. Webb, 1881.

Sub-division.—Open prairie. The surface being alternate hill and dale, plain and lake, it has a very pleasing aspect. A large lake in the north-west quarter is a remarkable pretty sheet of



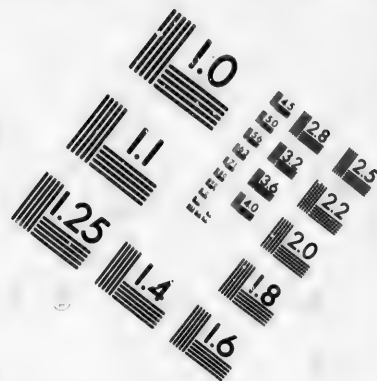
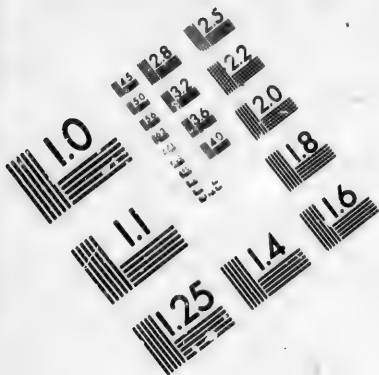
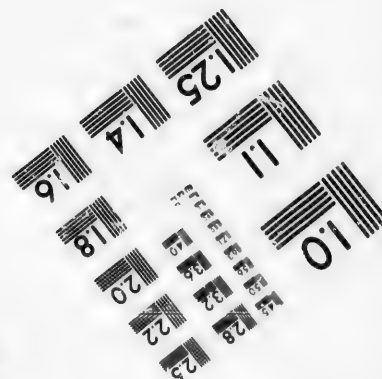
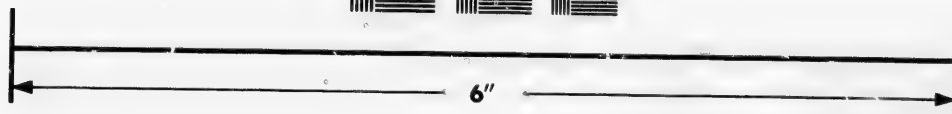
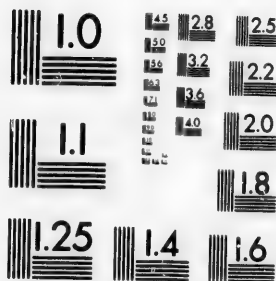


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water, extending from the north boundary of Section 31 as far as the middle of Section 21. The banks of this lake, on the east and south sides, are high, and the land along the shore in Sections 31 and 32, is low, and, in spots, wet and marshy. From Section 29 there is a lake, averaging fifty links in width, which extends through a large marsh, and another smaller lake empties into Moose Mountain Creek. This has low banks, and its waters are charged with alkali. The east half of the township is rough and hilly; in the north-east quarter are a good many high hills. Moose Mountain Creek enters Section 36 from the north, between banks from 100 to 200 feet high. Its waters are strongly impregnated with alkali. There are numerous small marshes, most of which could be easily drained; these furnish an abundant supply of hay. There is a fair growth of grass throughout the township. Soil, fairly good, but in some places rather light. On the hills there is a good deal of gravel in the clay. The western half is better suited for cultivation, the surface of this portion not being so rough as that of the remainder. First and second class.—*S. L. Brabazon*, 1882.

- 12. Outlines.**—Sections 36 and 35 are rolling and undulating prairie. Soil, sandy loam; class 2. Sections 34, 33, 32 and 31 are rolling prairie, with frequent ponds of water. Soil is sandy loam; classes 1 and 2. A lake with good fresh water, from 4 to 6 feet deep, crosses the north half of Section 34. Fair for farming and grazing purposes. The east is rolling prairie, with occasional swamps and ponds. Soil, sandy loam and gravel. Moose Mountain Creek is crossed on the north half of Section 1, flowing west, and about a mile further north is a sheet of water something like 40 rods in width. No wood.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

On the west and south this township is not very good land for settlement, being hilly and broken, with a light and gravelly soil.—*F. W. Armstrong*, 1883.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, much broken by gullies, swamps and marshes. There are a few small hills, the most important one of which is situate on the line between Sections 17 and 18. Most of the swamps and creeks were dry in September. Good water can be obtained almost anywhere by digging. There is no wood. Soil—grey, dark and sandy loam, averaging from 8 to 12 inches deep, with clay subsoil; chiefly second class.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1882.

- 13. Outlines.**—The north is high-rolling and open prairie, with an excellent soil; all class 1. The west has a similar surface and soil, and a number of small marshes; class 1.—*F. W. Armstrong*, 1881.

The east is high-rolling prairie, with occasional ponds and water. A creek (supposed to be Moose Mountain Creek) flows south-east through the north half of Section 1; it is about 2½ feet deep, with a muddy bottom, and has a slow current. High ravines on either side of the creek greatly cut up this part of the section. Soil is sandy loam and gravel; classes 2 and 3. Good farming land.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, very much broken by Moose Mountain Creek, hay swamps, marshes, ponds and ridges. The creek traverses the township from north-west to south-east; it has good clear water, with a gravelly bottom. The gully in which it runs averages in depth from 100 to 150 feet. The bottom land is stony. Water can readily be had near the surface throughout the township. Soil - dark, sandy loam, averaging in depth from 8 to 12 inches, with clay subsoil; first, second and third class.—*Dumais and Michaud, 1882.*

14. *Outlines.*—The north and west are high rolling, open prairie, containing numerous ponds and marshes. Soil, class 1. A lake and two large ponds were crossed on the north-east half of Section 32, all containing fresh water. The lake extends into 33. There is a plentiful supply of water generally. Section 6 is greatly broken by precipitous hills, and Moose Creek here flows through the centre of a marsh. Another creek crosses Section 19, course south-westerly. No wood. *F. W. Armstrong, 1881.*

The east is rolling prairie, frequent hay swamps and ponds. Soil, sandy and gravelly; classes 2 and 3. Section 13 is stony in some places. A creek runs through Section 24, it is about 2½ feet deep. Another small stream flows south-east through the north of Section 36, it is 3 feet wide; water good. Good farming land.—*A. C. Webb, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, much broken by numerous lakes, ponds and hay swamps. The nearest wood obtainable is some twenty miles to the north. Soil - from 10 to 15 inches deep, with a clay loam subsoil; first and second class.—*Dumais and Michaud, 1882.*

15. *Outlines.*—The north is rolling land, broken with ponds and hills. Soil is a good clay loam; class 1. Part of Section 32 is low land. In Section 33 a creek crosses, running west, it is 10 links wide, containing good water. The west is rolling prairie, with bluffs of poplar and willow. Poplar from 2 to 6 inches in diameter. Soil is a good clay loam; class 1. Section 6 has many ponds and hills, some of the ponds are very large.—*A. C. Thomson, 1881.*

The east, in the south third, is rolling prairie, with a good many ponds, some with grass. The summits of the ridges are all stony and the rating is class 2.—*W. Pearce, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Well adapted to agricultural purposes. Rolling prairie, with very few swamps. There are a few sandy ridges, but, generally, the soil is excellent. A few clumps of poplar and willow in the north-east part of the township.—*Burchill and Davis, 1881.*

16. *Outlines.*—The north is dry, rolling prairie; the east corner lies in the north end of the Wolf Hills, and the surface descends gradually to the west for a mile or more, then ascends. The rating is class 2. On the east there are scattering patches of prairie, with some poplar and willow, and some pond-holes. The soil is very good and class 1, except in the south, where there are a great many pond-holes, and in the north, where there are gravelly ridges; in these parts the grade is class 2.—*W. Pearce, 1881.*

West—rolling prairie. Soil is a good clay loam; class 1 throughout. Several marshes were crossed; a large pond occupies the central portion of Section 31; a creek crosses the north-west half of Section 20, and a trail to Qu'Appelle in the south-west. A large hay marsh is situated in the north-west half, and a creek in the south-west of Section 19. The north-west quarter of Section 6 is occupied by a large marsh; no wood.—*A. C. Thomson, 1881.*

Sub-division.—The soil is a rich, black, clay loam. There is plenty of good water; and wood for fuel can be obtained in abundance from the next township.—*S. L. Brabazon, 1882.*

- 17. Outlines.**—The north is level, open prairie, clay loam. Soil, class 1. A creek crosses Section 31; its valley is partly wooded with small poplar. The southerly two tiers of sections are open prairie; but north of this the country is dotted with a great many islands of poplar from 2 to 8 inches in diameter. A creek, in a large coulée, crosses the north-west corner, and the C.P.R. the southern part of the township. The soil is a clay loam; first and second class.—*G. U. Ryley, 1881.*

The east is dry, level prairie, somewhat stony in the south half and class 2, but clear soil and class 1 in the north. Several dry creeks (June).—*W. Pearce, 1881.*

Sub-division—Very rolling prairie; good soil; easily drained. *E. C. Dawson, 1881.*

NOTE—The C.P.R. crosses this township.

- 18. Outlines.**—The Qu'Appelle River, flowing in the flats of the Qu'Appelle Valley, crosses the centre of the township. The valley is well settled and the splendid crops attest the richness of the soil. The Roman Catholic mission is situated in this lovely valley, on the north shore of a beautiful lake, six miles east of Fort Qu'Appelle, and there may be seen a grand display of vegetables and flowers in perfection. The greater part of the township is prairie, with some ravines and scattering islands of poplar. Soil, clay loam. Classes 1 and 2.—*G. U. Ryley, 1881.*

The east falls into the valley and ravines of the Qu'Appelle River; is very broken and where level is rather stony. The Qu'Appelle River crosses 24, and the valley here, when not too wet, is very fair land. North of the river there is poplar.—*W. Pearce, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Traversed by the Qu'Appelle River, the valley of which contains most excellent land, and there is a good supply of timber in the township.—*W. and D. Beatty, 1881.*

- 19A. Outlines.**—North—gently undulating prairie; high and dry. There are numerous wooded ravines, leading down to the Qu'Appelle River, in Range 8.—*W. T. Thompson, 1880.*

Sub-division.—Fractional—undulating prairie, with scattered clumps of poplar and willow, and a few small hay marshes.—*W. and D. Beatty, 1881.*

- 19. Outlines.**—North and west—very fine farming land. The north half rises gently to the elevation known as the Pheasant Hills,

which has a good soil and is more or less thickly wooded, and contains many ponds and lakelets. The soil generally is first class, a rich black sandy loam.—*C. F. Miles*, 1881.

High dry rolling prairie, with poplar scrub and a few scattered marshes. The soil is first class along the east line.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, interspersed with bluffs of poplar and willow, and a number of large grassy swamps. Good fuel, and some fair building timber, may be obtained from the bluffs in the north portion. The land is generally of good quality, being free from stone, except in the most southerly tier of sections. Soil, a black loam; chiefly second, with some first class.—*R. C. McPhillips*, 1881.

- 20. Outlines**.—North and west—first-class settlement township; good soil. Nearly all in the high country known as the Pheasant Hills. Is thickly dotted with second-growth poplar, with, however, considerable open prairie. About 40 per cent. of the soil is first class. The north-west quarter slopes to Pheasant Creek, which crosses this corner.—*C. F. Miles*, 1881.

The east is all class 2, except Section 1, which rates 1. The surface alternates between level and rolling and is covered with patches of poplar and scrub, together with scattered small marshes.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1880.

Sub-division.—The soil is light and gravelly, except in the northerly tier of sections, and in Section 80, where it is of good quality. The township, with the exception mentioned, is not suitable for farming. There are numerous bluffs of poplar, willow and other brush, but not much timber suitable for building purposes. What timber there is, is in the south-west corner of the township.—*R. C. McPhillips*, 1883.

- 21. Outlines**.—Good soil, and a fine township for settlement. Pheasant Creek crosses it diagonally from north-east to south-west. It has a number of small branches. East of the creek is a black sandy loam soil, having some growth of poplar in the south-east. West of the creek the soil is a rich clay loam.—*C. F. Miles*, 1881.

The east line was run over good, undulating prairie, with some grass marshes in the lower parts. The soil is nearly all class 1, and consists of a clay loam over a clay subsoil. The average height of the land over water level is about 10 feet. Sections 25 and 36 are crossed near the line by Pheasant Creek, a clear, fresh water stream, about 2 feet deep and 30 links wide, which flows with a slow current between banks 30 feet in height. The soil is excellent for farming purposes, and in most places is very rich. There is poplar on the Pheasant Hills.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Very good land. Soil is a black loam, from 1 to 2 feet deep; well watered by Pheasant Creek. Little or no timber of any value, but sufficient for requirements of settlers. Strong water power in two or three places.—*H. Wilson*, 1881.

- 22. Outlines.**—North—rolling prairie, with many small ponds and a few small clumps of poplar. The line passes near a bend of a fine large creek, flowing south-east on Section 31, and crosses an old cart trail on 34, and the north end of a small lake on the west half of 36.—*W. Ogilvie*, 1880.

The north half of this township is rather inferior in soil, and should be classed third. The source end of Pheasant Creek crosses from north-west to south-east.—*C. F. Miles*, 1881.

East—consists of fine, rich, loamy soil, on clay subsoil. The loam is somewhat lighter than the township south, but is all class 1, and high, dry and excellent farming land. On Section 18 the soil is alternating sandy and clay loams, and on Section 36 is a sandy loam. There are scattered marshes, most of them are small.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Principally rolling prairie. The soil is a rich, clay loam, watered by Pheasant Creek, which runs through the township in a south-easterly direction.—*R. A. Wilson*, 1881.

- 23. Outlines.**—The west is thickly wooded with poplar bluffs. Ponds of considerable size were crossed, all containing water. There are also a great number of marshes. A creek and two cart trails, one of which leads to Qu'Appelle, cross Section 6. Still Water Creek also crosses the central portion of the above section.—*J. L. Reid*, 1881.

The surface along the east line is rolling, and the quality of the soil is excellent; all class 1. There are many small meadows, and a few clumps of poplar. The Pelly and Qu'Appelle and the Winnipeg and Battleford trails cross on Section 31. The soil is generally good black clay loam.—*W. Ogilvie*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie. There are numerous swamps and a few lakes. Wood scarce, what there is only fit for fuel. Good farming land. It is watered by several lakes. Water good.—*C. E. LeMoine*, 1882.

- 24. Outlines.**—North—surface covered with large poplar and thick underbrush. Numerous marshes were crossed containing water. A good sized lake is situated on the east half of Section 36. A creek runs through the east of Section 33, about 50 links wide. The west is prairie, with poplar bluffs. Soil, class 1. A great many large lakes containing water were crossed on this line. The Saskatchewan trail crosses Section 19.—*J. L. Reid*, 1882.

East—the southern half of this line passes over rolling prairie, with an excellent soil and some fine meadow. The remainder is in the Beaver Hills, which are densely wooded with poplar. Along the edge of the woods are some small lakes.—*W. Ogilvie*, 1880.

Sub-division.—In the Beaver Hills. Contains four small lakes, from each of which runs a creek. The soil is everywhere very good, being a rich sandy loam. Much of the land is heavily timbered.—*J. J. Burrows*, 1882.

- 25. Outlines.**—On the west line are poplar bluffs and pond holes; some scrub on Section 31; good building timber on Section 30.

Soil, class 1. There are several muskegs; some of them are of considerable size.—*J. L. Reid*, 1882.

East—heavy poplar woods, poplar slash and scrub; many ponds; fair clay soil.—*W. Ogilvie*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Almost entirely covered with poplar, of a diameter up to 10 inches, interspersed with a large number of marshes and small lakes, rendering it unfit for agricultural settlement. The land is uniformly rated fourth class.—*J. Hill*, 1881.

26. *Outlines*.—Along the west line there is underbrush and poplar, scrub and poplar bluffs; also numerous marshes and ponds. In the south-west quarter of Section 7 is a shallow lake, out of which a shallow creek runs in a westerly direction. There are two large lakes in Section 31, connected by a small creek.—*J. L. Reid*, 1882.

The east is prairie, and is covered with burned slash, scrub and some unburnt poplar. Soil, a stiff clay; many ponds.—*W. Ogilvie*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, broken by numerous marshes and small lakes. There is plenty of timber for all purposes. The soil is a rich, sandy loam.—*Reiffenstein and Small*, 1881.

31. *Outlines*.—The first mile of the east boundary, going south, is open level prairie with a light stony soil; there are several willow bluffs, in which are a few scattered poplar trees. The next two miles consist chiefly of bluff country, and are crossed by the White Sand River, which flows south-easterly through a deep ravine, and is at this point a succession of beautiful clear lakes. The fourth and last mile is an open rolling plain, with a useless soil, and rates class 3. The rest of the land rates class 2. South—undulating prairie, having scattered poplar bluffs with a willow scrub. The land rates classes 1 and 2, mostly the former, and is stony in places. The eastern half has many marshes and about the centre of the line there is a good sized alkaline lake.—*A. L. Russell*, 1876.

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie, with heavy bluffs of willow and poplar in the north and south sections, the poplar being suitable for fencing and fuel. In the central sections the country is more open and is good for farming, although a large portion is broken up by Newburn and Silvery Lakes and numerous ponds and slough the water of which is strongly impregnated with alkali. The soil consists of a rich black loam from 4 to 14 inches deep over a clay subsoil. The Sand River flows into the township at the north-west corner of Section 34, and makes its exit on Section 25.

32. *Outlines*.—Sections 36 and 25 are submerged by Mink Lake. The country south of this has poplar and willow bluffs. North of the lake is densely wooded with large green and dry poplar, with fallen timber, and a thick undergrowth of young poplar and willow. The soil is good, and the land rates class 1.—*A. L. Russell*, 1876.

North—along Section 36 and part of 35 the land is gently rolling, timbered with scattered poplar, to 10 inches diameter, and a dense growth of willows, small poplars, underbush, &c. Sections 33, 34 and part of 35 are principally lake and marsh; the former is slightly saline, and abounds in fish. Section 32 is covered chiefly with poplar woods; trees from 6 to 12 inches diameter. Section 31 is covered with small poplars and willows; a few ponds and marshes. Soil, black loam, on a sand and clay subsoil; in places the top soil is very rich. West—about the centre of the line, there are 3 miles of low alkaline lands, very stony, and scattered with bluffs of thick willows. The remainder gradually rises, and is rolling prairie, with a few small patches of low stony land. Soil, fair, but, in places, light and gravelly.—*I. Traynor, 1882.*

Sub-division.—The township is badly broken by a saline lake, deep sloughs and low lying marshy lands around the banks of White Sand River, which flows through the township, in a south-easterly direction. Sections 19 and 20 are entirely valueless, owing to a bog or quicksand which runs through them. In the sections immediately south of Saline Lake, the land is covered with thick willow and poplar, the latter being good for fencing and fuel. Sections 35 and 36 are one mass of windfalls and dry poplar. The south of the township is more open with prairie and scrub. Soil, rich black loam, clay subsoil.—*H. H. Stephens, 1883.*

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TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND INITIAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE X.

- 1. Outlines.*—South—undulating prairie. Several marshes and ponds were crossed. Soil, clay loam, with clay subsoil; class 2. Part of Section 4 is stony.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.
Sub-division.—Rolling prairie. The soil is of fair average quality. Many large hay meadows. Surveyed also the boundaries; they consist of rolling prairie which rates about second class. There is no wood and not much surface water along them.—*Sinclair and Francis*, 1881.
- 2. Outlines.*—On all the boundaries it is rolling prairie; clay loam soil, very stony in the north-east towards the Souris River.—*T. S. Gore*, 1881.
Sub-division.—Undulating prairie; good soil. The north-east quarter is stony, but would furnish good pasturage.—*Sinclair and Francis*, 1881.
- 3. Outlines.*—On all the boundaries, clay loam; very few marshes. The Souris River runs diagonally north-west to south-east across the township. The land for a mile or two on each side of the river is very stony. The stream is about two chains broad and 3 to 4 feet deep; has a sluggish current, and a very muddy bed. In spring the whole valley bears indications of flooding.—*T. S. Gore*, 1881.
Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, traversed diagonally by the Souris River, from north-west to south-east. There is some pretty good land in the north portion, but the remainder is unfitted for settlement, being much broken by ravines in the south. Many wet marshes and ponds occur, but there is no timber whatever. Soil, gravelly loam, but often sandy and stony; classified second, third and fourth rate.—*J. A. Carbert*, 1881.
- 4. Outlines.*—The north is undulating and rolling prairie. Stony ridges were crossed on Sections 36, 35 and 81; also several ponds and hay marshes. Soil, a brownish clay loam, with clay subsoil; classes 1 and 2. Good farming land.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.
 West and east—undulating prairie, with a clay loam soil. Very few ponds or marshes in this township.—*T. S. Gore*, 1881.
Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, broken by gravelly knolls.—*P. Burnet*, 1881.
- 5. Outlines.*—The north is rolling and undulating prairie, with some nice meadows; class 2. The west is rolling; generally class 2; a few beaver meadows. The east is similar to the other outlines. Some surface boulders in the south half of Section 24. Class 2.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1881.
Sub-division.—All prairie. The east and north-west portions are rolling land. The south-west portion is rough, broken by gravelly and stony knolls and large sloughs. Soil, clay loam, 3

to 10 inches deep, with clay and gravelly clay subsoil; classified uniformly second rate.—*P. Burnet*, 1882.

6. *Outlines*.—On the north and west it is rolling prairie, plentifully scattered with small marshes and beaver meadows; class 2. The east rates generally class 2. There are some surface boulders and a scattering of small marshes.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Prairie, part level and part undulating, with a considerable area of good meadow land. Water good. Soil, clay loam, with clay subsoil, mixed with limestone gravel; classified first and second rate.—*D. C. O'Keefe*, 1881.

7. *Outlines*.—The north is rolling prairie, interspersed with numerous ponds and marshes. Surface boulders on the centre of Section 32. A cart trail crosses the south part of Section 36; class 2. The west is rolling prairie, with occasional ponds and some surface boulders; class 2. The east has scattered ponds of water and a fair soil, rating class 2.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with a few marshes scattered over the surface. The soil is a black, sandy loam.—*S. Brodie*, 1881.

8. *Outlines*.—The north is an undulating prairie, consisting of a good soil, suitable for settlement. Small, scattered and shallow marshes are plentiful, but no streams.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

The west has some surface boulders on Sections 6 and 18. Surface rolling; soil fair; class 2; a few meadows. The east is rolling prairie, with many ponds of water. The soil is fair and the rating class 2.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Level prairie, covered with spear grass. The soil is a sandy loam, with a white clay subsoil; a few ponds.—*J. Stewart*, 1881.

9. *Outlines*.—The north is rolling prairie, with a clay loam soil; class 2. The east half is very swampy, having some large sloughs. The west is gently-undulating prairie, rising towards the north and consisting of excellent farming land in the south half, but full of sloughs and swamps in the north half.—*J. A. Maddock*, 1882.

East—rolling land, with numerous wet marshes; class 2. Alluvial soil, about 12 inches in depth; subsoil clay. No wood.—*F. W. Armstrong*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Open prairie, with no wood of any description. In the north-west part there is a large pond (1,252 acres), and another in the centre (2,793 acres), which, as they dry up during the season, furnish a good quantity of hay. As there are no streams, these and other smaller ponds furnish the only water supply. Soil, very hard and dry, from 4 to 6 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; second-class.—*J. Warren*, 1882.

10. *Outlines*.—The north is principally undulating land, with some surface stone; class 2. Soil, 10 to 12 inches of alluvial soil on a clay subsoil. There are a few small marshes, but no wood. The east is open, rolling prairie. The depth of alluvial soil varies

from 12 to 16 inches; subsoil, clay. A number of ponds and marshes occur along the last three miles going north, but in the south the surface is dry. Sections 12, 13 and 24 rate class 1, and the rest class 2. No wood.—*F. W. Armstrong*, 1882.

The west is slightly rolling prairie, with numerous sloughs; Alluvial soil, about 8 inches deep, on a clay subsoil; class 2.—*J. A. Maddock*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Level prairie, but in some places the surface is lumpy. There are many small marshes that afford abundant hay, and also good pasturage, when grass in the uplands becomes sun-dried. There is a very large, deep marsh, which at some seasons of the year must be a lake, along the margin of which the grass is very luxuriant.—*S. L. Brabazon*, 1882.

11. *Outlines*.—North and west-rolling prairie, with a few sloughs and an alluvial soil of an average depth of 8 inches over clay subsoil; classes 1 and 2.—*J. A. Maddock*, 1882.

The east is rolling prairie. The alluvial soil is 18 inches deep, and the land rates class 2, except on Section 1, where it is class 1. Several ponds occur along the middle portion of the line. No wood.—*F. W. Armstrong*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Generally high and rolling prairie; towards the northern boundary it becomes a little rough and somewhat hilly. There was sufficient water in the marshes to supply the wants of the settler at the time of the survey (July). Very fine pasturage was noticed in many places. No wood. Soil, a rich, dark loam, from 5 to 11 inches deep, with clay subsoil; first class.—*S. L. Brabazon*, 1882.

12. *Outlines*.—North—rolling prairie; occasional swamps, with water. Soil, sandy loam; class 2. On Section 35 a small creek enters and flows south-west. The central part of Section 34 is occupied by a marshy lake, from 4 to 6 feet deep, water fresh and good. In this section a small creek crosses, flowing south-west. Fair for farming and grazing purposes.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

The east is rolling, broken and hilly prairie. Sections 1 and 36 rate class 2, and the rest class 3. The alluvial soil is 18 inches deep, but it is generally gravelly or stony. One or more ponds or marshes occur on every section, except 24 and 1. On the south half of Section 12 is a small creek flowing west through a marsh.—*F. W. Armstrong*, 1882.

The west is a prairie, with occasional ridges from 30 to 70 feet high, and frequent swamps. The soil is sandy, and clay loams on clay and sandy clay subsoils; classes 2 and 3.—*J. A. Maddock*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, very much broken by gullies and hay swamps. Good water can be obtained almost anywhere, a few feet below the surface. No wood. Soil, dark, sandy loam, from 4 to 18 inches deep; chiefly second class, with some first and third.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1882.

13. *Outlines*.—On all the boundaries it is fine high rolling prairie, all open and consisting of a good soil. All class 1 on the north and

east. On the west, class 2 in the south ; and class 1 in the north.—*F. W. Armstrong*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie, much broken by swamps and marshes. There is a lake in Sections 23, 10 and 11 of good clear water. The nearest wood is some twenty miles away to the northward. Although no streams, except that emerging from the lake occur in the township, good water can be obtained by digging from 8 to 12 feet from the surface. Soil, a good, sandy and clay loam, averaging 10 to 12 inches deep, with a clay or clayey loam subsoil; first and second class.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1882.

14. *Outlines.*—North, west and east—high rolling open prairie, with occasional marshes ; class 1. Part of a lake extends northward into Section 6, and in the north of 19 the line crosses a lake which is an expansion of Moose Creek. On the east, Section 1 is greatly broken by precipitous ravines ; there is also a large marsh in the central portion, about 10 chains wide. Moose Creek flows through the centre of this marsh. Another creek crosses Section 24 ; course, south-westerly. No wood.—*F. W. Armstrong*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Good rolling prairie, though stony and very much broken by creeks, small ponds and several hay swamps. Moose Mountain Creek traverses the township in a south-easterly direction. The water it contains, like that in the numerous ponds and swamps, though whitish in appearance, is very good for drinking purposes. The only wood is in a small bluff of poplar and willow in Sections 31 and 32, together with a few small shrubs along Moose Mountain Creek. Soil, a good clay loam, from 8 to 15 inches deep, though stony and gravelly in the hilly places and along the margins of the creeks and marshes ; second and third class.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1882

15. *Outlines.*—The north is level prairie, with bluffs of poplars and willows ; also numerous ponds and marshes. Soil, a good clay loam ; class 1. A large pond in Section 36 ; water deep and good. The east is rolling prairie, with bluffs of poplar and willow ; poplar from 2 to 6 inches in diameter. Soil, a good clay loam ; class 1. A creek runs through Section 36, and has high, steep banks. Section 1 is greatly cut up with ponds and hills ; some of the ponds are very large. The first 2 miles of the west boundary, going south, are wooded with poplar and willows. The remaining 4 miles consist of rolling prairie, with a good clay loam soil, and a few surface stone. Water, in ponds and marshes, is plentiful everywhere.—*A. C. Thomson*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Well suited for agricultural purposes. The soil is excellent, and there is plenty of timber for the requirements of settlers.—*Burchill and Davis*, 1882.

16. *Outlines.*—North—rolling and undulating ; fair soil on the east half. Very rolling on the west half, with gradual ascent to the west ; soil on the ridges somewhat gravelly. A few low places and flats, which are strongly alkaline.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

The soil along the western boundary is a good clay loam, and the land rates class 1, except Section 6, which is classes 2 and 3, being somewhat marshy. There are small poplars along the line. East—rolling prairie. The soil is a good clay loam; class 1 throughout. Several marshes; a large pond in Section 26. A creek crosses Section 25, and a trail to Qu'Appelle. A large hay marsh and a creek in Section 22, and another large marsh in Section 1. No wood.—*A. C. Thomson*, 1881.

Sub-division—Alternately farming and wood land, cut up by numerous precipitous gullies. There is a good deal of wood, but at present it is only useful for fuel and fencing.—*S. L. Brabazon*, 1882.

17. *Outlines*.—The north is prairie; soil, clay mixed with gravel; class 2. A few islands of poplar about the centre, on Section 34. On the east and west, the southern parts are hilly, with poplar in scattered bluffs and rate class 2. The northern parts are level and open, and rate class 1. The soil is mostly a clay loam.—*G. U. Ryley*, 1881.

Sub-division.—First class soil; well adapted in every respect for farming.—*E. C. Dawson*, 1881.

NOTE.—The C.P.R. crosses this township and has Wolsely Station.

18. *Outlines*.—On all the boundaries it is open rolling prairie, with an excellent soil, and class 1. The valley of the river Qu'Appelle and adjacent coulées cover the northern portion. The coulées have poplars growing in them.—*G. U. Ryley*, 1881.

Sub-division.—The northern part of this township is crossed by the Qu'Appelle River. The rest of the land is rather rolling, and well timbered. The soil is fair throughout.—*W. and D. Beatty*, 1881.

- 19A. *Outlines*.—Fractional township. Is open, rolling prairie; no wood or surface water. Soil, class 1.—*G. U. Ryley*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with a good many small ponds and scattered bluffs of poplar and willow. The soil is second rate.—*W. and D. Beatty*, 1881.

19. *Outlines*.—The north is rolling prairie, thickly dotted with poplar and willow bluffs, and having several large marshes. Soil, sandy loam; class 1. A large lake is situated in Section 33. West and east—very fine farming land. The north-east half lies in the elevation known as the Pheasant Hills. The elevated country here is covered with second growth-poplar and some old poplar, 10 or 12 inches in diameter. There are numbers of ponds and lakelets. The soil is a first-class, rich, black, sandy loam.—*C. F. Miles*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Much poplar and willow in the north half; the south half is prairie. Soil, first and second class.—*F. E. Brunelle*, 1882.

20. *Outlines*.—Good soil, and excellent for settlement. The south-east half is high country and well wooded and watered. The soil is a rich, black, sandy loam. On the west of this part runs Pheasant

Creek, and west of this the soil is a rich, clay loam, and the surface undulating and unwooded.—*C. F. Miles*, 1881.

Sub-division.—The southern portion is covered with poplar bluffs, but the remainder is open prairie, slightly undulating. Pheasant Creek traverses the township from north-east to south-west, and the ravines which lead to it are deep and very numerous. The northern portion is also a good deal broken by marshes. Soil, sandy marl; chiefly first class, with some second and third.—*F. E. Brunelle*, 1882.

- 21. Outlines**.—Fine farming land; undulating prairie; rich clay loam soil; excellent township for settlement. The northern portion is an Indian reservation.—*C. F. Miles*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Well drained, rich soil; abundance of water and hay. Pheasant River and its branch flow through the township. There is a lake in Section 19. Good building stone. The north-west corner is covered with poplar. Sections 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 are included in an Indian Reserve.—*H. Wilson*, 1881.

- 22. Outlines**.—The north-west corner is of inferior soil. Surface water more or less alkaline.—*C. F. Miles*, 1881.

NOTE.—All in Indian Reserves, except the easterly tier of sections.

Sub-division.—Nearly half the township is rolling prairie. The soil is admirably adapted for agriculture. There are numerous small ponds connected by streams. All but the most easterly tier of sections is included in Indian Reserves.—*R. A. Wilson*, 1881.

- 24. Outlines**.—The north is covered with scattered poplar and willow, and also poplar bluffs. Soil, fair, but numerous large ponds and marshes. A creek, flowing north-east, crosses Section 32. The west is prairie, covered with poplar bluffs; large lakes and swamps are numerous. The soil is class 1. Goose Lake occupies much of Sections 30 and 31. Stony Lake is situated in Section 19, it is many acres in extent.—*J. L. Reid*, 1881.

The east is prairie, with poplar bluffs. Soil, class 1. A great number of large lakes were crossed on this line. The Saskatchewan trail crosses the north-east of the township.—*J. L. Reid*, 1882.

- 25. Outlines**.—The west is prairie, covered with scrub and poplar bluffs. A large lake occupies the central portion of Section 6. A creek crosses Section 7. The Saskatchewan trail crosses Section 18. Wood and water plentiful. East—poplar bluffs, and pond holes, and some scrub on Section 36. Good building timber on 25. There are several marshes, some of them many acres in extent.—*J. L. Reid*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie and in some places hilly, with shallow lakes, ponds and marshes, the water of which is good enough for domestic use. The soil is a black, sandy loam, averaging 7 inches in depth and well adapted for grain and root crops. The township is also suitable for stock farming, as vegetation is very luxuriant, and large crops of hay could be harvested. The timber consists of bluffs of willow and poplar, 1 to 18 inches in diameter, good for building, rails and firewood.—*S. Brodie*, 1882.

26. Outlines.—West and east, is covered with poplar bluffs, underbush and numerous marshes. Soil, class 1, generally. The south-west quarter of Section 31 is submerged by a lake; there are also two other lakes in this section; they all contain good water. In Section 12, is a shallow lake from which a shallow creek flows west. Two large lakes are situated in the north-east quarter of Section 36, these lakes are connected by a small creek.—*J. L. Reid*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, broken by several marshes. There is a good deal of timber, but much more small willow and scrub. The soil throughout is excellent.—*Reiffenstein and Small*, 1831

31. Outlines.—North and south—the land is gently rolling, and covered with thick willows, small poplar, hazel, brush and scrub; some small patches of prairie. The soil is light, stony and gravelly. Large quantities of granite, gneissoid sandstone and limestone boulders were met with, rendering the land in many places unfit for cultivation.—*I. Traylor*, 1882.

Sub-division.—This township consists of undulating prairie, with heavy bluffs of willow in the northern, southern and central sections, and poplar and *brulé* in the eastern and western sections, fit for fencing and fuel. There are a large number of sections broken by Echo Lake, and numerous deep marshes and sloughs, in which are found good water. The soil is good, of a rich, black loam, from 6 to 14 inches in depth, with claysubsoil.—*H. H. Stephens*, 1883.

32. Outlines.—North—the country is composed of rolling land, marshes, ponds and small lakes, embracing about half of the surface, the remainder being timbered with a thick growth of poplar, up to 12 inches in diameter, willows, hazel, &c. The soil is of fair quality. In the west the land is rolling and mostly covered with thick willows, small poplar, brush, scrub, dead and fallen trees; a few swamps and marshes. The soil is of fair quality, but in many places so strewn with boulders as to considerably impair its value for agricultural purposes. It would make good grazing land. East—in the central portion the land is low and alkaline, very stony, interspersed with bluffs of thick willows. The remainder is rolling prairie, with scrub and a few small patches of low, stony land. Fair soil, in places gravelly and light.—*I. Traylor*, 1882.

Sub-division.—In this township the land is rolling and covered with thick willow, small poplar, brush and scrub; small patches of prairie, with marshes, numerous deep sloughs and Pelican Lake, through which flows White Sand River; in the latter abound large quantities of fish, chiefly pike. The soil is generally of a fair quality, but in many places so strewn with large quantities of gneissoid sandstone, granite and limestone boulders as to considerably depreciate its value for agricultural purposes. It would make good grazing land.—*H. H. Stephens*, 1883.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND INITIAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE XI.

1. *Outlines.*—South—undulating and rolling prairie. Soil, sandy and clay loams, with clay subsoil; class 1. Part of Section 1 is stony and gravelly; class 2. A branch of the Souris River crosses Section 1 and flows south-east; it is about 8 inches deep and 74 links wide; water good. A small creek crosses Section 8, and together with a large coulée greatly cut up part of this section. Good farming land.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

The north is rolling prairie, with a hard, lumpy clay soil; class 3. Water scarce; no wood. Long Creek runs across the south-west quarter. On the south side of the creek it is dry, rolling prairie, with rather a light soil. On the north side the soil is a hard clay, in many places rolled into circular knolls of hard cracked clay, of 5 or 6 feet in diameter, and 1 foot high. The soil is light and gravelly on the four southern sections of the west line, and hard lumpy clay on the two remaining ones. The land rates class 2 on the former interval, and class 3 on the latter.—*T. S. Gore*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Prairie, with no timber whatever. Crossed by "Long Creek" or the south branch of the Souris River, 50 feet to 120 feet wide, and from 2 feet to 6 feet deep. All north of this stream, of which the water is muddy, is undulating. Soil, hard clay or sandy loam, with clay or sand subsoil; first class.—*L. P. Gauvreau*, 1882.

2. *Outlines.*—All the outlines are rolling prairie, with a hard loamy clay soil; class 3. Section 6 is low and marshy in the south. Water is scarce, and there is no wood.—*T. S. Gore*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie. Water in ponds and marshes good. Soil, clay or loam, from 4 inches to 6 inches deep, having a hard surface, caked in many places, with clay subsoil; first class.—*L. P. Gauvreau*, 1882.

3. *Outlines.*—Rolling prairie; clay loam; occasional ponds; stony towards the north-east corner. On the west—stony in places; sandy loam soil; class 2. Several marshes occur on the central sections. On the south, a hard, lumpy clay soil; class 3. Water very scarce. No wood in the township.—*T. S. Gore*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with very hard surface and in places stony. Souris River passes through Sections 35 and 36, flowing south-east; water good. Other sections are also well watered. Soil, hard clay or loam, from 4 inches to 6 inches deep, with clay or sand subsoil; first class.—*L. P. Gauvreau*, 1882.

4. *Outlines.*—North—rolling prairie; a few stony ridges were crossed. Marshes and hay meadows are numerous. Soil is a brownish clay loam, with clay subsoil; classes 1 and 2. Good farming land.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

West and east—rolling prairie; fair clay loam land. Souris River runs diagonally across the township, and for a mile or two on each side the land is very stony. The river is about 100 feet broad and 8 feet deep, with a sluggish current and muddy bed.—*T. S. Gore*, 1841.

Sub-division.—The Souris River traverses this township in a south-westerly direction. It runs through a valley from 80 to 100 feet below the level of the surrounding prairie, and about half a mile in width. In the vicinity of the river the surface is covered with boulders, which gradually disappear on receding from it. None of the land in this township seems adapted to agriculture; class 1.—*C. P. Aylen*, 1883.

5. *Outlines*.—North—undulating prairie, with stony and gravelly ridges. Meadows and marshes are numerous, most of them contained water. Some surface boulders in Section 32; class 2. West—rolling and undulating in the four southern miles, and rough and hilly or high rolling in the two northern miles. Beaver and small meadows; class 2 all round. East—rolling prairie; generally class 2. A few beaver meadows.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, broken by stony and gravelly ridges. Soil, a clay loam, 10 inches deep, with clay subsoil; chiefly second class, with some third.—*P. Burnet*, 1882.

6. *Outlines*.—North—undulating and rolling prairie. Meadows were crossed in every section, some of them being very large. Ponds are plentiful. Class 2. West and east—undulating prairie: some marshes and beaver meadows. Class 2.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie. The south-west corner is hilly and somewhat stony. No timber. The ponds are smaller and less numerous than in the adjacent townships, with generally good water. Soil, from 6 to 15 inches deep, with clay or sandy loam subsoil; second class.—*E. D. Henderson*, 1882.

7. *Outlines*.—North, west and east—rolling prairie; numerous ponds and beaver meadows; classes 1 and 2 in the west, and 2 in the north and east. The centre of Section 32 and part of Section 31 are thickly covered with surface boulders, as are also Sections 1, 25 and 13. A cart trail crosses the township from the south half of Section 25 to 19.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie, with numerous ponds, producing in the fall a large quantity of hay. No timber. The only water available without digging is in the ponds, the contents of some of which are good and of others bad. There are a few surface stones. Soil, average depth about 9 inches, with a clay or sandy loam subsoil; second class.—*E. D. Henderson*, 1882.

8. *Outlines*.—The north is level. Soil, fair, but dry. Some small early marshes; no wood.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

West—rolling prairie, numerous ponds and beaver meadows. A cart trail crosses Section 19. Land rates classes 1 and 2. East—some surface boulders on Sections 1 and 13; surface rolling; soil fair; class 2; a few meadows.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with numerous ponds and marshes; some of the former are very large, and they generally vary in depth from 2 to 6 feet. Water mostly good. No timber whatever. A few surface stones. Soil, about 9 inches deep, with a sandy loam subsoil; second class.—*E. D. Henderson, 1882.*

9. *Outlines.*—The north is gently-rolling land, having a good clay loam soil class 1 on all, except Sections 35 and 36 which are rather wet and rate class 2. On the west, this township has a grey clay soil which grows very short grass. The surface is rolling, and the water, with a few exceptions, is fresh.—*F. W. Armstrong, 1883.*

East—gently-undulating prairie, rising towards the north and consisting of excellent farming land in the south half; but full of sloughs and swamps in the north half.—*J. A. Maddock, 1882.*

Sub-division.—All level open prairie, unbroken by any hills. Some ponds occur, part of a large one occupying a portion of Section 36. There are also some hay meadows. Soil, hard on the surface, from 3 to 6 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; second class.—*J. Warren, 1882.*

10. *Outlines.*—The north and east are rolling prairie, with numerous sloughs. Alluvial soil is of an average depth of 8 inches, on a clay subsoil; all class 1 in the north, and 2 in the east.—*J. A. Maddock, 1882.*

West—rolling prairie; grey clay soil, white clay subsoil; grass stunted and short; surface water good; no timber.—*F. W. Armstrong, 1883.*

Sub-division.—The only drawback to this township, as far as the settler is concerned, is the lack of wood for fuel. The land is level or undulating prairie; soil, a brown loamy clay; of first-class quality. Numerous small marshes will afford a good supply of hay. Water can be obtained throughout the township, and is all fresh and of good quality. A tongue of land extends from Township 10, Range 10, through the large marsh in the eastern portion of the township, as far as Section 2, the soil of which is of the very richest quality. No timber of any kind.—*S. L. Brabazon, 1882.*

11. *Outlines.*—North and west—rolling prairie, with a few sloughs. Soil, a clay loam, 10 inches, on clay subsoil; classes 1 and 2. On the north and on the west, good, and nearly all class 1 being a black loam, on a clay subsoil.—*J. A. Maddock, 1882.*

Rolling prairie, with a dark, friable, loamy soil on a blue clay subsoil. Surface water fresh, where found.—*F. W. Armstrong, 1883.*

Sub-division.—Is level or undulating prairie. Soil, ranging from first to second class in quality, averaging in depth from 3 to 5 inches, with a clay loam subsoil. Some swamps were found, where the water was good and clear, but creeks at time of survey were all dry. There is no wood of any kind in the township.—*Dumais and Michaud, 1882.*

12. *Outlines.*—North—rolling prairie; occasional swamps with water. Soil, sandy and clay loams; classes 1 and 2. Much of Section 36 is covered by a large swamp. Fair grazing land. Section 31 is good for farming purposes.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

The west is rolling prairie, with a dark friable loamy soil on a blue clay subsoil. Water fresh; no wood.—*F. W. Armstrong*, 1883.

Rolling prairie, with occasional ridges, from 80 to 70 feet high, and frequent sloughs. The soil is sandy and clay loams on on clay and sandy clay subsoils; classes 2 and 3.—*J. A. Maddock*, 1882.

Sub-division.—This township, as a whole, is well situated for farming purposes, and is good wheat land. Good water can be had throughout the township, at the depth of a few feet. Soil is a dark sandy loam, with a clay subsoil. No wood of any description. The surface is somewhat broken by hay swamps and gullies.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1882.

13. *Outlines.*—North and west—rolling prairie. Soil, clay loam; class 1. Many small ponds and marshes. There is a large marsh on Section 36. Excellent farming land.—*A. C. Thomson*, 1881.

East—high-rolling prairie, with a good scattering of small marshes; the soil is very fair, and the rating is class 2 in the south and class 1 in the north.—*F. W. Armstrong*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Is much broken by small swamps and hills, averaging from 25 to 30 feet in height, the tops of which are stony and sandy. Water can be obtained almost anywhere, at about 8 to 12 feet from the surface. The soil generally is well adapted for agricultural purposes. No timber of any kind.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1882.

14. *Outlines.*—North and west—rolling prairie. Soil, clay loam; class 1. The west half of Section 31 is greatly cut up by ravines and a large marsh. There is another large marsh in Section 34, with a creek running through the centre of it, and hills on the west side; excellent farming land. On the west—Section 30 is greatly cut up by hills and ravines. Moose Creek crosses the township from here, flowing east; it is 8 feet wide and 2 feet deep, slow current, good water; marshy banks. In the central portion of the section there is a valley, the hills on each side are gravelly; the surface is stony. In the southerly quarter is a large marsh. The southerly sections are good farming land. Section 36 is light, gravelly and sandy; class 2.—*A. C. Thomson*, 1881.

The east is high rolling and open prairie, with occasional marshes. The soil is a clay loam, with some surface stones, and the land rates class 1 on the four southern sections, and class 2 on the two northern ones. A lake occurs on Section 13, and an expansion of Moose Creek on 19.—*F. W. Armstrong*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with many grassy swamps, valuable for grazing purposes. No wood whatever. Moose Mountain Creek, from 2 chains to 19 chains wide, crosses the north part of the township from west to east, between gravelly

banks, from 50 feet to 100 feet high; there is no perceptible current, but the water is clear and fresh, and the bottom sandy. Soil, black loam, 7 inches to 8 inches deep, with clay subsoil; first class.—*F. Vincent*, 1882.

17. *Outlines*.—The north is open prairie, having a clay loam soil, mixed with gravel, and class 2 throughout. There is a range of small hills occupying the southern portion of this township, partly covered with islands of small poplar. The soil is a clay loam.—*G. U. Ryley*, 1881.

South—rolling land; a great deal of poplar and willow, much fire killed in the east; rating class 1. In the west there are more ponds and marshes, and, except Section 6, which is class 1, the rest is class 2.—*Wm. Pearce*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with some small hills in the southern part. Some small islands of poplar, fit only for fuel. There is a stream of fresh water, about a mile and a-half from the base line, running towards the east; also a lake of good water in the north-east. Soil, generally first class.—*C. C. Du Berger*, 1882.

NOTE.—The C. P. R. crosses the north-east, and has Nitaluka Station.

18. *Outlines*.—The north-easterly corner of this township is broken by the Qu'Appelle Valley, into which numerous coulées converge. These coulées are covered on their south banks with small poplar and cherry. Pheasant Creek flows into the valley from the north. There is here a great quantity of game. The township is generally rolling, open prairie, with a clay loam soil, which is class 1 in the north and 2 in the south.—*G. U. Ryley*, 1881.

Sub-division.—The southern portion is a beautiful open prairie; the remainder is much broken by deep ravines, which slope towards the Qu'Appelle Valley. Soil, a sandy marl, which appears very suitable for agriculture; generally first class.—*F. E. Brunelle*, 1882.

- 19A. *Sub-division*.—The greater part is situated in the valley of the Qu'Appelle River. The soil in the valley consists of a clayey marl. These slopes are sandy. On Sections 1 and 4 are important improvements made by half-breeds.—*F. E. Brunelle*, 1882.

19. *Outlines*.—West and east—fine soil; first class, a rich black, sandy loam. The township is well watered by the Qu'Appelle River and Pheasant Creek. West of the creek the soil is generally a rich clay loam. The surface, where unbroken by the ravines to the stream valleys, is undulating prairie.—*C. F. Miles*, 1881.

Sub-division.—The soil is very well adapted for agricultural purposes. Nearly all the even-numbered sections were, at time of survey, occupied by settlers, who had erected small houses or buildings, and made many other improvements. The Qu'Appelle River flows through the south-west quarter of the township. Timber for fuel and fencing may be obtained in the valleys of the Qu'Appelle River and Pheasant Creek, in the western portion of the township.—*J. Bourgeois*, 1882.

- 20. Outlines.**—Surveyed all the boundaries. First-class soil, being a rich clay loam, and well adapted for settlement. Pheasant Creek crosses the south-east quarter. No wood, but plenty in the township adjoining, eastwards.—*C. F. Miles*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Soil is of very best quality. Nearly all the even-numbered sections are occupied by settlers, who have made extensive improvements. Pheasant Creek traverses the south-east portion of the township, entering in Section 4 and leaving from Section 13. The land is undulating or level prairie, and soil a good, clay loam. The only timber in the township consists of a few bluffs of small poplar and willow in the western tier of sections. There are numerous ravines running towards Pheasant Creek, and a chain of small marshes traverses the northern part of the township.—*J. Bourgeois*, 1883.

- 21. Outlines.**—Surveyed all the boundaries. Fine clay loam soil and good agricultural township. No wood.—*C. F. Miles*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Though considerably broken by hay marshes and swamps, is good farming land. Soil, generally of clay loam, from 6 to 20 inches in depth. Most of the swamps and creeks, met with at the time of survey, were dry. Timber, fit for fuel or fencing, may be found in the small bluffs of poplar and willow met with in the centre and western portions of the township. Sections 36, 35 and 34, and the greater part of 33, are Indian Reserves.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1882.

- 22. Outlines.**—North—thinly wooded with small poplars and willows. Soil, in many places, light and gravelly.—*W. Ogilvie*, 1880.

Undulating prairie, clay loam soil. Surface water more or less alkaline.—*C. F. Miles*, 1881.

NOTE.—All in Indian Reserves, except the two westerly tiers of Sections.

Sub-division.—The east two-thirds of this township is Indian Reserve. The western portion surveyed is much broken by marshes, ponds and small lakes. Soil is a good clay loam, with an average depth of from 8 to 12 inches. Plenty of small poplar and willow, from 2 to 5 inches in diameter, may be found throughout the township. It is a first-class location for stock-raising, but too much broken for grain-growing. Good water in any part by digging a few feet.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1882.

- 23. Sub-division.**—This township is generally rolling prairie, with some marshes, lakes and ponds, the water in which is generally good enough for domestic purposes. The soil is a black loam, about 6 inches deep, and is suitable for grain and root crops. The township is also well adapted for stock-raising, there being good pasture and plenty of water. The timber consists of a small quantity of poplar, about 3 or 4 inches in diameter, good for fencing or fuel. Surveyed also the western boundary.—*S. Brodie*, 1882.

NOTE.—The eastern half is reserved for Indian purposes.

- 24. Outlines.**—North and east consists of prairie covered with poplar bluffs; ponds, lakes and swamps are numerous. The soil is class

1. Goose Lake occupies the whole of the north-east half of Section 25, and one-third of the south-east of Section 36. Stony Lake is situated in Section 24, and is many acres in extent.—*J. L. Reid, 1881.*

Sub-division.—This township is generally rolling prairie, sometimes hilly, broken by many lakes (some of which are from 20 to 30 feet deep), ponds and marshes. The water is generally good enough for domestic use. The soil is chiefly a black, sandy loam, averaging 17 inches in depth, and is suitable for grain or root crops, but, on the whole, the township is better adapted for stock-raising than for agriculture, the vegetation being so luxuriant that large crops of hay might be harvested. The timber consists of bluffs of poplar, averaging 6 inches, and running to 14 inches in diameter, suitable for building, fencing and firewood.—*S. Brodie, 1882.*

25. *Outlines.*—The east is prairie, with scrub and poplar bluffs. Two marshes were crossed in Section 18 and one in Section 36. A large lake occupies the central portion of Section 1. A creek crosses Section 12 and the Saskatchewan trail 13. Wood and water plentiful.—*J. L. Reid, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, well adapted for agriculture. It contains two creeks, running diagonally from north-west to south-east; also several small lakes, situate respectively on Sections 7, 8, 16, 20 and 30. The water in all is fresh and of good quality. There is some timber, mostly poplar, of good size, available for building, fencing and fuel. The trail from Ellice to Touchwood crosses diagonally from south-west to north-east. Soil, a heavy clay loam; uniformly first class. Surveyed also the north boundary.—*J. J. Burrows, 1882.*

26. *Outlines.*—The east is covered with poplar bluffs, and numerous marshes were crossed. Soil, class 1. The south-east quarter of Section 36 is submerged by a lake; there are also two other lakes in this section; they all contain good water.—*J. L. Reid, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Mostly in the Beaver Hills, and consequently of a rolling nature, containing many lakes, most of which are of fair size and situate on Sections 1, 9, 12, 14, 15, 17, 20, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 35. The timber consists chiefly of poplar, fit for building, fencing, or fuel, and occurs on Sections 1, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 25, 26, 27, 35 and 36; also, in small quantities, upon many of the other sections. Soil, a good clay loam; first class.—*J. J. Burrows, 1882.*

31. *Outlines.*—The south is undulating prairie, covered with poplar bluffs, and in places burnt and fallen trees. The rating of the land is class 1.—*A. L. Russell, 1880.*

Half of the north line is rolling, and mostly covered with thick willows, poplar, scrub and fallen trees, a few swamps and marshes. On the remainder are thick willows, poplar to 12 inches diameter, small poplar, scrub and bush, and a number of grass marshes. Soil good.—*I. Traynor, 1882.*

Sub-division.—Fractional.—In this township the land is rolling and covered with thick willow and poplar. All along the centre of the township is a dense growth of small poplar and heavy scrub, with brûlé. The soil is good. There is a scarcity of water. Altogether this township is of little value, with the exception of the poplar, which is fit for fuel and fencing—*H. H. Stephens, 1883.*

- 32. Outlines**—North—the country for the eastern four miles is chiefly low land, marshes and deep sloughs, with thick willows, small poplar and hazel. For the remaining two miles the land is higher, being rolling prairie and scrub, with bluffs of willows, small poplar, &c. Soil, black loam; subsoil, clay. On the west the land is undulating, timbered with poplar, willows, &c.; patches of prairie, grass marshes and ponds intervening. Soil, good. East—rolling, mostly covered with thick willows, small poplar, brush, scrub, dead and fallen trees, and a few swamps and marshes. Soil, fair quality, but in many places boulder strewn, which lessens its value for agricultural purposes. However, it would make good grazing land.—*I. Traynor, 1882.*

Sub-division—Chiefly undulating prairie, with large bluffs of willow and poplar in the west and north-west sections, suitable for fencing and fuel. The soil is principally sandy loam on a sandy subsoil. In Sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, the soil is light, stony and gravelly, and quantities of granite and sandstone boulders occur. There are numerous marshes and ponds, with fairly good water in them. Sections 34 and 35 are much broken by a large slough, through which passes the White Sand River.—*H. H. Stephens, 1883.*

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND INITIAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE XII.

1. *Outlines.*—North—soil, hard, lumpy clay in the east, and sandy loam in the west. Sections 31 and 32 rate class 2, and the rest class 3. No wood. In the east the soil is light and gravelly on the four southern sections, and hard, lumpy clay on the two remaining ones. The land rates class 2 on the former interval and class 3 on the latter. The line is crossed by two creeks, flowing east, one in the south of Section 24 and the other about midway on 12. The latter has a very sluggish current; the former is Long Creek, and crosses the north-east half of this township. South of this creek the soil is rather light; but on the north it is a hard clay often found in circular, hard-cracked knolls of 5 or 6 feet in diameter, and 1 foot high, impossible to penetrate with a spade.—*T. S. Gore*, 1881.

West—rolling and hilly prairie; a few large marshes and ponds were crossed. Soil, clay loam, with clay subsoil; stony in places; the cactus plant is plentiful; class 2. Section 18 is broken up by hills and coulees. All the sections, with this exception, are good farming land. The south is undulating and rolling prairie, with a few marshes scattered about. Soil, clay loam, with a clay subsoil; class 2. Some of the sections are stony. A small creek crosses the line twice in the central portion of 2. A large pond, with high hills and an old cart trail, on 3. A creek bed crosses the line four times in 4 and twice in 5. The land is good for agricultural purposes.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie. Long Creek, or the south branch of the Souris River, crosses diagonally from north-west to south-east, its width being from 50 feet to 100 feet, and the depth of its muddy water from 2 feet to 6 feet. The remainder of the township is well watered. Soil, hard clay, about 5 inches deep, with sandy subsoil; first class.—*L. P. Gauvreau*, 1883.

2. *Outlines.*—North and east—rolling prairie; clay soil, hard and lumpy in a great many places; class 3. Section 1 is low and marshy in the south. Water is scarce and no wood.—*T. S. Gore*, 1881.

West—rolling and undulating prairie. Several marshes were crossed. Soil, clay loam, with clay subsoil; class 2. Section 18 rates, partly, 1. A few cactus and stones on Section 31. Long creek crosses the line three times in Section 7; a cart trail on the south of the river. Good farming land.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie. Long Creek (south branch of the Souris River), crosses Sections 4, 5 and 6 from north-west to south-east; 50 to 120 feet wide and 2 feet to 6 feet deep, the water being muddy. The township generally is well watered. Soil, hard, composed of clay and sand; first class.—*L. F. Gauvreau*, 1882.

3. *Outlines.*—The north has a sandy loam soil, class 2 everywhere, but on Section 35, where it is class 1. The east is stony in places; soil, sandy loam; class 2. Along the central portion of the line are several large marshes. The south has a hard, lumpy clay soil; class 3. The township is all rolling prairie; generally water is very scarce, and there is no wood.—*T. S. Gore*, 1881.

West—rolling and undulating prairie; a few stones and patches of cactus were seen; numerous marshes were crossed. Soil, clay loam, with a clay subsoil; classes 1 and 2.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie. Soil, hard, composed of clay and sand, in places stony; first and second class.—*L. P. Gauvreau*, 1882.

4. *Outlines.*—North—rolling and stony prairie, with marshes and sloughs. Soil, sandy loam, with clay subsoil; classes 2 and 3. There is a large lake in the centre of Section 34, banks on each side 100 feet high. Section 33 has hills 150 feet in height; soil, good in the valleys. The Souris River flows through Section 33; average width 30 feet; 3 feet deep and good water. West—undulating, with stony ridges. Several small marshes and ponds. Soil, sandy and clay loams, with clay subsoil; class 2. Good hay lands on Section 7.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

Rolling prairie, fair land; Souris River flows diagonally across the township, and for a mile or two on each side the land is very stony. The river is about 100 feet broad and 3 feet deep; has a sluggish current and very muddy bed.—*T. S. Gore*, 1881.

Sub-division.—The Souris River traverses the north-west part of this township, its average width is 2 chains, 2 to 4 feet deep, and current imperceptible. The river valley is about half a mile in width and is bounded on either side by a range of hills 80 to 100 feet in height. The soil is generally light, and the surface covered with boulders in the neighborhood of the river. There are a few ash and maples scattered through the valley of the Souris, averaging from 6 to 8 inches in diameter. Class 2, with small tracts of land, class 1.—*C. P. Aylen*, 1881.

5. *Outlines.*—The north is undulating, with some surface boulders, and some meadows; class 2. Sections 32 and 33 are covered with boulders; class 3. The east is rolling and undulating on the four southern miles, and rough and hilly or high-rolling on the two northern ones. Beaver and small meadows; class 2 all round.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1881.

The west is rolling, stony prairie. Soil, sandy loam, with clay subsoil; classes 2 and 3. Small tributaries of the Souris River cross Sections 19 and 18; high banks on the south side, some places 150 feet. Greatly cut up the south half of 19.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie. Rough Bark Creek traverses it from north to south, on both sides of which is a number of deep ravines, the slopes and bottoms of which are very stony. Along the margin of the creek, and that of a small stream from the north-west, which joins it, are belts of thick underbrush, with

ash, elm, and cherry timber, not exceeding 7 inches in diameter; also, one or two small groves of poplar. On the banks of the Rough Bark Creek exist distinct traces of lignite, of apparently the same quality as that found on the same stream, near its confluence with the Souris River. Soil, clay, but much broken by stony and gravelly ridges; chiefly third, with some second class.—*P. Burnet*, 1882.

6. *Outlines*.—North—rolling and level prairie. A large number of meadows and swamps were crossed in nearly every section. Surface boulders in Section 32; class 2. East—undulating prairie. Sections 25 and 36 are rolling. Numerous meadows and marshes; class 2.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1881.

West—undulating and stony prairie. Soil, sandy loam, with clay subsoil; classes 2 and 3. The Souris River has high banks on Sections 12 and 13, 200 feet above the surrounding country. A creek containing good water crosses Sections 18, 30 and 31.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie. The Souris River passes through the south-west portion, traversing Sections 5, 8, 7 and 18. On the north east side are several large ravines of an average depth of 50 feet, running north and east, in some cases to a distance of a mile. Along these ravines the land is very stony, and in some places there are large boulders. Towards the north and east there are a few ponds; but, in August, 1882, these were mostly dry. The land in these portions of the township is rather better than towards the south-west. Water is scarce, but could probably be obtained by digging. There is no timber, with the exception of two or three small clumps of poplar on the south-west bank of the Souris River, having not more than forty or fifty trees in each clump, none of them being more than six inches in diameter. Some clumps of underbrush also occur along the banks. Soil, from 6 to 20 inches deep, with light sandy loam or gravelly clay subsoil; chiefly second class, with some third.—*E. D. Henderson*, 1882.

7. *Outlines*.—North and east—rolling prairie, with numerous swamps, marshes and beaver meadows. The centre of Section 35 is very stony, and surface boulders were seen on the north half of Section 36. A cart trail crosses the south half of Section 18; classes 1 and 2.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1881.

The west is undulating and dry prairie; only a few streams and marshes; vegetation poor, and some cactus—a bad sign.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie. There are a good many stones, but as they are all on the surface, they would not greatly interfere with the working of the land. In Sections 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, are numerous small gullies, all of which are very stony. Water can be got all through the township. There is no timber. Soil, from 6 to 12 inches deep, with a sandy loam subsoil; second class.—*E. D. Henderson*, 1882.

8. *Outlines*.—The north is level; fair but dry soil; vegetation stunted; one or two large hay meadows. The west is also level prairie, with a good soil, and a few marshes; but vegetation generally poor, dried up and stunted.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

East—rolling prairie, numerous ponds and beaver meadows. A cart trail crosses Section 24; classes 1 and 2.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie, with numerous ponds cutting up the surface to such a degree as to constitute a great impediment to agriculture. The two westerly tiers of sections are fairly dry, but the remainder of the township is very wet, though it might be drained in course of time, by utilizing the dry water course between Sections 5 and 6, which runs down to the Souris River. The surface is rather stony towards the south-west, but not to a degree that would prove a hindrance to working the land. There is no timber of any description. Soil, very good in quality, from 12 to 18 inches deep, with a clay or sandy loam subsoil; but, on account of the surface being so much broken by ponds, rated second class.—*E. D. Henderson*, 1882.

9. *Outlines*.—North and east—rolling prairie, consisting of a grey clay soil on a bluish white clay subsoil. The grass is very short, but the surface water, with a few exceptions, is good. No wood.—*F. W. Armstrong*, 1883.

The west is undulating and level, with an excellent soil; some good hay meadows and some small marshes.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Gently-undulating prairie, with no timber of any kind. A few ponds occur, and in the western portion there is a large hay marsh. There are no streams, the only water supply being the ponds. Soil, very hard and dry, from 3 to 6 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; second class.—*J. Warren*, 1882.

10. *Outlines*.—North and east—rolling prairie, with a very friable grey clay soil. The growth of grass is, however, very good, and the surface water is fresh. There is no wood.—*F. W. Armstrong*, 1883.

The west is undulating and level; the soil is excellent but somewhat dry; numerous small marshes; no wood; no streams.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

Sub-division.—The surface of this township, though generally level, is much broken by marshes, some of which are large and very deep. The soil is excellent, a heavy loamy clay. About the marshes there is excellent pasturage, and a large quantity of hay might be obtained from them. The water is good. There is no wood.—*S. L. Brabazon*, 1882.

11. *Outlines*.—Rolling prairie; soil, a hard black loam on a blue clay subsoil; not much water, but what there is is fresh.—*F. W. Armstrong*, 1883.

The east is rolling prairie, with a few sloughs; soil, good and nearly all class 1, being a dark loam on a clay subsoil.—*J. A. Maddock*, 1882.

The west is rolling prairie, with a sandy or clay loam soil. Good farming or grazing land. Occasional swamps and ponds.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

Sub division.—This township is very rolling, and is broken by numerous hay swamps and marshes. There is no wood of any description. The soil is generally dark, sandy loam, averaging from 4 to 8 inches in depth, with clay subsoil. Good water can easily be obtained in any part, by digging a few feet. The whole township is suitable for farming.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1882.

- 12. Outlines**.—North—Sections 35 and 36 are rolling prairie: occasional swamps with water. Soil, sandy loam. Sections 34, 33, 32 and 31, are rolling or undulating. Soil, clay loam; classes 1 and 2 throughout. In Section 31 is a range of ridges. In Section 31 a bed of a creek crosses from east to west, it is 20 feet wide, with water in pools. The west is rolling or level prairie. Soil, sandy or clay loam. Occasional swamps and ponds. Good farming land on both boundaries.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

The east is rolling surface, with a dark loamy soil, on a clay subsoil, except in the north-west corner, which is sandy. Water fresh and no wood.—*F. W. Armstrong*, 1883.

Sub-division.—This township is all rolling prairie, with no wood of any description, and is much broken by hay swamps, marshes and gullies. At the time of survey, the marshes were all dry. The soil is generally sandy loam, averaging from 8 to 15 inches in depth, with clay subsoil. It is well adapted for farming.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1882.

- 13. Outlines**.—The north and east are rolling prairie, with a clay loam soil, rating class 1; scattered small marshes along the line. Excellent farming land, well adapted for wheat cultivation.—*A. C. Thomson*, 1881.

The west is rolling or undulating prairie. Soil, sandy or clay loam. Occasional swamps or ponds. Fair farming or grazing lands.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with a number of grass swamps, but no wood whatever. Better adapted for grazing than agriculture. Soil, a good clay loam, 7 or 8 inches deep, with a very good sandy, clay subsoil; second class.—*F. Vincent*, 1882.

- 14. Outlines**.—The north and east are rolling; soil, clay loam; generally class 1. Moose Creek crosses Sections 35 to 25, flowing east, and to north of it in Section 36 are some large marshy areas. On the whole, excellent farming land. On the east there are a few marshes containing water. Section 25 has hills and ravines, which are gravelly and stony. The creek here is 8 feet wide and 2 feet deep; slow current; good water; marshy banks. In the southerly quarter of the section is a large marsh. The southerly sections are good farming land. Section 36 is light, gravelly and sandy; class 2.—*A. C. Thomson*, 1881.

The west is rolling or undulating prairie. Occasional swamps or ponds. Soil, sandy or clay loam. Fair farming or grazing land.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with a great number of grassy swamps, and very good for grazing. No wood. Moose Mountain Creek, here from 2 to 8 chains wide, and from 2 feet to 6 feet deep, crosses in a south-east direction the north-east corner. Soil, a very good clay loam, 7 inches or 8 inches deep; second class — *F. Vincent*, 1882.

17. *Outlines.*—The south is rolling land, with numerous bluffs of poplar and willow, and generally a very fair soil in the east half. The west half is rough and broken by ravines, and where level is gravelly. The inclines have poplar and scrub; classes 2 and 3. The west is mostly all rolling prairie, with a few pond-holes, and gravelly on the tops of the ridges; class 2, except Section 1, which is broken, rough and stony, and class 3 — *W. Pearce*, 1881.

North—going west on this line the first three miles are open, rolling prairie, having a clay loam soil, which, in places, is gravelly, and is very liberally scattered with surface boulders. The following three miles are better soil, class 1, and have small scattered islands of poplar. The south of the east line has scattered islands of small poplar. The surface here is very hilly and several coulees originate in this township and enlarge towards the Qu'Appelle; elsewhere the land is heavy-rolling and undulating. The soil is clay loam, sometimes mixed with gravel, and averages class 2.—*G. U. Ryley*, 1881.

Sub-division.—The southern part is very hilly and covered with small islands of poplar; there are also some clumps of poplar in the north-west. Soil, generally first class. The remainder of township is rolling prairie. There is a large creek of water flowing north-east.—*C. C. DuBerger*, 1882.

18. *Outlines.*—The north is open prairie, slightly rolling. There are three wooded valleys on Sections 82, 83 and 84 respectively, with a creek flowing through each. The east is open, undulating prairie. Coulees well wooded. Soil, northwards, black clay loam; class 1; southwards, mixed with gravel; class 2.—*G. U. Ryley*, 1881.

The west is rolling prairie; excellent soil; class 1.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Generally level. Soil, first class in the north, and second in the south. There are two creeks of good water, running north and north-west respectively; the latter is bordered on both sides, in parts, by poplar, from 5 to 10 inches in diameter.—*C. C. DuBerger*, 1882.

- 19A. *Sub-division.*—Generally level. A creek of good water crosses the township, flowing in a northerly direction. Both sides of the creek are covered with poplar, from 5 to 10 inches in diameter. Soil, first class.—*C. C. DuBerger*, 1882.

19. *Outlines.*—The north is partly submerged by Fishing Lake. The surface on either side of the lake is undulating and has a very fair sandy loam.—*J. Bourgeois*, 1882.

East—very fine soil, the township is a good one for settlement. Is crossed by numbers of streams and the Qu'Appelle

River. The valley of the Qu'Appelle appeared to be more or less springy, but has plenty of slope and will be good hay and pasture land.—*C. F. Miles*, 1881.

The west is high, dry and level, with an excellent soil of friable clay and clay loam; class 1. Excellent farming land. Timbered ravines with creeks occur on Sections 36, 24 and 12.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1880.

Sub-division.—This township is traversed by the Qu'Appelle River, and a portion of Fishing Lake. The valley of this river is settled by Métis (or half-breeds), who have been there for some years and have made considerable improvements. The soil is of the best quality and well adapted for farming.—*J. Bourgeois*, 1882.

- 20. Outlines**.—North and east—fine soil, principally a rich clay loam. The Fishing Lakes break up the western half of the township. The balance is generally undulating, treeless prairie.—*C. F. Miles*, 1881.

The west is high, dry, rolling prairie; with rich loam and clay loam soils, on a clay subsoil, the southern part having a gentle slope to the Qu'Appelle Valley, and the whole being excellent farming land. Several timbered ravines, with small creeks flowing to Fishing Lake. This lake, with steep, wooded banks, breaks up the northern half of the line.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Soil is of good quality, and well adapted for agriculture. All the even-numbered sections were occupied at time of survey by settlers who had built houses and made numerous improvements. Fishing Lake runs through this township from south to west.—*J. Bourgeois*, 1882.

- 21. Outlines**.—The west is a high, dry prairie plateau, alternating between level and rolling, and having a soil of clay and clay loam generally good farming land. Several small ravines occur, with spring creeks, and along the northern half of the line there are bluffs of poplar.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1880.

The east is fine farming land; good soil, being a rich clay loam. The township is well watered by streams, and is eligible in every way, except for wood.—*C. F. Miles*, 1881.

Sub-division.—May be generally ranked as first class farming land, although considerably broken by swamps, gullies and marshes. It is rolling prairie, with from 12 to 20 inches of alluvial soil, and a clay bottom. Numerous poplar and willow bluffs, with timber averaging from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, afford a good supply of fuel for the settler. There were already, at time of survey, a number of sections squatted on in this township.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1882.

- 22. Outlines**.—The east half of the north line has poplar and willow and an excellent soil; class 1. The west half is not so good, having a rough surface, and the rating is between 1 and 2. The surface along the whole line is undulating.—*W. Ogilvie*, 1880.

Is a fine stretch of country and has a good clay loam soil. Surface water more or less alkaline.—*C. F. Miles*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Is rolling prairie, with bluffs. The description applied to the preceding township is equally applicable to this.—*Dumais and Michaud, 1882.*

- 23. Outlines.**—The west is all knolly prairie, with an excellent soil, but gravelly on the ridges; the rating is nearly all class 1. The south half has some poplar and willow scrub, and many meadows.—*W. Ogilvie, 1880.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with many marshes and small ponds, containing water good enough for any domestic purpose, but only one running stream. Suitable for agriculture or stock-raising. Timber occurs in bluffs of small poplar, fit for fencing and fuel; there is also a good deal of poplar scrub. Soil, black loam, about 6 inches deep, with sandy subsoil, though in places gravel appears; first and second class—*S. Brodie, 1882.*

- 24. Outlines.**—The north contains a good soil, all class 1, and covered with poplar bluffs. The western half has more surface water than the eastern.—*J. L. Reid, 1881.*

Knolly prairie along the west, with some ponds and a few small poplars. The soil is good and generally class 1, excepting where there are ridges, which are gravelly, and where the rating is between 1 and 2.—*W. Ogilvie, 1880.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with bluffs of small poplar (fit for fuel and fencing) and some willow and poplar scrub. In places the land is much broken by small lakes, ponds and marshes, and consequently better suited for grazing than agriculture. Large areas of bottom grass, growing luxuriantly, occur, and the water in the ponds and marshes is generally good enough for cooking purposes. Soil, black loam, from 6 to 8 inches deep; second class.—*S. Brodie, 1882.*

- 25. Outlines.**—West—rolling and level prairie, having some meadows and clumps of small poplars, and an excellent farming soil; all class 1. An extensive meadow crosses into Section 7.—*W. Ogilvie, 1880.*

Sub-division.—Rolling land, well adapted for agriculture. It is crossed by the trail from Fort Ellice to Touchwood Hills. On the eastern boundary are four lakes, situate in Sections 12, 24, 25 and 36, with fresh and good water. The timber (chiefly poplar) occurs upon the eastern half, and also upon Sections 7, 18, 20, 21, 29 and 30, and it is well suited for building, fencing or fuel. Soil a sandy loam; second class.—*J. J. Burr, 1882.*

- 26. Outlines.**—The western half of the northern boundary has a first class farming soil with some meadows and a few scattered poplars. The eastern half is not so good, being gravelly and having a number of alkaline ponds; the rating here is class 2. The west is rolling prairie with some meadows and clumps of poplar. The soil is very good and rates all class 1. The Winnipeg and Battleford trail crosses Section 6.—*W. Ogilvie, 1880.*

Sub-division.—Mostly rolling prairie, comparatively dry, except in the vicinity of the four lakes situate upon Sections 8, 18, 24 and 33. The low lands bordering on these lakes are,

during spring and autumn, completely submerged. With this exception, the township is well adapted to agricultural purposes. The only timber is poplar, of a small size, available for fencing and fuel.—*J. J. Burrows*, 1882.

- 31. Outlines.**—North—the eastern half mile is rolling prairie and scrub, with bluffs of poplar and willows. Soil good. The next three miles are in a lake; the remainder of the line is rolling prairie; bush, scrub, poplar and willow bluffs. Soil, good.—*I. Traynor*, 1882.

Duck Hunting Creek, which crosses the north-west corner, is about a chain wide and five feet deep, and flows between low banks. The general surface along the western boundary is rolling prairie, with some poplar bluffs and willow scrub, and a few marshes. The soil is a good sandy loam; class 2. The line is crossed in the south-west corner by a creek which is twenty links wide and one foot deep.—*E. Deville*, 1880.

Sub-division.—The land of this township is undulating with bluffs of willow and poplar, the latter good for fencing and fuel. The soil of the north half is good and consists of a black loam on a clay subsoil; but in the south is light, of a sandy loam, with sandy subsoil, and gravelly on the knolls. The north sections are badly broken by Foam Lake, the water in which is slightly alkaline.—*H. H. Stephens*, 1883.

- 32. Outlines.**—Along the north the east mile is bluffs of willows, second-growth poplar, grass marshes and small ponds. The soil is light and gravelly. The next two miles have numerous deep sloughs and marshes. The remaining three miles are rolling prairie and brush, with bluffs of poplar and thick willows, grass marshes and some ponds. Soil, good. The east is undulating, timbered with poplar, willows, &c., patches of prairie, grass marshes and ponds intervening. Soil, good.—*I. Traynor*, 1882.

The west is slightly undulating prairie, partially covered with poplar and willow scrub, and a few poplar bluffs. A few marshes occur near the north of the line. The soil is a sandy loam, which, although light, seems very good and may be rated mostly class 1 in the north half, and class 2 in the south half. The line is crossed by a creek flowing west, which is 20 feet wide and 3 feet deep.—*E. Deville*, 1880.

Sub-division—This township is mostly undulating prairie, with willow and poplar fit for fencing and fuel, with heavy dead poplar in the north-west corner. The soil is light, sandy loam, subsoil, sand. The north-east corner is badly broken by a large slough, and the southern sections by Foam Lake. There are numerous ponds and marshes, which, with Foam Lake, give a plentiful supply of good water.—*H. H. Stephens*, 1883.

- 33. Outlines.**—The south portion of the west line is slightly undulating prairie, with a sandy loam soil, class 2 on Section 7, and class 1 on Section 6. The north half of the township lies in an Indian Reserve, and adjacent to the south boundary of the reserve, the line is crossed by a river, which is a chain wide and

six feet deep, with a current of two miles an hour. In the vicinity of this river there crosses also a small creek and two trails, one from Ellice to Quill Lake, and the other from Touchwood to Nut Lake or Mountain.—*E. Deville*, 1880.

Sub-division.—This is a fractional township, and consists only of the southerly two and a half tiers of sections. This portion is gently-rolling prairie, covered with bluffs of poplar and willow, the former being suitable for fencing and fuel. The soil is a light, sandy loam on a subsoil of sand. The surface is very much broken by large marshes, sloughs and Fishing Lake, the water of which is good.—*H. H. Stephens*, 1883.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF THE SECOND INITIAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE XIII.

1. *Outlines*.—Along the west the surface is very stony and hilly, having a sandy loam soil on a light clay subsoil; class 3. A few small marshes were crossed.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.

The east is rolling and hilly prairie; a few large marshes and ponds. Soil, clay loam, with clay subsoil; stony in places. The cactus plant is quite abundant in this district; class 2. Section 18 is the hilliest part of the line. All the other sections are good farming land. The south is rolling and hilly prairie, a little stony and growing a few cactus. Soil, clay loam and clay subsoil; class 2. Marshes and pond are numerous.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

Sub-division.—The land in this township is of fair quality; water is all fresh, except in a small belt adjacent to the International Boundary, where the ponds are strongly alkaline, but the water in the swamps and marshes is uniformly fresh. No wood. Soil, class 1.—*C. P. Aylen*, 1883.

2. *Outlines*.—The west is rolling and hilly, very stony land, having a few small marshes. The Dirt Hills occupy the south-west half of Section 6. Soil, sandy and gravelly, with light clay and gravel subsoil; class 3. A cart trail crosses the north-west quarter of Section 19. Long Creek crosses the north-west corner of Section 30, and runs across the township.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.

The east is rolling and undulating prairie; several marshes. Soil, clay loam, with clay subsoil; class 2. Section 13 is classes 1 and 2. The cactus plant is quite plentiful; and on Section 36 there are surface stones. Long Creek crosses the line three times in Section 12; a cart trail lies parallel to the creek. Fair farming land.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

Sub-division.—This township consists of undulating prairie, with an alluvial soil of sandy loam, and a subsoil of stiff clay and gravel, in nearly equal proportions. Long Creek traverses it in a south-easterly direction, and has an average width of 1 chain, depth from 2 to 4 feet, and current not exceeding 1 mile an hour. Traces of coal were found in Sections 22 and 23. There are a few small willows along the banks of the creek; but with this exception, the township is destitute of wood. Generally class 1.—*C. P. Aylen*, 1883.

3. *Outlines*.—The east is undulating and stony prairie. Many marshes and sloughs were crossed. Soil, clay loam, with clay subsoil; classes 1 and 2. The south-east quarter of Section 24 is low land, and contains patches of cactus. Classes 2 and 3. A creek crosses the south quarter of Section 1.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Surveyed the boundaries and sub-divided this township. It is undulating prairie, and has an alluvial soil of 4 to 6 inches of sandy loam, on a subsoil of clay and gravel of

extreme hardness. There is a lake in the south-west, which merges into a large swamp or marshy lake. The alluvial soil has disappeared in places, leaving exposed the subsoil of extremely tenacious clay, mixed with gravel and boulders. There is no timber whatever in this township. About 50 per cent, class 1. The remainder, class 2. Long Creek crosses the south-west and is about 45 links wide. No wood. Fair farming land.—*C. P. Aylen*, 1883.

4. *Outlines*.—North—undulating and rolling prairie. Soil, clay and sandy loam, with a clay subsoil; classes 1 and 2. A coulée crosses Section 36. Sections 35, 34, 33, 32 and 31 are stony. A large coulée crosses the central portion of Section 31, it contains water and is marshy. The east is undulating, with stony ridges. Several marshes and ponds were crossed. Soil, sandy and clay loams, with clay subsoil; class 2. A coulée crosses Section 24, and a creek in Section 13. Good hay lands in Section 12.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

Sub-division.—The land in this township is poor for agricultural purposes, the alluvial soil has not sufficient depth, and the subsoil is too hard to admit of being ploughed, except under the most favorable circumstances. There is, however, a fair growth of grass, and water may be found in several places during the greater part of the season. There is no wood whatever in the township. Class 2.—*P. C. Aylen*, 1883.

5. *Outlines*.—North and west—traversed by several deep ravines in a south-easterly direction, at the bottom of which flow small streams. The land sloping to these ravines is mostly covered with erratic blocks and boulders in all sizes up to masses weighing several tons. Probably 50 per cent. of the land would be only suitable for pasture. There is some wood in the ravines.—*T. Fawcett*, 1881.

The east is rolling, stony prairie. Soil, sandy loam, with clay subsoil; classes 2 and 3. A coulée crosses Sections 1 and 12. A creek also crosses Section 12; it has high banks on the south side, some places 150 feet. A creek crosses Section 24 from west to south; it has very high banks and greatly cuts up the south half of this section. Both flow to the Souris.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Open, high, dry prairie, well covered with a thick coating of grass, and generally undulating. A few conical knolls occur, the summits of which are strewn with boulders. A deep creek crosses the north-east corner, and two shallow coulées (the south one dry in August, 1882) run across the township in an easterly direction. Soil, mostly light, sandy loam, with the surface stony in places, 3 to 6 inches deep, with a subsoil sandy and stony; chiefly second class, with some first and third.—*C. G. Sheppard*, 1882.

6. *Outlines*.—North and west—traversed by several deep ravines in a south-easterly direction, at the bottom of which flow small streams. The land sloping to these ravines is mostly covered with erratic blocks and boulders in sizes from a pebble to masses

weighing several tons. Probably about 50 per cent. of the land might do for grazing. There is some wood in the ravines.—*T. Fawcett*, 1881.

The east is undulating and stony prairie. Soil, sandy loam, with clay subsoil; classes 2 and 3. The Souris River crosses Sections 12 and 13; the banks reach a height of 200 feet above the surrounding country. Creeks cross Sections 13, 26 and 36, each containing good water.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

Sub-division.—About one-third (the south-west portion) is gently-rolling prairie, well suited for agriculture, while the remainder is of inferior quality, being very broken and stony. The north-east corner is traversed in a south-easterly direction by Souris River, the banks of which are very steep and stony. Another creek, which apparently takes its rise in this township, near the north-west corner, has also very rough and stony banks. It runs in a south-easterly direction, but had no current in August, 1882, being only a succession of pools. Along the former stream are a few small poplars, with willow underbrush, in such small quantity as to be hardly worth mention. Soil, from 2 to 6 inches deep, with sandy loam, clay or gravelly subsoil; first, second, third and fourth class.—*C. G. Sheppard*, 1882.

7. *Outlines*.—Is traversed south-easterly by a deep ravine, in which flows a sluggish stream (the Souris River). The banks and the land in places, for quite a distance back, contain boulders and stones. The township is mostly high and dry, and the soil a heavy clay.—*T. Fawcett*, 1881.

The soil in the east is very dry; vegetation poor; surface undulating. A few marshes. Some cactus growing, which is a sign of bad land.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

Sub-division.—All prairie. The north-east portion is a gently-rolling surface, and the soil is a rich clay loam; it is traversed in a south-easterly direction by an old cart trail, supposed to be the one formerly in use from Wood Mountain to Fort Ellice. The south-west portion is traversed in a south-easterly direction by a creek, with a soft, muddy bottom, and into which run several deep ravines. The water in this stream is good and fresh; its width averages about 20 feet, with a depth from 3 to 4 feet, and it has a sluggish current. The land is very stony for a mile or two on each side of this creek, especially along the banks, and the ground is much broken by ravines. The water rushing through these ravines during freshets has washed out the surface in several places, leaving nothing but the boulders, so that large stretches are now entirely bare. Along the stream, however, there are patches of very good land. Magnificent cacti flourish in this township, especially in the barren parts where no other vegetation was seen. Soil, generally from 2 to 18 inches deep, with a dry clay or sandy loam subsoil; first, second and third class.—*C. G. Sheppard*, 1882.

8. *Outlines*.—The north is undulating and level prairie, with a few scattered, small and early marshes, and some cactus growing, &

sign of poor land. The east is level prairie, with a dry soil and a few marshes. No wood on either line.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

The west is high, dry prairie, with a gently-undulating surface and clay soil, mixed in some places with gravel.—*T. Fawcett*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Open, high, dry prairie, interspersed with a few grassy marshes of good fresh water. The surface is undulating. The north-east half being rather high, the soil therein is generally dry and very hard. The south-west half is of a gently-rolling surface, and the soil of a better quality. In some places rich yellow loam was found at a depth of 10 inches. This portion of the township is somewhat stony in places. Spear grass forms the principal herbage here. Four coulees originate in the township, but they were all dry in July. Near the middle there is a cart trail leading from Wood Mountain to Fort Ellice. Soil, from 3 to 10 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; first and second class.—*C. G. Sheppard*, 1882.

9. *Outlines*.—The north is fine prairie, very suitable for farming purposes. The soil in some places is sandy, in others, clay loam, and class 1, except the eastern third which is low, wet and swampy with some large hay meadows. The west is rolling, generally low, wet and very stony, being covered with boulders, some of them very large, much is boggy and very hummocky; classes 2 and 3. Some excellent hay meadows. Two-thirds of this township are well adapted for wheat raising.—*J. G. Sing*, 1882.

The east is undulating, the soil good; a number of small shallow marshes and some good hay meadows.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Open prairie, gently undulating, with no wood of any sort. The surface is generally dry, only a few ponds occurring. There is part of a hay marsh in Sections 24 and 25, the remainder lying in the next township. Soil, very hard and dry, from three to five feet deep, with a clay subsoil; second class.—*J. Warren*, 1880.

10. *Outlines*.—North—low, wet land, numerous marshes and ponds. Soil is a clay loam, with a clay subsoil, some places wet clay; classes 3 and 4. Pile of Bones Creek crosses Section 32; it has a slow current, three feet deep, good water, and low banks. Unfit for farming purposes. The surface is, as a rule, very low and marshy. There is a fine growth of grass, which makes it valuable for grazing purposes.—*J. G. Sing*, 1882.

The east is undulating and level; excellent soil; scattered shallow marshes; no wood.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie, the surface being a good deal broken by marshes, one of which is large, with deep water in it. There is a great extent of excellent pasturage, and an abundance of hay could be obtained from the marshes. Water is fresh and sweet. There is no timber. Soil, brown clay, which, from drought, had become very hard at the time of the survey (August); but the fresh condition of the herbage and other indications showed that the land was of excellent quality; chiefly first class.—*S. L. Brabazon*, 1882.

- 11. Outlines.**—Along the north and west the surface is a dead level; occasional ponds. Soil, a stiff clay, second class and very hard to penetrate; hummocky in places. No wood.—*J. G. Sing*, 1881.

The east is rolling prairie, with a soil of sandy or clay loam. Good farming or grazing land; occasional swamps and ponds.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Is rolling prairie, soil a clay and gravelly loam, averaging in depth from 8 to 10 inches; first-class wheat land and well situated for farming purposes. The only drawback is, that it is considerably broken by hay marshes, most of which were dry at the time of survey. Water is easily obtained by digging a few feet from the surface. There is no wood of any kind.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1882.

- 12. Outlines.**—The north is rolling prairie; occasional hay swamps. Soil, sandy and clay loam; classes 1 and 2. The east is rolling and undulating. Soil, sandy and clay loams; classes 1 and 2; some gravel. A bed of a creek, with water in pools, crosses the south quarter of Section 25. Fair farming land on both lines.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

West—dead level; occasional ponds. Soil, stiff clay; second class, and hummocky in places. No wood.—*J. G. Sing*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with a good many grassy swamps; well suited for grazing. Soil, a good clay loam, with a very good sandy subsoil; second class.—*F. Vincent*, 1882.

- 13. Outlines.**—Rolling prairie, with a soil of sandy loam and some gravel; class 1. A fine creek of good water crosses Section 34, about 15 inches deep (September). The west has a soil of sandy loam and gravel. Section 31 is somewhat broken by gullies and in spring has some streams. Scattered marshes and ponds along both lines.—*A. F. Cotton*, 1881.

East—rolling and undulating prairie, with occasional swamps with water. Soil, sandy and clay loam; classes 1 and 2. Dry bed of a creek, with water in pools crosses the southerly half of Section 12; the banks on either side are high and precipitous. Fair for farming and grazing purposes.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with a good many grassy swamps. Well suited for grazing. Soil, a good clay loam, with a very good sandy subsoil; second class.—*F. Vincent*, 1882.

- 14. Outlines.**—North and west—gently-rolling prairie, with a soil of excellent sandy loam, gravelly in places; all class 1. Surface water scarce.—*A. F. Cotton*, 1881.

The east is rolling or undulating prairie. Soil, sandy or clay loam. Occasional swamps or ponds. Fair farming or grazing land.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with a good many grassy swamps. Well suited for grazing. Soil, a good clay loam, with a very good sandy subsoil; second class.—*F. Vincent*, 1882.

- 17. Outlines.**—North and west—is a bare stretch of prairie, inclined to be hilly in parts and considerably interspersed with grass swamps. The soil is a fair second class and is better in the

northern portion than the south, where gravel ridges and considerable stone occur. A range of sand-hills traverses the west of this township. A dry watercourse crosses Section 36 in a southerly direction. A small creek—no current, water good—crosses Section 38. An old cart trail crosses the eastern half of Section 32.—*T. Kains*, 1881.

East—mostly all rolling prairie, with a few pond-holes and gravelly on the tops of the ridges; class 2, except Section 1, which is broken, rough and stony, and class 3. Going west on the south line, the first two miles are rough and broken, and also stony and gravelly; class 3. The next three miles are undulating, with some hay swamps and ponds, and class 2; and the last mile is sand ridges.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Almost entirely open prairie, and very rolling. A large lake of fresh water occurs in the south-east portion, and timber grows on the south-east side of it. Soil, 3 inches to 10 inches deep, with clay and gravel subsoil; generally second-class, but in the north-west portion first-class.—*C. C. DuBerger*, 1882.

18. *Outlines*.—The north is rolling and level prairie, with numerous grass and willow swamps; classes 1 and 2. Cart trail to Qu'Appelle crosses Section 35. Good farming land. The west part of the township is entered by a belt of timber which extends from the ranges to the west of this. The balance of the township is excellent prairie land, with a few creeks and grass swamps. The C.P.R. crosses east and west.—*T. Kains*, 1881.

The east is undulating prairie; excellent soil; class 1.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Prairie, with only a few willows, of no value whatever. The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway crosses the township from east to west (Indian Head Station). Soil, 4 or 5 inches deep, with clay subsoil; first and second class.—*Z. C. Dupuis*, 1882.

19. *Outlines*.—North—hilly, rolling and undulating prairie. Numerous ponds and hay swamps. Main cart trail to Qu'Appelle crosses Sections 33 and 34; class 1 throughout. Good for farming and grazing. Rolling prairie, inclined to be hilly in the west, and thickly scattered over with hay swamps.—*T. Kains*, 1881.

The east of this township is high, dry and level, with an excellent farming soil; all class 1. Timbered ravines, with creeks, occur on Sections 31, 19 and 7.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with no timber, except a few willows and other soft woods. A creek with a slow current crosses Sections 13, 14, 23, 24 and 25 in a north-easterly direction. Soil, 3 to 7 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; class 1.—*Z. C. Dupuis*, 1882.

20. *Outlines*.—Along the north are the Fishing Lakes. In Section 30 the south bank is 250 feet high. Country dotted with bluffs of second-growth and poplar and willow. The east is high, dry, rolling prairie, with rich loam and clay loam soils on a clay subsoil; the

southern part having a gentle slope to the Qu'Appelle Valley, and the whole being excellent farming land. Several timbered ravines have small creeks in them flowing to Fishing Lake. This lake, with steep wooded banks, breaks up the north-east corner of the township.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1880.

On the west side the soil is excellent and well adapted for cultivation. Along the north a belt of timber exists about a couple of miles wide, and scattered throughout this region are numerous ponds and grass swamps.—*T. Kains*, 1881.

Sub-division.—The south-eastern portion is slightly undulating. The soil is first class and well adapted to agricultural purposes. It is well situated, being near the C.P.R. and the Qu'Appelle River, from which fuel may be procured for many years. The northern half is somewhat broken by hay swamps, and about one-half of it is covered by poplar and willow bluffs, but there are patches of excellent prairie land.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1882.

21. *Outlines*.—The general surface is rolling, with numerous sloughs. The Qu'Appelle River crosses this township in a valley from 250 to 300 feet deep and here widens into one of the Fishing Lakes, having deep coulees leading towards it from north and south. South of the valley the land is thickly wooded with small poplars in clumps; there are also numerous sloughs, and the soil of the township generally appears to be a first class clay loam. On the south slope of the valley the poplar often reaches 12 inches. The north side is but thinly wooded, except in the coulees.—*J. F. Garden*, 1881.

The southern end of the east line is in the Qu'Appelle Valley and Fishing Lakes. North of this is high dry prairie plateau, some places level, other places rolling, having a soil of clay and clay loam and generally good farming land; rating class 1. Occasional small ravines with creeks occur, and some poplar towards the north of the line.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Rolling land, having a sufficient quantity of poplar timber for the requirements of settlers for building, fencing and fuel. Well watered by the Qu'Appelle River and Fishing Lakes. The Hudson Bay Company's Reserves occupies portions of Sections 6 and 7; the North-West Mounted Police Reserve, parts of Sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31 and 32; and the "Treaty-ground" Reserve, parts of Sections 6 and 7, that part of fractional Section 8, south of the Qu'Appelle River, and fractional Section 5. Soil, a rich clay loam, with sandy subsoil; well adapted for agriculture; first class.—*Clementi and Hewson*, 1881.

2. *Outlines*.—Surface, rolling. In the west there are, in the vicinity of Jumping Creek, numerous clumps of poplar and generally there are small marshes containing good water. The soil generally is a good clay loam on a clay subsoil, containing in some places an admixture of sand and a slight appearance of surface gravel.—*J. F. Garden*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling land, having prairie openings, alternating with fine bluffs of poplar up to 12 inches in diameter;

also, considerable scrub and willow and numerous fine hay marshes. Soil, very good quality, being mostly a rich, sandy loam, from 8 to 10 inches deep, with loam subsoil; second class.
—A. Hamel, 1882.

- 23. Outlines.**—The surface is open and generally rolling. The southern portion contains some exceedingly good land. In the centre of the township the surface becomes quite hilly, where a number of marshes and sloughs occur in the depressions. Most of the township can be ranked as first class agricultural land.—J. F. Garden, 1881.

The east is all knolly prairie, with an excellent soil, but gravelly in the ridges. The land rates class 1. The south half has some poplar and willow scrub and many meadows.—W. Ogilvie, 1880.

Sub-division.—Rolling country, for the most part prairie alternating with bluffs of second-growth poplar; considerable willow and scrub; deep ponds and large hay marshes. The north corner and centre of the township are somewhat hilly and broken. Soil, a good quality, from 6 to 14 inches deep, with a clay or gravelly subsoil; second class.—A. Hamel, 1882.

- 24. Outlines.**—The north is undulating and occasionally hilly, with marshes and ponds in the valleys, and is generally very good land, suitable for farming or grazing. There is plenty of poplar for immediate wants of settlers.—E. Bray, 1881.

The west is open, rolling prairie land, with some sloughs, and consisting of a good clay loam soil, ranking as first class agricultural land.—J. F. Garden, 1881.

Knolly prairie along the east, with some ponds and a few small poplars. The soil is good and generally class 1, excepting where there are ridges, which are gravelly, and where the rating is between 1 and 2.—W. Ogilvie, 1880.

Sub-division.—Rolling country. In the central and eastern parts are numerous bluffs of poplar, about 6 or 7 inches in diameter. There are numerous ponds and willow swamps; but the land gets higher towards the north and west boundaries. Soil, from a little west of the centre, eastward, a rich sandy loam; but the west part is generally high and dry and stony; second and third class.—A. Hamel, 1882.

- 25. Outlines.**—North—rolling prairie, with scattered poplar bluffs, and numbers of ponds and marshes. The land is rough and class 2. The west is all hilly prairie, with scattered poplar bluffs, and numerous small ponds and marshes. The land is not above class 2.—H. Carre, 1881.

The east is rolling and level, with some meadows and clumps of small poplar, and an excellent farming soil; all class 1.—W. Ogilvie, 1880.

Sub-division.—Gently-undulating or knolly, and alternately dry prairie and marsh. Much of the surface is covered with patches of small poplar and scrub brush, with occasional bluffs of poplar large enough for fencing and fuel, and in quantity suffi-
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cient to supply, for a few years, the requirements of settlers. Water, very good. Soil, good, without any indications of alkali; second class.—*J. A. Snow*, 1882.

- 26. Outlines.**—The north is undulating prairie, with numerous small marshes and ponds. Occasional poplar bluffs. The land is rough and rates class 2 in the west half and class 3 in the east half. Going north on the west boundary, the first mile is level, the second is rolling and the third is flat and marshy, all rating third class. The three remaining miles are rolling and class 2. There are small marshes and poplar scattered along the line, and some small, clear and fresh lakes in 31.—*H. Carre*, 1881.

The east is all rolling prairie, with some meadows and clumps of poplar. The soil is all first class. The Winnipeg and Battleford trail crosses Section 13.—*W. Ogilvie*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Chiefly prairie, rather uneven and knolly, passing by easy slopes from the dry land to grassy marshes or small ponds and lakes, the elevations not often exceeding twenty feet. There is no running water. In Sections 27, 26, 24 and 23 are two lakes, known as the "Salt Lakes," the water of which is disagreeably alkaline rather than salt. The water in all the others that came under notice was suitable for cooking purposes. In the south part the supply of timber for fuel and fencing is small; but the bluffs in the north part contain poplar up to six inches in diameter. The land is better suited for grazing than agriculture; second class.—*J. A. Snow*, 1882.

- 27A. Outlines.**—Along the north there are a great many muskegs and marshes. Bluffs of poplar, willows and scrub were frequently met with. Some of the sections are well suited for settlement, but much of the land is wet and worthless.—*E. Deville*, 1880.

The north is rough and does not rate over class 3. There are poplar bluffs and numerous small lakes and ponds.—*H. Carre*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling land, with numerous poplar bluffs, small lakes and marshes. The areas of open prairie are small. The trail from Fort Ellice to Touchwood Hills crosses Section 6 from south-west to north-east. Land unattractive for settlement; second class.—*J. A. Snow*, 1882.

- 27. Outlines.**—The west is all rolling land, with a sandy loam soil. There are numerous small marshes and occasional lakelets and ponds. The surface is covered with scrub of poplar, willow, hazel and cherry brush, among which there are scattered poplar, 2 to 7 inches. The rating throughout is class 2.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1880.

The eastern line of this township crosses some places which are well suited for settlement. The soil is generally good, and the southerly two-thirds is nearly all class 1. The country is open, but there are poplars, 6 to 7 inches in diameter, in bluffs, scattered all over the prairie.—*E. Deville*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, broken by several small lakes and marshes. The soil is a good sandy loam, and there is plenty of timber for settlers' requirements.—*J. L. Reid*, 1880-81.

- 28. Outlines.**—The north and west is rolling land, with a light sandy loam soil; class 2. There is a general growth of small poplar and willow and hazel underbrush. Creeks cross the line on Sections 36, 35 and 33, and small marshes are scattered all along both lines profusely.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1880.

East—nearly all rolling land, rating classes 2 and 3, the latter where the soil is light and sandy, embraces Sections 25, 24 and 12. Marshes and muskegs are numerous along the northerly two-thirds of the line, and scattered poplar bluffs throughout. A small creek, 2 feet deep, crosses Section 24. The country is very wet, and may be said to be unfit for settlement.—*E. Deville*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Nearly covered with poplar, together with willow and scrub. There are one or two lakes and numerous small marshes.—*J. L. Reid*, 1880-81.

- 29. Outlines.**—Along the west line the land is all rolling prairie, with a sandy loam soil; class 2. The surface, except in the centre sections, is overgrown with poplar and willow scrub, among which is some large poplar. The surface is very wet, and numerous small marshes, together with a number of creeks, occur.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1880.

The eastern boundary was run over a rolling country, with the exception of the southerly mile, which is hilly. The soil, in places, is light. The rating is class 2 on Sections 25 and 13, and 3 on the remainder. Poplar and willow scrub predominate along the line, among which are a few poplars, in groves, from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. There are marshes on every section, and a large marshy lake on 12; a marshy stream with a slow current on 13. The country is so wet that it may be said to be completely unfit for settlement.—*E. Deville*, 1880.

Sub-division.—The soil is a fair quality of sandy loam. There is a great number of small ponds; a sufficient supply of timber for settlers' needs can be obtained.—*J. L. Reid*, 1882.

- 30. Outlines.**—West—the country is all valley; has a sandy loam soil; is very wet with small marshes; has a number of fresh-water creeks, and is covered with light bluffs of poplar from 2 to 8 inches in diameter, growing among willow and other underbrush.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1880.

The north is gently-undulating and rolling prairie. There is scrub and scattered groves of poplar and willow; the poplar being from 5 to 10 inches in diameter. Numerous marshes were crossed throughout the line, and a creek, 2 feet deep, with a slow current, in Section 31. The soil is light and sandy, and classes 2 and 3. Going south on the east boundary for three miles, the prairie is slightly undulating with dark and sandy loam soils, averaging class 2, there being some rich soil in the valley of the river in Section 25, and some inferior soil in 24. The last three miles consist of hilly and broken prairie, with muskegs in the hollows and averaging third class, Section 12 being the poorest. Along the line there are poplars from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, with much scrub. The trail from Pelly to Touchwood crosses Section 1. The

country along the line is a very uninviting one for settlement.—*E. Deville*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Nearly covered with poplar and willow, and much broken by ponds and marshes.—*J. L. Reid*, 1880-81.

- 31. Outlines**.—North—the character of the township is good, being principally rolling prairie, with scrub; near the north-west corner good building timber occurs. The soil is of a rich black loam, 10 to 18 inches in depth; clay subsoil. It is well watered by creeks 10 to 50 links in width; small ponds and marshes; water fresh and good. Well adapted for settlement.—*I. Traynor*, 1882.

Duck Hunting Creek crosses the north-east corner, and is about a chain wide, 5 feet deep; it flows between low banks. The general surface of the eastern boundary is rolling prairie, with a few poplar bluffs and willow scrub, also a few marshes. The soil is a good sandy loam; class 2. The line is crossed in the south-east corner by a creek, which is 20 links wide and 1 foot deep.—*E. Deville*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, covered with thick willow and poplar, the latter being good for fencing and fuel. The soil is light sandy loam, with subsoil of sand and gravel. There are numerous ponds and marshes with good water in them, also a creek from 40 to 75 links in width, which is at present dry, but in which, in an ordinary season there would be plenty of water. On the western boundary there is a belt of good building poplar, from 8 to 16 inches in diameter and about 40 feet high.—*H. H. Stephens*, 1883.

- 32. Outlines**.—North—this line is all in a rolling country, having a very good clay loam soil, about 10 inches deep, on a subsoil of clay; class 1; covered with patches of willow and scrub. On Sections 35 and 36 there are several fresh-water lakes, and on Section 31 a small creek, with a feeble current. West—all rolling land with a clay loam soil; all class 1. Bluffs of willow and young poplar; occasional larger trees. Some good creek water in the three northern sections. Several settlers here.—*I. Traynor*, 1882.

Along the eastern boundary the country consists of slightly undulating prairie, partially covered with poplar and willow scrub, also a few poplar bluffs. Marshes occur near the north of the line. The soil is a sandy loam, mostly class 1 in the north half, and class 2 in the south half. Although light, the soil seems very good. The line crosses a creek, flowing west, which is 20 feet wide and 8 feet deep.—*E. Deville*, 1880.

East—the character of township is good, being principally rolling prairie, with bluffs of poplar fit for fencing and fuel. The soil is rich, black loam, 10 to 18 inches deep; clay subsoil. Well watered by creeks, 10 to 15 links in width, small ponds and marshes, water fresh and good. Sections 26, 27, 34 and 35 are much broken by a large marsh and pond; fairly adapted for settlement.—*I. Traynor*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Is composed chiefly of rolling prairie, with poplar bluffs, brush and scrub. It is watered by creeks from ten to fifty links in width, by marshes, ponds, and small lakes. The

water is sweet and good. The soil is a rich, black loam, from ten to eighteen inches in depth, with a clay loam subsoil, except on some of the ridges, where sand and gravel occurs. Poplar suitable for building, fencing, and fuel is easily obtained. There are a number of grass marshes which will furnish abundance of hay for use of settlers. The township on the whole offers many inducements to settlers.—*Traynor and Stephens*, 1882-83.

33. *Outlines*.—The north is mostly undulating prairie, with bluffs of willow and poplar. Soil, a rich black loam; subsoil, clay. Well watered by streams and marshes; water good. The north-west corner is submerged by Little Quill Lake. West—mostly undulating prairie, with scrub, bluffs of willows and some poplar. Soil, a rich black loam; subsoil, clay. Well watered by streams and marshes; water good. This township offers many inducements for settlers, as evidenced by the fact that several parties made improvements with a view of settlement previous to survey.—*I. Traynor*, 1882.

East—surveyed part of the south half of this line. The surface here is slightly undulating prairie, and the soil is a sandy loam; class 2 on Section 12 and class 1 on Section 1; although light, this soil seems very good. Near the junction of Sections 12 and 13 the line is crossed by a creek, which is a chain wide and 6 feet deep, with a current of about two miles an hour. In this vicinity there is a small creek and two trails—one from Ellice to Quill Lake and the other from Touchwood to Nut Lake or Mountain.—*E. Deville*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Is undulating prairie and scrub, with a few small bluff of poplar and willow. The soil is of good quality, being a rich loam of from 4 to 14 inches in depth, on a clay subsoil. There is a fine stream of fresh water traversing the township from the south-east and emptying into Little Quill Lake, in the north-western corner of the township.—*I. Traynor*, 1882.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF SECOND INITIAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE XIV.

1. *Outlines.*—The west is heavily rolling land and very stony; the elevations ranging from 60 to 70 feet high. Numerous ponds and marshes. Soil, sandy loam, with light clay subsoil. The east is very hilly and stony prairie. Soil, sandy loam, with light clay subsoil; several small marshes. Class 3 on both lines.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.

The south is rolling and hilly prairie, interspersed with numerous marshes and ponds; a creek takes its rise from a large marsh in Section 1. Soil, sandy loam and clay subsoil, stony; class 2. Section 3 has a gravelly surface. An old cart trail crosses the east half of Section 4.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

Sub-division.—This township, which is wholly in the Coteau, is rolling prairie, of good quality. The alluvial soil is sandy loam, of fair quality and depth; the subsoil is clay. There is an abundance of water, all of it fresh, except in a few small lakes or ponds near the International Boundary, where it is strongly alkaline. There is no wood whatever. Class 1. Along the north the surface is high rolling prairie. Soil, clay and gravel; subsoils, blue clay, clay and gravel; classes 1 and 2. A small marsh in 32 and a pond in 34. Good agricultural land.—*C. P. Aylen*, 1883.

2. *Outlines.*—The west is heavily rolling prairie, the elevations ranging from 30 to 40 feet in height. Many ponds and swamps. Soil, sandy loam, with light clay subsoil; class 3. The east is rolling and hilly, very stony land. A few small marshes. The Dirt Hills occupy the south-west half of the township. Soil, sandy and gravelly, with light clay and gravel subsoil; class 3. A cart trail crosses Section 24. Long Creek crosses Section 25 and runs through 36.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.

Sub-division.—In this township, which is situated partially in the Coteau, the land is of fair quality, but in many places is little adapted for agriculture on account of the large number of boulders. Tracts of good land, amounting in the aggregate to about 40 per cent. of the whole, are scattered though it. Long Creek runs through several of the north sections; its average width is 1 chain, depth 3 feet, and current scarcely perceptible. There is an abundance of water in numerous hay meadows of small extent. No wood whatever. Of the land, 40 per cent. is class 1 and the remainder class 2. Along the north the soil is sandy loam, with clay subsoil; class 2. A cart trail crosses the north-east.—*C. P. Aylen*, 1883.

- *Sub-division.*—Surveyed the boundaries and sub-divided this township. It is suitable for grazing rather than agricultural purposes. The land is too hard to admit of being ploughed, except under extremely favorable circumstances. There are a great

many fresh-water ponds, and hay marshes. No wood whatever. Long Creek runs through the south-west of the township; its average width is 1 chain, depth 3 feet, current slow. The surface is generally undulating, and the soil is a sandy loam, with gravel subsoil.—*C. P. Aylen*, 1883.

4. *Outlines*.—North—rolling and undulating. Numerous marshes and ponds; some good hay land. Soil, clay and sandy loam, sometimes stony; classes 1 and 2. A creek-bed crosses the central part of Section 36.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

Sub-division.—This is a fair average township, with a good supply of fresh water, but no timber whatever. The alluvial soil is sandy loam, from 4 to 8 inches in depth; the subsoil is generally a tenacious clay. About 80 per cent. of the land is class 1, the remainder class 2, all generally fairly adapted for wheat-raising.—*C. P. Aylen*, 1883.

5. *Outlines*.—On all the boundaries the surface is high and rolling, and is composed of fair arable land. Some stony ravines, with small brooks in them, cross the township.—*T. Fawcett*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie; soil, light and gravelly, with good grass. Better suited for grazing purposes than for arable land. A creek traverses the township from east to west, the water in which is fresh and good. No timber of any kind.—*E. Fafard*, 1882.

6. *Outlines*.—On all the boundaries this township is high and rolling; the surface soil is fair and may be rated as good arable land. There are some ravines in the township with small streams on them and numerous boulders in their vicinity.—*T. Fawcett*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Is only suitable for grazing purposes. Soil is light, sandy and gravelly. No timber. All rolling prairie.—*E. Fafard*, 1882.

7. *Outlines*.—On all the boundaries the soil is of good quality, being a dark clay loam. On the west side of the township several grassy ponds and sloughs occur.—*T. Fawcett*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Is gently-rolling prairie, covered with spear grass. The north-east corner is rather hilly and stony and is crossed by the Souris River. The soil is a dark, sandy and clay loam—and is suitable for agriculture or pasturage. The west side, though drained by a running stream which flows into the river, is rather low and wet, while the eastern side is high, undulating land.—*C. G. Sheppard*, 1882.

8. *Outlines*.—Along the north the soil is only medium and water very scarce.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

Is traversed by a sluggish stream in a south-easterly direction. West and east the land is mostly of good quality and suitable for farming. Near the south-east corner of the township a number of high hills appear.—*T. Fawcett*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, traversed by the Souris River, here a sluggish stream, running between low banks in a south-easterly direction. In September, there was no perceptible current, the water being in pools only, and in some places fifty feet

wide and four feet deep. Numerous shallow, dry water courses were observed, extending towards the river bed; these will facilitate the drainage of land. On Sections 2, 3, 9 and 16 elevations occur, from forty to seventy feet in height above the general surface. Soil, from eight to eighteen inches deep, with clay or sandy subsoil; first class—*C. G. Sheppard, 1882.*

9. *Outlines.*—The surface along the boundaries of the township is almost a dead level; soil, sandy and clay loam, very little alluvial soil; some good hay meadows. About two-thirds of township is good for wheat raising. Watered by ponds of good water. Along the north, Section 35 is very stony, some large boulders and large quantity of gravel. The remainder level, gravelly and dry. Soil, clay, with a stiff clay subsoil; classes 1, 2 and 3. The east is rolling prairie, generally low and wet, very stony, being covered with boulders, some of them very large; much is boggy and very hummocky; classes 2 and 3.—*J. G. Sing, 1882.*

Sub-division.—Level, open prairie, having no wood whatever. It contains no hay marshes and very few ponds. Soil, very hard and stony, from two to four inches deep, with a clay subsoil; second and third class.—*J. Warren, 1882.*

10. *Outlines.*—Surface level, but much dryer than Township 10, Range 13. Soil is a heavy clay of a rich brown color; excellent for farming purposes. On the north the soil is classes 1 and 2. Section 33 is marshy land; class 4; a large hay meadow in this section. A creek crosses Section 31, it is 30 links wide and three feet deep, no current. Several large marshes were crossed. Better adapted for grazing than farming. East—rolling prairie. Section 1 is low land and very stony, with some gravel. Sections 25 and 36 are low, wet land, very marshy; the remainder is dry. Soil is a light clay and sandy loam, with a stiff clay subsoil; classes 2, 3 and 4. There is an immense hay meadow in Section 18, which covers the central two-thirds of the section.—*J. G. Sing, 1882.*

Sub-division.—Level prairie, with a few small marshes. A water course traverses the township, but it contained no water in August. The water found elsewhere was pretty good. The land in parts is inferior, being very stony and hard, with a scant growth of grass. Soil, first, second and third class.—*S. L. Brabazon, 1882.*

11. *Outlines.*—Level with occasional ponds. Soil, second class, being a stiff clay and very hard to penetrate. The surface is rough in places, caused by small hummocks full of fine roots. No wood.—*J. G. Sing, 1881.*

Sub-division—Is rolling prairie. Soil, a clay loam, with clay subsoil; ranking as second and third class throughout. There are a few swamps and small creeks in the south-west portion, which at time of survey were dry. No wood of any kind.—*Dumais and Michaud, 1882.*

- 12. Outlines.**—North—rolling prairie. Soil, clay and sandy loam; classes 1 and 2. A creek flows through Section 34, its depth is about two feet, current slow, its water is fresh and good. Section 32 has gravelly ridges. Good for farming purposes.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

On the boundaries the surface is level. Soil, a stiff grey clay; second class, and hard to penetrate. In places there are small hummocks, rough and full of fine roots. There are occasional ponds of water. A few small water courses on the west boundary.—*J. G. Sing*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with numerous grassy swamps, making the land better suited for grazing than agriculture. Soil, a good clay loam, with a good sandy clay subsoil in the east part, and in the west part a black and blue clay subsoil; second class.—*F. Vincent*, 1882.

- 13. Outlines.**—The north is rolling and undulating prairie, hummocky in places. Soil, clay loam with grey and blue clay subsoils; class 2. A great many large marshes were crossed. There is a good sage hay slough in Section 32. A creek crosses 36, water only in pools; west of the section is low, wet alkali land. The southern portion of the west line is low and marshy. The general surface is level, but rough and covered with hummocks. The soil, as a rule, is good, consisting of clay loam subsoil, with a few inches of alluvial soil covering it. On Section 19 a stream was crossed, 20 links wide and 3½ feet deep. The banks are low and gravelly, and a few small boulders are scattered about.—*J. G. Sing*, 1882.

The east is prairie, with a sandy loam and gravelly soil. Section 36 is somewhat broken by gullies, and, in spring, has some streams.—*A. F. Cotton*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie. The south-west corner is traversed in a north-westerly direction by Wascana Creek, here a sluggish stream, between banks about fifteen feet deep; it had no perceptible current in September, and the water was about ten inches in depth. The land is generally high and dry. Except in the creek, water was found only in the marshes, where it was alkaline and bad. The surface is very lumpy, which is caused by numerous crevices that seem to have existed for a long period. Soil, three to eighteen inches deep, with a clay or loamy subsoil; first and second class.—*C. G. Sheppard*, 1882.

- 14. Outlines.**—The south and for the first two miles of the south part of the western line, the land is second and third class in quality, having alkaline flats, with ponds of bad water. From Section 18 north, the soil improves very much, and changes to a fine clay loam, and alluvial soil, 6 inches deep, covering it. A few surface stones were seen.—*J. G. Sing*, 1882.

East—rolling prairie. Soil, a sandy loam and gravel; all class 1. A few ravines and a creek bed, dry (October).—*A. F. Cotton*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with a few marshes and ponds. A creek runs north-west across the north-east corner, the water in

which, at the end of July, was stationary in pools. Except in a few of the marshes, where a slightly alkaline taste was noticed, water is good throughout the township. Soil, a clay loam, about 4 inches deep, with a stiff hard clay subsoil; second class.—*J. J. McKenna*, 1882.

- 15. Outlines.**—North, west and south—the soil is excellent, being a rich sand and clay loam; the surface is slightly rolling. Pile of Bones Creek crosses the township, and is a fine stream, 20 links wide and 2 feet deep, water fresh and good; the current is good, flowing to the north-west. Is traversed in different directions by ravines, some of which are very deep. On the elevated portions of the prairie the best soil is met with, being free from the stones and gravel which occur in the ravines.—*J. G. Sing*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with numerous ponds and grassy marshes. A creek runs north-west across the township, the water in which, as well as in the ponds and marshes, was found to be fresh. Soil, a clay loam, with a stiff clay subsoil, but stony along the banks of the creek; second class.—*J. J. McKenna*, 1882.

- 16. Outlines.**—The north is rolling prairie, low ridges of gravel and a good many ponds, with a slight margin of willow and poplar; nearly all class 3.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

Is traversed in different directions by ravines, some of which are very deep. The land is composed of excellent soil, having a rich sand and clay loam, covered with an average depth of 10 inches of alluvial soil. Water is supplied from ponds, and is fresh and good.—*J. G. Sing*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Is level prairie. Soil, a good sandy loam, with sandy subsoil. First-class farming land. Numerous ponds of fresh water, with some hay marshes and meadows. No timber of any kind.—*J. J. Francis*, 1882.

- 17. Outlines.**—The north is rolling prairie, with numerous grass and hay swamps, poplar and willow, with patches of prairie. Class 2. Good grazing land. Boggy Creek crosses and flows north-west. A range of sand-hills traverses the east of the township. Generally the township is a bare stretch of prairie, inclined to be hilly in parts, and considerably interspersed with grass swamps. The soil is a fair second class, but, in the south, has scattered gravel ridges and stones.—*T. Kains*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Surface rolling and broken. Poplar, measuring from 6 inches to 15 inches diameter, grows in the northern part. Numerous swamps and small lakes occur. Soil, generally third class; but in the parts not covered with timber, first and second.—*C. C. Duberger*, 1882.

- 18. Outlines.**—The north is rolling and hilly prairie, with numerous ravines, and grass and willow swamps. The Canadian Pacific Railway runs across the north of the township. A cart trail crosses Section 33, running east and west; class 2. This is a good grazing section: grass and water good. The township is thickly dotted with poplar and willow bluffs. The trees attain a fair size

in the south-west; the surface is excellent rolling prairie land. The C.P.R. crosses the township.—*T. Kains*, 1881.

Sub-division.—This township is prairie land, with patches of willows and other soft woods. The soil is generally first class. It is crossed by the C.P.R. At the time of survey there were already a good many settlers in the township.—*Z. C. Dupuis*, 1882.

NOTE.—The Qu'Appelle Station, C.P.R., is the terminus of the road and telegraph line to the north.

- 19. Outlines.**—The north is hilly and rolling prairie; scattered grass and willow swamps. Cart trail to Qu'Appelle crosses Section 36. A large ravine, with gently-sloping sides, and a central water course, crosses Sections 33, 34 and 35. Soil, class 1; good for farming or grazing purposes. Other parts of the township are rolling prairie, inclined to be hilly in the east and scattered over with hay swamps. The Qu'Appelle trail and telegraph line cross, bearing northwards.—*T. Kains*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with no timber except a few willows and other soft woods. A creek, having a sluggish current, runs in a north-easterly direction through Sections 19, 20, 28, 29 and 30. Soil, from 3 to 5 inches deep, with a clay sub-soil; chiefly first class, with some second.—*Z. C. Dupuis*, 1882.

- 20. Outlines.**—North—soil, a fine loam on a clay subsoil. The country is dotted with bluffs of second-growth poplar and willow.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

The soil is excellent and well adapted for cultivation. Along the north there is a belt of timber from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles wide, and scattered through this region are numerous ponds and grass swamps.—*T. Kains*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Slopes gently to the north. Soil, first class. Timber along the creek, which runs through the township from south to north. Broken by Indian Reserve.—*Z. C. Dupuis*, 1882.

- 21. Outlines.**—The general surface is rolling, and there is a considerable amount of fresh surface water. The Qu'Appelle River crosses this township, and here widens into one of the lakes known as the Fishing Lakes. The valley is from 250 to 800 feet deep and has many deep coulées leading into it. South of the valley there are numerous clumps of small poplar, and the soil all over the township consists of a clay loam of good quality. There are some trees of poplar in the valley up to 12 inches. North of the river valley, the country is thinly wooded, except in the coulées. Jumping Creek enters the Qu'Appelle from the north.—*J. F. Garden*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling country, with a sufficient supply of poplar to meet the requirements of settlers for building purposes, fencing and fuel. Well watered by Jumping Creek, the Fishing Lakes and the Qu'Appelle River. The Hudson's Bay Company's reserve occupies portions of Sections 1 and 12, while the reserve of Standing Buffalo's band includes nearly all the north-west portion, and that of Pasquaw, portions of Sections 6, 7 and 18. Soil, a rich clay loam, with sandy subsoil, well adapted for agriculture; first class.—*Clementi and Hewson*, 1881.

- 22. Outlines.**—The surface is generally rolling, and has numerous small marshes, in which the water is usually good. The soil is a clay loam of good quality, on a clay subsoil, and has, in places, an admixture of sand and a slight appearance of surface gravel. In the east there were visible numerous clumps of small poplars in the vicinity of Jumping Creek. This creek is about 10 to 15 feet broad and about 2 feet deep; it has a sluggish current and flows in a valley which is mostly 50 to 70 feet deep, but which increases to 200 at the mouth.—*J. F. Garden, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, well drained by several creeks emptying into Jumping Creek, which traverses the west side of the township from north to south. It is about 20 chains wide, and, in September, there was water to the depth of 1 foot. In spring it is said to be from 7 feet to 10 feet deep. Its banks, for about three miles, are bordered with islands of thick poplar, mostly of second growth, well adapted for farm purposes. The reserve of Standing Buffalo's band includes part of some of the south tier of sections. The land is generally of good quality, more especially in the south part of the township, and particularly in the sections adjoining the Indian Reserve; in the valley of Jumping Creek it is higher, but still fertile. Soil, a rich, sandy loam, from 8 inches to 14 inches, with a clay subsoil; chiefly first class, with some second and third.—*A. Hamel, 1882.*

- 23. Outlines.**—Except scattered trees along Jumping Creek, the surface is generally devoid of bush and rolling. The soil is a clay loam, and of such a nature as to be ranked first class for agricultural purposes. In the centre of the township there is a range of hills or elevated lands, among which there are numerous sloughs and marshes.—*J. F. Garden, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Surface very much broken. Jumping Creek runs east from the north-west corner, but, turning south in Section 33, runs south through the centre of the township. Several smaller creeks empty into it, and from these, ravines branch out in every direction. The banks of the ravines are mostly covered with poplar and dry underbrush. The former varies in size from fence-rail stuff up to tall trees, 12 inches in diameter. Several islands of poplar also occur in the south-east and south-west portions, mostly of second-growth. Soil, mostly stony and gravelly, except in the valleys, where it is a light sandy loam, with numerous hay marshes; third class.—*A. Hamel, 1882.*

- 24. Outlines.**—Along the north the general surface is rolling and undulating, but there are occasional hilly parts with marshes and ponds in the depressions. The soil is good and the land is very suitable for mixed farming. There is a fair supply of wood for fuel.—*E. Bray, 1881.*

Open rolling prairie, with numerous scattered ponds. The soil is a clay loam and the township is generally well adapted for settlement. The south-west in the vicinity of Jumping Creek is hilly and uneven.—*J. F. Garden, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Surface generally broken and hilly, especially towards the south-west corner, which is near Jumping Creek. In

the east portion there are scattered bluffs of small second-growth poplar and willow fit for fuel or fencing. The trail between Prince Albert and Qu'Appelle runs through the township nearly north and south. Soil, of poor quality, being mostly gravelly, the hills and ridges being stony and the deeper depressions chiefly deep ponds or marshes; generally third class.—*A. Hamel, 1882.*

- 25. Outlines.**—West—rolling prairie, numerous sloughs were crossed, and small bluffs of poplar were scattered about. Soil, class 2. The east is all hilly prairie, with scattered poplar bluffs, and many small ponds and marshes. The land is not above class 2. *H. Carre, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Surface uneven, with easy slopes. The ridges and valleys do not maintain any uniformity of direction, but are generally more or less circular in form. The prairie is much broken by wet marshes, which have no connection, one with another, or with any watercourse, consequently there is a want of drainage facilities. Timber suitable for fencing and fuel is abundant, but the poplar is too small for building purposes. Water invariably good. Soil, in the higher parts, sandy and gravelly, but in the valleys and level land, the black soil is from two feet to three feet deep, with a marly, white clay subsoil. First, second and third class.—*J. A. Snow, 1882.*

- 26. Outlines.**—Going north on the west boundary the first mile is level, with small hills, the second is rolling, and the third is flat and marshy; the land so far rates third class. The three northern miles are rolling, and class 2. There are small marshes scattered along the line, and some small clear and fresh lakes on Section 31. The east is level and rolling prairie, interspersed with numerous marshes, poplar bluffs and a few small hills. A lake which is situated in the central part of Section 26 contains good water. Class 2. On the north there are numerous ponds and marshes, and there are lakes on Sections 30 and 32. Class 2.—*H. Carre, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Contains a large proportion of wet land, being a succession of narrow, dry ridges and wet marshes, in many of which the bottom is firm soil. Open, dry prairie, suitable for cultivation, exists only in small areas, not exceeding ten acres. No stream existing, drainage will be found difficult. In the east and south portions timber is scarce and poor. In the north-west part there are some large bluffs of small poplar and willow, forming a good supply for fuel and fencing. Soil, by no means bad, though a low classification is placed on much of the land, owing to its low, wet character. First, second and third class.—*J. A. Snow, 1882.*

- 27A. Outlines.**—The surface along the northern boundary is rolling prairie. Numerous large marshes and ponds. The main trail from Fort Ellice to Edmonton crosses the east end of the line diagonally. Bluffs of poplar and willow are scattered about. A large marshy lake occupies the north-west corner. The soil is a dark sandy loam and gravel; class 2.—*E. Deville, 1880.*

North—is prairie, broken by small poplar bluffs; also a great many large marshes and ponds were met with. Fair-sized lakes were crossed on the east half of Section 7, the east half of 9 and the west half of 12. Poplar bush on the banks of the lake in Section 9. Class 2.—*H. Carre, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Surface rather level and marshes and ponds numerous. The bluffs contain poplar up to 10 inches diameter. The prairie openings are small, and seldom entirely free from willows and brush. The main trail from Fort Ellice to Touchwood Hills crosses Section 12. No running streams occur, but the pond and marsh water is good. Soil, second and third class.—*J. A. Snow, 1882.*

- 27. Outlines.**—The west is rolling land, with scrub poplar, willow brush and burnt poplar. Soil, sandy loam; class 2. Numerous small marshes were crossed. A lake intersects this line in Section 19. The north of Section 18 is occupied by a lake surrounded by a large marsh, which is wooded along the west shore. A trail, from Winnipeg to Battleford, crosses Section 18. The east is all rolling land, with a sandy loam soil, and covered with numerous small marshes and occasional lakelets and ponds. There is much scrub of poplar, together with willow, cherry and hazel brush, among this there are some large poplars. The rating is class 2.—*O. J. Klotz, 1880.*

Sub-division.—Covered with poplar, willow and thick underbrush. Broken by ponds and marshes. The south-west portion is included in an Indian Reserve. A small lake in the north-east quarter of Section 34 was the only water crossed on north line.—*J. L. Reid, 1879-80.*

- 28. Outlines.**—The north and west are rolling prairie, interspersed with bluffs of poplar and willow, the poplar averages from 2 to 6 inches in diameter. There are also numerous marshes and ponds. A creek crosses Section 35, rising in a small lake to the east of the line. This creek is 14 links wide, 12 inches deep, good water, strong current, and has a stony bottom. A boggy creek crosses Section 34; course, north. Soil, sandy loam; class 1. On the west the soil is sandy loam; class 2. A dry water-course crosses Section 19. There are three large lakes in the south-east half of Section 6.—The east is rolling prairie, having numerous small marshes and ponds. Soil, sandy loam; class 2. Light, scattered bluffs of poplar. Section 24 is broken by a chain of small lakes, surrounded by a large marsh.—*O. J. Klotz, 1880.*

Sub-division.—The soil is good, and, although there are a great many ponds and small marshes, many desirable sections for settlement could be found. Plenty of wood for fuel and fencing.—*J. L. Reid, 1880-81.*

- 29. Outlines.**—The north has scattered willow and poplar. A small creek crosses Section 34 and another crosses Section 32; course, north-easterly. The Nut Lake trail crosses the north-west half of Section 33. No water of any account on this line, but on the west and east there are numerous large lakes and ponds, and

several good hay meadows. On these lines the soil is sandy loam; class 2. A cart trail to Pelly crosses diagonally through Section 6. Another trail to Fishing Lakes crosses Section 18. A creek two feet deep with good water, slow current, and marshy shores, crosses the south of Section 30. Along the east line the land is all rolling prairie, with a sandy loam soil; class 2. The surface, except in the centre sections, is over-grown with poplar and willow scrub, among which is some large poplar. The surface is very wet and numerous small marshes, together with a number of creeks, occur.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1880.

Sub-division.—The land lies rather low; there are many good sections, but much of the township is marshy. There is plenty of timber for fuel and fencing.—*J. L. Reid*, 1880-81.

- 30. Outlines**.—North—gently-undulating prairie; thick poplar and willow scrub; several large marshes. A creek, ten links wide and two feet deep, crosses the line three times in Section 36; course, north. A trail from Touchwood to Nut Lake crosses the same section. Two creeks cross the line in Section 34—one is three feet deep, and the other is two feet deep and ten links wide. There are a few prairie openings, but the surface is mostly covered with dense poplar and willow scrub, and a few large poplars. Classes 2 and 3.—*E. Deville*, 1880.

West—rolling land, interspersed with numerous small marshes. Soil, sandy loam; class 2. Scrub of poplar and willow brush. Odd poplar from two to eight inches in diameter. A creek, eighteen inches deep, good water, medium current, firm bottom and marshy banks, crosses the south of Section 6 and the north of Section 7. Another creek four links wide, ten inches deep, with a slow current, crosses Sections 19 and 30; course, south-east. On the east the country is rolling, has a sandy loam soil, is very wet with small marshes, has a number of fresh-water creeks, and is covered with light bluffs of poplar, from two to eight inches in diameter, growing among willow and other underbrush.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Rolling country, with numerous marshes and small lakes. The soil is a sandy loam. Plenty of wood for fuel and fencing.—*J. L. Reid*, 1880-81.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF SECOND INITIAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE XV.

- 1. Outlines.**—The west is hilly and heavily rolling prairie. Section 6 is very stony. Soil, sandy loam, with light clay subsoil; class 3. The north half of 18 is gravelly; class 4. A large pond on 7. Fair farming land elsewhere. The east is heavily rolling land, very stony. The elevations range from 60 to 70 feet high. There are many small ponds and marshes. Soil, sandy loam, with light clay subsoil; class 3.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.

The south is rolling and hilly, with many marshes and ponds. Soil, clay loam and clay subsoil, stony; class 2. A large pond in Section 5. Quite a large lakelet occupies the east quarter of Section 6. Water good.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

Sub-division.—This township, although situated in the Coteau, is gently-rolling prairie; the land is mostly a fair quality of sandy loam, with a clay subsoil. There is a well defined belt of land adjoining the International Boundary line, in which the water is all strongly alkaline. This belt extends across the township almost in a straight line, from the north of Section 1 to the north of Section 7, and thence to the International Boundary. The water in the remainder of the township is fresh. No wood.—*C. P. Aylen*, 1883.

- 2. Outlines.**—The west is heavily rolling prairie, with elevations from 20 to 30 feet in height. Many ponds and marshes. Soil, sandy loam, with light clay subsoil; generally class 3. The south half of Section 19 is gravelly; class 4. A large pond extends across the north of Section 30. The east is heavily rolling prairie, with ridges from 30 to 40 feet high. Many ponds and marshes. Soil, sandy loam, with light clay subsoil; class 3.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.

Sub-division.—The Coteau in this township, instead of being a multitude of small hills and mounds, is a large rolling plain, which differs in no way from the plains beyond, except in having greater elevation and more numerous small lakes and ponds. There is no wood whatever in the township. The land is of fair quality and may be rated as class 1. A large pond was crossed in Section 31. A creek crosses the central portion of Section 34, and flows north.—*C. P. Aylen*, 1883.

- 3. Outlines.**—East—undulating and rolling prairie. A few marshes were crossed. Soil, sandy loam, with gravel and clay subsoils; class 2. Long Creek crosses the north-east quarter of Section 24. Good farming land.—*C. P. Aylen*, 1883.

The west is hilly prairie; several marshes and ponds were crossed. Soil, sandy loam, with light clay subsoil; class 3. The elevations range from 40 to 60 feet high.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.

Sub-division.—The north is undulating and rolling prairie. Soil, sandy and gravelly loams, with sand, clay and gravel sub-

soils; classes 1 and 2 Long Creek crosses the north-east of the township; it is 2½ feet deep; current, 10 chains an hour; banks, 8 feet high. The east is also undulating and rolling, and has a sandy loam soil on clay, gravel and sand subsoils; class 2. Long Creek leaves the township on Section 24. Generally, and throughout other portions of the township, the land, as a rule, is of fair quality, although a few sections are somewhat inferior. About 80 per cent is class 1; the remainder class 2. There is no wood whatever.—*C. P. Aylen*, 1883.

4. *Outlines*.—North—undulating prairie. Soil, clay loam, with clay subsoil, with patches of gravel and cactus; class 2. Sections 36, 35, 34 and 33 are partly burnt over. There is a large slough in the west half of Section 34.—*J. McLutchie*, 1881.

East—undulating prairie. Soil, sandy loam, with clay and gravel subsoils; class 1. No wood or water.—*C. P. Aylen*, 1883.

The west is rolling and hilly prairie; several marshes and ponds. Soil, sandy loam, with light clay subsoil; class 2. A cart trail crosses the south half of Section 19. A small creek runs in a valley in the central portion of Section 7. Water in ponds; no current; its banks are 10 feet high.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.

Sub-division.—Surveyed the east and south boundaries, and sub-divided this township. It contains, perhaps, as good land as can be found in the valley of Long Creek, which enters it at Section 30 and leaves at Section 8. The alluvial soil is sandy loam, of good depth and fair quality; the subsoil is a tenacious clay. There is an abundance of water at all seasons of the year; large quantities of coal, but no wood whatever. Long Creek, like all streams in this region, varies greatly in its flow at different seasons of the year, being quite a large stream in the spring, and comparatively insignificant in the fall, its average width may be reckoned at 80 links, its depth at 3 feet, and its current at less than 1 mile an hour. The land is class 1.—*C. P. Aylen*, 1883.

5. *Outlines*.—Surveyed all the boundaries; the country is high and rolling, and generally fair, arable land. Some stony ravines, with small brooks running in them, cross the township. On the north, Sections 31, 32, 33 and 34 are stony, and the soil is a heavy clay; classes 2 and 3. On Section 32 a dry bed of a stream crosses the east half. In this and Section 33 the surface soil is mostly gone. Sections 35 and 36 are the best, and have a soil of dark clay loam; class 1.—*T. Fawcett*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Surface is high and rolling. Boulders were met with in some of the ravines. Soil is of the poorest character, having apparently been washed away at some past period by a flood. Subsoil is clay. No timber whatever.—*E. Faward*, 1882.

6. *Outlines*.—Surveyed all the boundaries. This township has a high and rolling surface, and may be rated as good, arable land. There are some ravines in which small streams run, and in the vicinity of which the land is stony and washed out. Probably 60 to 70 per cent. of the land is available.—*T. Fawcett*, 1881.
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Sub-division.—The land is a little better than Township No. 5 to the south, and described above, still the quality is only second and third class, and fit simply for pasturage. No timber.—*E. Fafard, 1882.*

7. *Outlines.*—The soil is first class, and suitable either for grazing or agriculture. There are several marshes in a diagonal line across the township from the north-west corner.—*T. Fawcett, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Open, rolling prairie. About four sections in the north-west corner are partly covered by a lake and partly by a large marsh. The latter produces good, long grass, and furnishes water fit to drink; but the lake is rather muddy and its water bad. Various smaller marshes, providing good hay and fresh water, occur. Soil, clayey and sandy loam, 6 to 18 inches deep; generally first-class.—*C. G. Sheppard, 1882.*

8. *Outlines.*—The north has an inferior soil compared with the rich soil of Moose Mountain. There are more stones than desirable. The marshes are dried up, and there is a considerable growth of cactus.—*O. J. Klotz, 1881.*

West and east—contains excellent loamy soil, and has a nicely rolling surface. At the south-west corner several sections are submerged by the lake.—*T. Fawcett, 1881.*

Sub-division.—High, dry prairie, with a gently-rolling surface. Numerous hummocks cause the ground to be lumpy and rough in places, and it is more or less strewn with stones. A shallow lake in the south-west corner covers about four sections. It is rather marshy on the north-west and south-east sides. A watercourse, which was dry in September, runs from the south-east margin of the lake in a north-easterly direction to the Souris River, which crosses Section 36 diagonally from north-west to south-east. No timber. Soil, 8 to 18 inches deep, with sandy loam or heavy clay subsoil; chiefly first and second class.—*C. G. Sheppard, 1882.*

9. *Outlines.*—Generally along the north and east the surface is very level and dry; a few fine hay meadows are located in the centre of this township. A large percentage of the soil is heavy brown clay, which will make excellent wheat raising land. Along the north the surface is hummocky and very rough in places; class 2. Section 34 is low and wet. A creek and several hay meadows in Section 31. The north is best adapted for grazing purposes. The east is rough and very dry. Soil, clay loam; class 1. Section 18 has a very rich clay loam. There is a large hay meadow in 24.—*J. G. Sing, 1882.*

Along the west the soil is rated class 2, being rough and of a hard whitish clay. There are numerous cactus plants about, showing poor land.—*A. C. Talbot, 1882.*

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie, with no timber of any kind. A large slough crosses the township from north-west to south-east. The surface of the land is very hard, and stony in places. Soil, 2 to 4 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; third class.—*J. Warren, 1882.*

- 10. Outlines.**—The southern portion of this township is somewhat stony; the soil is a heavy clay of a rich brown color. A few excellent hay meadows lie along the northern boundary. No wood in township, but can be had in abundance at Long Lake, lying to the north of this fine tract of land. The north is good grazing land. Along the east the soil is sandy and clay loams, classes 1 and 2, except Section 36, marshy land, classes 2 and 3. The balance is excellent and is well adapted for farming purposes.—*J. G. Sing*, 1882.

On the west the soil is clayey and first class for cultivation; surface a little undulating, and having, here and there, numerous marshes and swamps, many chains in diameter. The water of these marshes is generally pretty good, and grass is plentiful and good for pasturage.—*A. C. Talbot*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Prairie, with a very level surface. Water was very scarce in September, there being only two marshes found and very little in either. There was but little meadow land, but where the grass had escaped fire, the growth was luxuriant. No wood. Soil, a hard clay, that would be very difficult to work in a dry season, some parts being very stony, particularly the north-east quarter; first class.—*S. L. Brabazon*, 1882.

- 11. Outlines.**—North and west—the soil is clayey and first class for cultivation, the surface being undulating, and having numerous marshes and swamps, many chains in diameter. The water in marshes is generally good, grass plentiful and good for pasturage.—*A. C. Talbot*, 1882.

East—level prairie, with a stiff grey clay soil; class 2. Water is comparatively plentiful. The line is crossed by a couple of streams. There is no wood in this township, but it can be obtained from Moose Mountain in abundance.—*J. G. Sing*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Is level or rolling prairie. Soil, a clay loam, with clay subsoil, of fair quality; averaging from first to second class. Several small creeks of good water were met with, and near the centre of the township a few small swamps. No wood within ten miles.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1882.

- 12. Outlines.**—North—rolling prairie, with some gravel and stones. Soil, a heavy, rich clay loam; classes 1 and 2. Excellent farming land, well adapted for wheat cultivation.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

West—the soil is clayey, and class 1 for cultivation. Surface undulating, with numerous marshes and swamps. The water in marshes is generally pretty good. The grass is plentiful, and good for pasturage.—*A. C. Talbot*, 1882.

East—level prairie. Soil, a stiff grey clay; class 2. Water is comparatively plentiful. No wood.—*J. G. Sing*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Is level prairie, with good clay loam soil; first-class farming land. A few hay marshes and small creeks were met with. No wood of any kind. Soil is generally 8 to 6 inches deep, with a clay subsoil.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1882.

- 13. Outlines.**—The north is very dry prairie, almost level and very rough in places. No water, except in Wascana Creek on Section

32, where there is good water $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep (June) and slow current. There is very little alluvial soil, except in a few places, the soil being almost all a stiff grey clay; class 2. The southern portion of the east side of this township is somewhat low and marshy. Surface, generally very level, but rough, and covered with hummocks. The soil, however, is good, as a rule, and consists of clay loam subsoil with a few inches of alluvial soil covering it. On Section 24, Wascana Creek, a stream of slow water, 20 links in width and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, was crossed. The banks are low and gravelly; a few small boulders are scattered about here which can be used for building purposes.—*J. G. Sing*, 1882.

West—The soil is clayey, and class 1 for cultivation. Surface, undulating, with numerous marshes and swamps. The water in the marshes is good, grass plentiful, and good pasturage.—*A. C. Talbot*, 1882.

Sub-division.—High, rolling prairie, generally dry, only one marsh of any consequence having been noticed. Wascana Creek crosses the north-east corner in a north-westerly direction. Its banks are here from 15 to 20 feet high, and the stream itself in September, averaged 18 feet in width, with a very sluggish current, if any at all. The north boundary of Section 9 and the east boundary of 8, cross a deep gully, dry at the above date. The ground is rather stony in places, the surface being also somewhat lumpy and rough. Soil, clayey loam, in places sandy or gravelly, from 3 to 18 inches deep, with clayey or sandy loam subsoil; chiefly first class, with some second.—*C. G. Sheppard*, 1882.

- 14. Outlines.**—The first two miles of the south part of this township is land of class 2 and 3 in quality, being alkaline flats, with ponds of bad water. From Section 13 northwards, the soil improves very much, and changes to a fine clay loam with an alluvial soil, 6 inches deep, covering it. A few surface stones here and there.—*J. G. Sing*, 1882.

West—the soil is clay, and class 1 for cultivation. Surface undulating, with numerous marshes and swamps. The water in the marshes is good; the grass plentiful, and good for pasturage.—*A. C. Talbot*, 1882.

Sub-division.—The north part is rolling prairie, with a few marshes and ponds. The south part is level prairie and very dry. Wascana (or "Pile of Bones") Creek crosses the south-west corner; the water therein is fresh, but that in nearly all the ponds and marshes is alkaline. An old trail crosses the township from north to south. Soil, in the north part, a clay loam, about 2 inches deep, with clay subsoil; in the south part, a stiff clay, full of cracks, with a hard, stiff clay subsoil; generally second class.—*J. J. McKenna*, 1882.

- 15. Outlines.**—North and west—the soil is class 2, although of a fertile, sandy nature. The ground is only slightly undulating, except in the south, where it is more broken and has numerous small marshes.—*A. C. Talbot*, 1882.

On the east the soil is excellent, being a rich sand and clay loam. The surface is slightly rolling. In Section 25 Wascana Creek was crossed; it is a fine stream, 20 links in width and 2 feet deep, water fresh and good. The open ponds of water are invariably bad, while those containing water and grass are fresh and good.—*J. G. Sing*, 1882.

Sub-division—Rolling prairie, with numerous fresh water marshes and ponds. Wascana Creek runs in a north-westerly direction across the north-east corner; the land along its banks is stony. Soil, clay loam, about 3 inches deep (except in a few of the ridges, where it is sandy), with a stiff clay subsoil; second class.—*J. J. McKenna*, 1882.

- 16. Outlines**—The north is undulating prairie, with some ponds and hay swamps; class 2.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

On the west the soil is class 2, and of a fertile, sandy nature. The ground is only slightly undulating.—*A. C. Talbot*, 1882.

The east contains excellent soil, being a rich sand and clay loam, covered with an average depth of 10 inches of alluvial soil. Water can be obtained from ponds, and is fresh and good.—*J. G. Sing*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Is principally composed of good land, suitable for farming purposes. Soil, sandy loam, average depth 4 inches, with clay subsoil. Good water can be obtained from the small marshes and lakes met with throughout the township. No wood of any kind. *J. J. Francis*, 1882.

- 17. Outlines**.—On all the boundaries the surface is generally rolling prairie, without wood, and, in parts, inclined to be hilly. The soil is a fair second class, and, in parts, has scattered ponds and grass swamps. Going west on the north line, a wet, rolling country is entered, with numerous small marshes, grass swamps and poplar and willow bluffs; class 2. This continues for three miles, when the prairie becomes open, rough and knolly, and the ponds and marshes less frequent.—*T. Kains*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Very rolling and broken, with numerous grassy swamps. Small poplar covers about one-half of Section 34. Poplar of greater dimensions was found in Section 36. Soil, about 9 or 10 inches deep, with clay and gravel subsoil; second class.—*C. C. Duberger*, 1882.

- 18. Outlines**.—North—rolling prairie, with numerous grass and willow swamps, and poplar bluffs. Soil, clay loam, with clay and gravel subsoils, class 2. A dry water-course crosses Sections 34 and 35, and a small creek the east of Section 33.—*H. B. Proudfoot*, 1882.

On the west and east the surface is rolling prairie, thickly dotted with poplar and willows, and possessing an excellent soil. There are scattered ponds and grass meadows. The C.P.R. crosses the township.—*T. Kains*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, almost entirely covered with scrub and groves of small poplars, which in a few years will prove very useful to settlers. The C.P.R. crosses the south part. Water

of fair quality was found in numerous small ponds. McLean Station on the west boundary. Soil, 10 to 15 inches deep, with chiefly a clay subsoil; second and third class.—*A. Hamel*, 1882.

19. *Outlines*.—The north is rolling and undulating prairie, with a few bluffs of poplar and willow in places. Soil, clay loam, with clay subsoil, and mostly first class. The west is also rolling prairie, with poplar and willow bluffs, but with numerous grass swamps. The soil is clay loam, with clay subsoil; class 2. A small creek crosses Section 7; it has a rapid current. A lake is situated in the north half of Section 18. Good farming land.—*H. B. Proudfoot*, 1882.

The east is rolling and undulating prairie, with a few scattered ponds and willow swamps. A ravine runs through Sections 24 and 12, crossing the line three times in the former and four times in the latter, and having a dry water course.—*T. Kains*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Is high, dry prairie. Soil, a rich, clay loam, in some places gravelly, and here and there granite boulders near the surface. This township, considering the quality of the land, and its facilities for railway communication (being near the main line of the C.P.R.) may be considered one of the most favorably situated for settlement in the North-West. All the even-numbered sections, at time of survey, were occupied by squatters, who had built small log-houses and made numerous other improvements. The southern tier of sections in this township is dotted with numerous groves of poplar, which will, for some little time, furnish a fair supply of fuel to the incoming settler. The remainder of the township is almost destitute of wood.—*J. McArthur*, 1882.

20. *Subdivision*.—Except part of the southern tier of sections, is all in an Indian Reserve. Open prairie, devoid of timber. Soil, second class Sections 5 and 6 partly covered by a marsh.—*J. McArthur*, 1882.

21. *Outlines*.—The north is high-rolling, open prairie, with numerous deep ponds and marshes. Stony on ridges. Loamy soil; class 1. The Qu'Appelle River crosses the township and here widens into what is called the Fishing Lakes. The soil is a clay loam.—*J. F. Garden*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Principally rolling prairie, with scarcely timber enough for the requirements of the first settlers. There are numerous sloughs. The Indian instructor reaped the following to the acre, from seed sown on the first breaking, viz: potatoes, 270 bushels; spring wheat, 30 bushels; and oats, 55 bushels. He had also heavy crops of carrots, turnips, onions and other roots. The portion south of the Fishing Lakes forms part of an Indian Reserve. Soil, a sandy loam, mixed with gravel; first and second class.—*Clementi and Hewson*, 1881.

22. *Outlines*.—The north is rolling and undulating prairie land. Numerous marshes and ponds. Soil, black loam; gravel on ridges; classes 1 and 2. On the west and east the country is rolling and open, with a good clay loam soil and scattered ponds and marshes, which are generally fresh.—*J. F. Garden*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Surface very uneven and knolly, the knolls being generally circular in form and their elevation seldom more than from 20 feet to 80 feet above the adjacent depressions, in which there is usually a small pond or slough of water, having neither outlet nor inlet. These ponds are mostly overgrown with grass, and bordered with a fringe of very small poplar or willow. In the east tier of sections there are a few scattered bluffs of small poplar, useful for fuel, but not large enough for any other purpose. The remainder of the township is nearly destitute of wood. Owing to the irregularity of the surface, fields will in general be limited to an area of from five to ten acres. The water in the ponds and sloughs is good. Soil, in the valleys and to midway up the slopes, very good; but on the tops of the knolls and ridges it is poor and gravelly, and in many places closely sprinkled with boulders. Second class.—*J. A. Snow, 1882.*

23. *Outlines.*—North—rolling to level land. Ponds and marshes are numerous. Soil, clay loam, with some gravel and stone on ridges; classes 1 and 2. A trail crosses Section 32. The balance of the township is open, rolling prairie, with a clay loam soil, except a range of heavily rolling or hilly prairie about the centre. A good township.—*J. F. Garden, 1881.*

Sub-division.—The north-east quarter has an uneven and broken surface, in some sections hilly, with deep ponds and sloughs. Small bluffs of poplar and willow abound, the former varying in size from one inch to three inches in diameter. The north-west quarter is high, open, knolly prairie, with numerous ponds having fringes of marsh around them. In the middle tier of sections, from east to west, the surface gradually falls towards the south. The south-east quarter is nearly level prairie, with occasional sloughs and marshes, the former being generally bordered with thickets of small poplar and willows. The south-west quarter is, in general, open, level prairie, with a few marshes and ponds. Water in the south half of the township was found to be good; elsewhere, some of the ponds contained alkali. Soil, clay, mixed occasionally with gravel, with clay subsoil; first class.—*J. A. Snow, 1882.*

24. *Outlines.*—The north is rolling and undulating prairie, with some hilly portions. In the depressions there are marshes and ponds, and there is a fair supply of poplar suitable for fuel. The land is well adapted for either farming or grazing.—*E. Bray, 1881.*

Crossed diagonally by Jumping Creek, and somewhat inclined to hilliness, with poor soil in the south-east. Generally along the west and east boundaries, the soil is a capital clay loam, and there is a good supply of fresh surface water. The wet lands of the creek can be drained.—*J. F. Garden, 1881.*

Sub-division.—The north half is uneven prairie, except some few sections, which are rolling; it also contains many bluffs, with ponds in their centres. The south half is high, open prairie, broken, and, in some parts, knolly prairie; it contains numerous ponds and sloughs. A branch of Jumping Creek runs through

Sections 31, 30, 29, 19, 20, 21, 15, 14, 11 and 12, on either side of which stream the banks are invariably steep and irregular. Its valley varies in width from 10 to 40 chains. The creek, in September, had from 8 to 20 inches of water, with a slow current. A branch of the creek had its bed dry. The trail from Qu'Appelle to Prince Albert traverses Sections 5, 6 and 7. The water is generally good and soft. The bluffs contain poplar from 2 to 6 inches in diameter. Soil, 5 to 21 inches deep, with clay subsoil, gravelly in the valleys of the creeks; first class.—*J. A. Snow, 1882.*

- 25.** *Outlines.*—North—rolling prairie, with grassy swamps, ponds, bluffs of poplar and willow. Class 2. West—rolling prairie, with numerous hay meadows, small marshes and poplar bluffs. Section 7 has small boulders, the surface is very stony. A large ravine runs through Sections 6, 7 and 18, it has high steep banks, with a creek flowing in the valley; these sections are greatly broken by this ravine. Class 2. East—rolling prairie; numerous sloughs; small bluffs of poplar. Soil, class 2.—*H. Carre, 1881.*

Sub-division—Contains some fine openings of clear prairie, with heavy bluffs of poplar and willow; the former is sometimes as large as ten inches in diameter. The land is generally desirable, the only inferior quality being in the valley and along the banks of Long Creek. Soil, first, second and third.—*Snow, 1882.*

- 26.** *Outlines.*—The west is undulating prairie, with bluffs of timber, numerous small ponds and marshes. Class 2. The east is rolling prairie, interspersed with numerous small ponds and marshes and bluffs of poplar; the poplar averages from four to eight inches in diameter. A cart trail and the telegraph line to Qu'Appelle run through Section 1 from north to south. Another cart trail to Touchwood runs north through Section 12. Class 2.—*H. Carre, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Rolling country, with a large proportion of dry, arable land. The main trail from Qu'Appelle to Touchwood Hills enters at Section 12 and passes out at Section 35. Sections 18 to 31, inclusive, are included in the reserve of Gordon's band. Long Creek, a tributary of the Qu'Appelle, drains the west side of the township. A dry watercourse in the north-west portion will afford adequate drainage to that part. All water found was good, and there is abundant timber for all purposes. Soil, first and second class.—*J. A. Snow, 1882.*

- 27A.** *Outlines.*—North—rolling prairie, with thick willow and poplar scrub. Soil, black sandy loam; class 2. Many marshes and ponds. Trail from Qu'Appelle to Touchwood crosses Section 11. A lake occupies part of Section 8 and the Little Touchwood Hills rise south and west from here, the next Section (7) having a gradual rise westward.—*E. Deville, 1880.*

North—rolling prairie, interspersed with numerous marshes and poplar bluffs and willow. A cart trail to Touchwood crosses the north half of Section 11. A lake is situated in the central

portion of Section 11. Two large lakes are situated in Section 8, Gordon's Indian Reserve occupies the northerly two thirds of Section 7; class 2.—*H. Carre*, 1881.

Sub-division—Surface gently-undulating, with numerous small ponds and marshes. Bluffs of small poplar and willow are common. Gordon's Reserve takes in portions of Sections 6 and 7. Adjacent to it there is some heavy poplar. Soil, first class—*J. A. Snow*, 1882.

27. Outlines.—Rolling land, with scrub poplar, willow brush and burnt poplar. Soil, sandy loam; class 2. Numerous small marshes. A lake intersects the east line on Section 24. The north half of Section 18 is occupied by a lake surrounded by a large marsh, which is wooded along the west shore. A trail from Winnipeg to Battleford crosses Section 18.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1880.

Sub-division.—The south half is included in an Indian Reserve. The north half has a fair proportion of land suitable for settlement. There are scattered small lakes and marshes, and here and there bluffs of poplar among much thick underbrush.—*J. L. Reid*, 1880-81.

28. Outlines.—All the boundaries pass over rolling prairie, with scrub poplar and poplar bluffs, with scattered willow brush; the poplar ranges from 2 to 7 inches in diameter. Occasional marshes and ponds, and a sandy loam soil; class 2. A creek 8 links wide, 8 inches deep, good water, slow current and muddy bottom, flows north through Section 35; this creek overflows in this section and forms a large grassy marsh. On the west, some parts are stony. A large lake occupies the south quarter of Section 19. Water bad, and has a stony beach. On the east, there are three large lakes in the south half of Section 1.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

Sub-division—There is a great quantity of scattered poplar and willow in this township, and much thick underbrush, but also a fair proportion of land adapted to settlement. There are a few small lakes and marshes.—*J. L. Reid*, 1880-81.

29. Outlines.—West and east—rolling prairie, scattered over with light bluffs of poplar and willow brush. Several large lakes and marshes were crossed. Soil, sandy loam; class 2. The poplar ranges from 2 to 10 inches in diameter, and is good for fencing and fuel purposes. On the east the trail to Pelly crosses Section 1, and a trail to Fishing Lake crosses Section 13. A creek crosses Section 36.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1880.

Sub-division.—There is a great quantity of scattered poplar and willow in this township, and much thick underbrush, but also a fair proportion of land adapted to settlement. There are a few small lakes and marshes. Along the north the soil is class 1. A creek runs through Section 38, taking its rise in the above section in a marsh. A small creek crosses Section 32, and another flows north through the western portion of the township.—*J. L. Reid*, 1880-81.

30. Outlines.—North—gently-undulating and hilly prairie, with thick scrub, scattered poplars and numerous marshes. Trail to Quill

Lake crosses the west of Section 35. The eastern slope of the Big Touchwood Hills is situated on the west half of the line, and is thickly wooded. Poplar ranges from 6 to 12 inches in diameter. The land averages class 2.—*E. Deville*, 1880.

West—rolling land, with thick poplar, from 2 to 8 inches in diameter; also willow and hazel underbrush. Soil, light sandy loam; class 2. There are a great many small marshes. A small, swampy creek, slow current and good water, was crossed in Section 30. East—rolling land, interspersed with numerous small marshes. Soil, sandy loam; class 2. Scrub of poplar and willow brush; odd poplar, from 2 to 8 inches in diameter. A creek, 18 inches deep, good water, medium current and marshy banks crosses the south of Section 1 and the north of Section 12. Another creek, 10 inches deep, crosses 24 and 25, course south-east.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1880.

Sub-division.—There is a great quantity of scattered poplar and willow in this township, and much thick underbrush, but also a fair proportion of land adapted to settlement. There are a few small lakes and marshes.—*J. L. Reid*, 1880-81.

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TOWNSHIPS WEST OF FIFTH INITIAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE XVI.

1. *Outlines*.—The west and south are rolling and hilly; many marshes and ponds. Soil, clay and gravelly loams, with clay subsoil, stony ridges; class 2. Section 6 is 1 and 2. There is a large alkaline pond in the south half of Section 31. Some good hay lands. The country is good for farming purposes.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

The east is hilly and heavily rolling prairie. Section 1 is very stony; soil, sandy loam, with light clay subsoil; class 3. The north half of Section 13 is gravelly; class 4. A large pond is situated in the south half of Section 12.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.

Sub-division.—Innumerable small hills are scattered over this township. Generally the coteau presents more or less well defined ranges of hills, but in this township they are thrown together in utter confusion. The land is of variable quality; some sections are apparently good, while others are covered with boulders. The water in all the ponds in the southern part is strongly alkaline, while that in the numerous marshes is generally fresh. The soil, in some few instances, seemed to be impregnated with alkali. There is no wood whatever in the township. About 50 per cent. is class 1, the remainder class 2. The soil alternates between sand and clay loams, subsoils, clay and gravel.—*C. P. Aylen*, 1883.

2. *Outlines*.—The west is rolling and hilly; many ponds and marshes were crossed. Soil, clay loam, and clay subsoil, stony in places; classes 1 and 2. There is a pond of alkaline water in the north of Section 31. A large pond of fresh water occupies the central portion of Section 31, it is many acres in extent.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

The east is rolling and hilly the elevations ranging from 20 to 80 feet high. Ponds and marshes are numerous. Soil, sandy loam, with light clay subsoil; class 3. Section 24, south half, is gravelly; class 4. A large pond extends across the north half of Section 25.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.

Sub-division.—This township is, in general, of inferior quality, much of it is covered with boulders. There are, however, a few sections of good land, numerous hay marshes and small ponds of fresh water, but no wood whatever; class 2.—*C. P. Aylen*, 1883.

3. *Outlines*.—West—rolling, hilly, broken and stony prairie, with many ponds and marshes scattered about. Soil, clay loam, with clay subsoil; class 2.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

East—hilly prairie. Several large marshes and ponds were crossed. Soil, sandy loam, with light clay subsoil; class 3. The elevations range from 40 to 60 feet high.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.

Sub-division.—The land in this township is uniformly good, being a sandy loam, varying in depth from 6 to 10 inches, with a

clay subsoil, well watered and comparatively free from boulders. With the exception of two or three saline lakes and ponds, the water is all fresh. There is no wood whatever. Classes 1 and 2.—*C. P. Aylen, 1838.*

4. *Outlines.*—The north is undulating and rolling prairie. Sections 36, 35, 34 and 33 are partly low land, and have patches of cactus growing upon them. Long Creek crosses the line several times, flowing across Sections 35 and 36. Water good and fresh. A large coulée crosses the line three times on Section 34. An old trail crosses the east of Section 33, and there are two other coulées in 31. The west is rolling, broken, hilly and stony prairie, with a great many ponds and marshes. Soil, sandy loam, with sand subsoil; classes 2 and 3.—*J. McLatchie, 1881.*

The east is rolling and hilly. Several large ponds and marshes were crossed. Soil, sandy loam, with light clay subsoil; class 2. Long Creek crosses Section 25 from north to south, 4 feet deep, current slow. A cart trail crosses Section 24. A small creek runs in a valley in the central portion of 12; no current; water in ponds; banks 10 feet high.—*A. O. Wheeler, 1883.*

Sub-division.—The land in this township is medium, with small tracts of more than average quality. A good many boulders occur on the top of the ridges, but the slopes are generally free from stones. There are numerous ponds, all of them fresh; a great many hay marshes of small size; an abundance of coal, as well as a few small poplars in a ravine, which opens from the coteau, none exceeding 6 inches in diameter. Eighty per cent., class 1; the remainder, class 2.—*C. P. Aylen, 1883.*

5. *Outlines.*—Long Creek, which crosses the south end of this township, at the south-east corner, expands into a lake, about a mile long. The greater portion of the surface soil, north and east, appears to have been washed away, leaving a hard, sun-dried clayey surface, scattered over with pebbles and boulders, which lie on the surface where the surface soil is gone and are embedded where it remains. The grasses which grow on this land, however, are very nutritious.—*T. Fawcett, 1881.*

The west is rolling and undulating; stony in places. Soil, clay loam, with clay and sandy subsoils; classes 2 and 3. Cactus in Sections 19, 30 and 31. A large coulée crosses the south quarter of Section 6. The Long Creek crosses the north quarter of Section 13; water good. A large slough also crosses the line in Section 18, also an old cart trail. The land is low in this section.—*J. McLatchie, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Is worthless, from an agricultural point of view. In some places there are nutritious grasses, but there is no soil, only a sun-dried clayey surface, scattered over with boulders and pebbles. Long Creek runs across the south-west of the township. No timber.—*E. Fafard, 1882.*

6. *Outlines.*—A branch of the Souris River crosses this township. North and east, the greater portion of the surface soil appears to have been washed away, leaving a hard, sun-dried, clayey surface,

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The west is undulating prairie, very stony, and overgrown with cactus. Soil, clay loam, with clay subsoil; classes 2 and 3. A wet coulée crosses the north half of Section 7. A long, narrow slough crosses the line twice in Section 31, and extends nearly the whole length of the section.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

Sub-division.—The only parts of this township fit for settlement are Sections 25, 26, and 35, 36, where there is six inches of alluvial soil, with a hard, clay subsoil. The other portions are level prairie. Soil, sand and gravel, with a little good grass in some places, and all third class quality. No timber of any kind.—*E. Fafard*, 1882.

2. Outlines.—The west is undulating prairie; dry, poor and lumpy; some cactus. At the south of this township is the height of land dividing the Coteau du Missouri to the south and the Souris Plains to the north, and forming the watershed of the Souris River, flowing south-east, and the Mose Jaw Creek, flowing north-west.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Level and rolling prairie, principally hard, grey clay, some of it shallow sandy loam, all on a hard clay subsoil, mixed with gravel; classes 2 and 3. Considerable stones, mostly granite. Very little water; there are a few ravines with small creeks, or rather the beds of spring torrents, holding a little water on the 1st of August; no running streams; water rather of a poor quality, but fair water was found on Section 13. Vegetation very light, but partly owing to extreme dry weather and frequent frosts. No timber whatever.—*T. B. Gilliland*, 1883.

3. Outlines.—Along the north the country is very level, but rough and hummocky, and covered with a very stunted vegetation. On the eastern two-thirds there is a dry marsh of several thousand acres in area. The Wood Mountain trail crosses here. On Section 32 is Maple Creek, which is only a succession of pools of water. Going south on the west boundary a creek meanders along the line in Section 30, on the border of which there is some wood, consisting of maple, ash, oak and cherry, and also a luxuriant growth of hops, superior to cultivated ones, both in height and size. Going further south a number of watercourses were crossed, but they were all dry.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

The east is crossed by a marsh extending from the lake at the south-east corner almost to the western boundary of the township. The land north of the marsh is of excellent quality, while immense quantities of hay may be procured from the marsh.—*T. Fawcett*, 1881.

Sub-division.—The south and south-west portions are high, rolling and broken prairie; the north and north-east parts are low, flat and swampy. There is no good meadow grass in the marshes, which are quite extensive on the east side of the town-

ship. No living streams occur, except Broken Shell Creek, on Section 31. There are numerous ponds in the marshes, and a small portion of quite a large lake occupies parts of Sections 13 and 14. The water in the lakes and ponds is strongly impregnated with alkali. There are numerous dry watercourses, and the ground is opened up in cracks and deep fissures, indicating the action of much surface water in spring, of extreme drought in summer and of frosts in winter. No timber. Soil, on the high land the ground is hard, being a mixture of sand and gravel, and having no alluvial soil, with much cactus growing all over; the herbage being scant, dry, and in patches; on the low ground, the surface is a light clay, 6 inches deep, with a stiff, blue clay subsoil, covered with poor pasturage, chiefly spear grass or wild oats. Classified second and third, with some fourth, class.—*H. Lowe, 1882.*

9. *Outlines.*—Rolling prairie. Section 36 is level, rough and baked. Soil, clay and sand loam; classes 1 and 2. Large marshes were crossed on Sections 33, 34 and 31. East—the soil is rated class 2, being rough and of a hard whitish clay. There are numerous cactus plants, showing poor land.—*A. C. Talbot, 1882.*

Westwards, the surface is level and the soil is rather dry, lumpy, rough and inferior. The central westerly third of the township is occupied by a large marsh.—*O. J. Klotz, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Open prairie, generally undulating, with no timber whatever. A few ponds and hay marshes occur, but none of them are of large size. A small lake occupies parts of Sections 8, 9 and 16. Its water is very muddy and somewhat alkaline; there is no outlet. A slough or watercourse occurs in Sections 17 and 18, extending into the adjacent township. It had no current in September. The surface of the ground is very hard. Soil, from two to nine inches deep, with a clay subsoil; third class.—*J. Warren, 1882.*

10. *Outlines.*—North—rolling prairie. Soil, clay loam; class 1. A large grassy marsh extends through Sections 33, 32 and 31. North-easterly two-thirds of Section 32 is completely submerged by this marsh. Eastwards, the soil is clayey and first class for cultivation, being a little undulating, and having, here and there, marshes and swamps many chains in diameter. The water of these marshes is generally fairly good, and grass is plentiful and good for pasturage.—*A. C. Talbot, 1882.*

The west is level prairie, consisting of an inferior soil which is dry, hummocky, hard and rough.—*O. J. Klotz, 1881.*

Sub-division.—The soil is a fine, loamy clay, of first class quality. A large marsh crosses the township diagonally, all around which a large quantity of hay may be cut. Water throughout the township is fresh and good. Except for the entire absence of wood, this township is admirably adapted for settlement.—*S. L. Brabazon, 1882.*

11. *Outlines.*—North and east—the soil is clayey, and class 1 for cultivation; the surface being undulating, with numerous marshes and

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Townships West of Second Initial Meridian.—Range XVI. 161

swamps. The water in marshes is good, the grass plentiful, and the pasturage excellent. Along the south, Sections 4 and 5 are crossed by a large hay marsh, nearly a mile wide. This marsh stretches from the south-east of the township, and runs north-west for several miles, covering an area of several thousand acres. The alluvial soil here is generally light, and, in some places, it is useless.—A. C. Talbot, 1882.

The west is gently-undulating and rolling prairie. Soil, clay loam; class 1. A fresh-water lake, about 3 feet deep, occupies part of the north quarter of Section 19, and the whole of the south half of Section 18. A large marsh, extending to the east and west for many miles, and opening out into occasional large lakes; water from 2 to 5 feet deep, and long grass occupies the remaining portion of Section 18.—A. C. Webb, 1881.

Sub-division.—Is level prairie, with from 3 to 6 inches of alluvial soil, with a clay loam subsoil, and is first-class farming land. A large hay marsh lies in the south-west quarter of the township. There is no wood within ten miles. Good water can be had anywhere, at a depth of from 2 to 12 feet from the surface.—Dumais and Michaud, 1882.

12. *Outlines.*—The north is rolling and undulating prairie, with a soil, generally, of clay loam. There is a large hay marsh on Section 32 and a smaller one on 31. West—rolling and level prairie. Soil is a heavy clay loam; class 1. A creek about one foot deep, with a slow current and good water, crosses Sections 7 and 18. An old cart trail (little used) crosses 6. Along both lines, good farming land, and excellent for wheat cultivation.—A. C. Webb, 1881.

On the east the soil is clayey and class 1 for cultivation, being undulating, with numerous marshes and swamps. The water in the marshes is good, the grass is plentiful, and the pasturage is excellent.—A. C. Talbot, 1882.

Sub-division.—Is good wheat land and well adapted for farming purposes. The soil is a good, clay loam from five to twelve inches in depth, with a clay bottom. Water can be obtained anywhere by digging a few feet. No wood of any kind.—Dumais and Michaud, 1882.

13. *Outlines.*—The north is dry rolling prairie, alluvial soil two to three inches deep on a sand and clay subsoil; class 1. The central portion of Section 31 is low and wet. No wood; water scarce; good farming land. The east has a clayey soil, and good for cultivation; the surface is undulating with numerous marshes and swamps. The water in the marshes is good and the grass plentiful.—A. C. Talbot, 1882.

The west is rolling or undulating, with a heavy clay loam soil. The land may be rated class 1 for wheat raising and for farming generally; but there is no surface water, except two or three marshes on Sections 7 and 6; and no wood.—A. C. Webb, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with no timber of any kind. At the south-west corner is a large grassy marsh, with good fresh water, that covers an area of about 1,300 acres. The south-east corner is crossed by a cart trail leading from Wood Mountain to Qu'Appelle. The surface of the land is, in some places, lumpy and rough, in consequence of the numerous crevices. Soil, about eighteen inches deep, with a dark clay or clayey loam subsoil; first class, with the exception of about two sections in the south-west corner — *C. G. Sheppard, 1882.*

- 14. Outlines.**—The north is level prairie; good hay and wheat land. Alluvial soil, from 1 to 3 inches in depth, with a clay subsoil; class 1. Eastwards, the soil is clay, and class 1. The surface is undulating, with numerous marshes and swamps. The water in marshes is good, the grass plentiful and good for pasturage. The only important stream is Wascana Creek, which crosses this township from south-east to north-west; where crossed it was about 1 chain wide and 3 or 4 feet deep, without any sensible current. The numerous marshes here are good for first settlers, as they give plenty of good hay, suitable for wintering cattle. There is no wood to be got here, it must be got from the Squirrel Hills, or from Township 8, Range 16, where there is a fine clump of wood, mixed poplar and maple.—*A. C. Talbot, 1882.*

The west is rolling or undulating prairie. Soil, a heavy clay loam. Good farming and wheat land. Wascana Creek was crossed on Sections 19 and 30, flowing north-west, and also a tributary of the same stream a little further north. No wood.—*A. C. Webb, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with no timber. The northerly portion is drained by several shallow coulees, trending in a westerly direction, while the south and south-west portions are traversed by Wascana Creek, which runs in a north-westerly direction across Sections 11 and 10; its banks are from twenty to twenty-five feet high; but this height gradually diminishes till Section 17 is reached, at which point they disappear altogether. The stream's width here, in October, was from 30 to 40 feet, averaging $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in depth, with a slow current. A heavy fall of rain late in the season caused it to overflow its usual channel. Soil, 18 inches deep, with a clay loam subsoil; first class — *C. G. Sheppard, 1882.*

- 15. Outlines.**—North—the soil is class 2, although of a fertile, sandy nature.—The ground is only slightly undulating. East—the soil is also of a fertile sandy, nature. The ground is only slightly undulating, except in the south, where it is more broken, and has numerous small marshes — *A. C. Talbot, 1882.*

West—flat, hummocky prairie; some parts are rolling. Soil, good strong clay; class 1; well adapted for wheat growing. A ravine,—about 12 feet deep, with a creek, flowing east, crosses Section 18. Section 6 has a rough surface.—*W. Pearce, 1881.*

Sub-division.—The north part is rolling, very dry prairie, with the exception of a few marshes and ponds. The south

part is level prairie and very dry. The surface is full of cracks, with short grass growing on it. Water in this township is mostly alkaline. Soil, in the north part is a clay loam, about 2 inches deep, and in the south part a stiff clay. The subsoil throughout is a hard, stiff clay, of medium quality for agriculture; second class.—*J. J. McKenna, 1882.*

- 16. Outlines.**—The north is undulating; a few ponds in the east half, but dryer in the west half; class 2 all round. The west is rolling prairie. A large ravine breaks the south-west half of Section 30. A cart trail runs through the centre of this ravine. Soil, light sandy loam; class 2. A creek crosses the north-west half of Section 7 and flows west. No wood. Very little water.—*W. Pearce, 1881.*

The soil eastwards is class 2, and of a fertile, sandy nature. The ground is only slightly undulating.—*A. C. Talbot, 1882.*

Sub-division.—About three-fourths of this township is good, level farming land, with an alluvial soil of about 5 inches in depth, with clay subsoil. The remaining portion of the township is much broken by ravines. A fresh running stream passes through the centre of the township, with banks from 50 to 100 feet high. No timber of any kind.—*J. J. Francis, 1882.*

- 17. Outlines.**—The north is rolling prairie, with a few grass swamps; class 2. The east is treeless rolling prairie, with occasional hilly portions which are interspersed with some grass swamps. The soil is a fair second class.—*T. Kains, 1881.*

West—dry rolling and undulating prairie. Soil, fair, inclined to be sandy; class 2. No wood nor water.—*W. Pearce, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Good soil, though rather stony; some small ponds; water good. All open prairie; classes 1 and 2.—*J. L. Reid, 1883.*

- 18. Outlines.**—The northern features are bluffs of poplar, willow swamps and glades of prairie, with an alluvial soil, 10 to 12 inches deep, on a clay subsoil; class 2.—*L. Bolton, 1882.*

The west is rolling and undulating prairie, with many poplar and willow bluffs, ponds and hay swamps. Round Hill valley is situated in Section 19; it falls gently to the north. The south quarter of Section 30 is broken by a large lake and slough. A cart trail crosses this section to the south of lake. A large pond, about 16 chains wide, is situated in Section 31.—*W. Pearce, 1881.*

Eastwards,—the surface is rolling prairie, thickly dotted with poplar and willows, and possesses an excellent soil. Scattered ponds and grass meadows. The C.P.R. crosses this township.—*T. Kains, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with numerous poplar bluffs, supplying abundant fuel, and hay swamps in the north portion; the south part is almost all open prairie, with small scrub. The Canadian Pacific Railway, with McLean Station on the eastern boundary, traverses the south portion. Soil, generally of good quality, being a rich, sandy loam, with a subsoil of clay; first, second and third classes.—*A. Hamel, 1882.*

19. *Outlines.*—The north is gently-rolling and level prairie, with occasional poplar and willow bluffs; a great many sloughs were crossed. A cart trail crosses the west half of Section 33. Sections 31 and 32 are stony. A small creek, 10 inches deep, no current, crosses Section 36. Soil, heavy clay; class 1.—*L. Bolton*, 1882.

West—high, open prairie, thickly dotted with bluffs of poplar and willow, scrub and grass marshes of small extent. Soil, clay loam and clay subsoil; class 1. The main cart trail to Fort Walsh and another old trail crosses the line in Section 31.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

East—rolling prairie, with poplar and willow bluffs, and numerous grass swamps. Soil, clay loam, with clay subsoil; class 2. A creek crosses Section 12, 12 inches deep, rapid current, and grassy banks. A large lake is situated in the north half of 18. This is a good farming district.—*A. B. Proudfoot*, 1882.

Sub-division.—The southern part is interspersed with groves of poplar, some of it being twelve inches in diameter. The northern portion is nearly destitute of timber, consisting of high, rolling prairie. Soil, in some places, alluvial, but, in many, light and gravelly, and intermixed with small granite boulders. Some of the sections were, at time of survey, already taken up by squatters.—*J. McArthur*, 1882.

20. *Outlines.*—The south-west is a rolling country, with numerous bluffs of poplar and occasional ponds. The soil of the west line is of good quality, being a rich loam on a clay subsoil. Good agricultural district.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Almost the whole of the three northern tiers of sections and the extreme eastern ones in this township are included in Indian Reserves. The southern portion, which is sub-divided, is thickly dotted with groves of poplar, varying from 1 to 12 inches in diameter. It is a very desirable locality for settlement, and at time of survey all the even-numbered sections were taken up by squatters, who had made numerous improvements.—*J. McArthur*, 1882.

21. *Outlines.*—The Qu'Appelle River crosses the township centrally east and west, in a valley varying from 200 to 300 feet deep. There are scattered trees in the valley and in the ravines leading to it. The soil is a good clay loam and will make good agricultural land. South of the Qu'Appelle is an Indian Reserve.—*J. F. Garden*, 1881.

On the west it is high, dry and open prairie. North of the Qu'Appelle valley the soil is a good clay loam on a clay subsoil. Good farming district. The portion of this township south of the Qu'Appelle is in an Indian Reserve.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, well watered by the Qu'Appelle River, which has an average width of about 75 feet and depth of about 3 feet 6 inches. There being no drift wood, and very few rapids, a small steamer might run with care from Range 21 to the foot of the Fishing Lakes. The river and lakes abound with fish and ducks. The portion of the township south of the river, and which is well timbered, is included in an Indian Reserve. Soil, two-thirds first class, the remainder third and fourth.—*Clementi and Hewson*, 1881.

- 22. Outlines.**—North and east—open, rolling prairie, with a good clay loam soil; a fair supply of fresh surface water, and is generally well adapted for settlement.—*J. F. Garden, 1881.*

The west is high, dry, open and level prairie; excellent farming land; soil is a rich clay loam, clay subsoil; class 1.—*W. T. Thompson, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Open, rolling prairie, almost entirely free from ponds and sloughs. In the most easterly tier of sections the surface is slightly uneven, with some gravelly knolls; but this feature does not characterize any considerable area. Soil, 18 inches deep, with clay subsoil; first class.—*J. A. Snow, 1882.*

- 23. Outlines.**—The west is open prairie, very slightly rolling, and consisting of very superior soil.—*E. Bray, 1881.*

The southern part is very dry and quite level, and a stretch of hummocky surface exists here. In the centre and north of the township the surface is hilly and elevated, and contains marshes and sloughs in the bottoms.—*J. F. Garden, 1881.*

Sub-division.—All prairie. The land in Sections 1 to 12, inclusive, is very level, and fit for cultivation, or useful as hay meadows, it being a continuation of the fine land in Township 22. Soil, black, 18 inches deep, on a whitish clay subsoil; superior first class. The remainder of the township varies in character; in general, the surface is uneven and knolly, with ponds and sloughs in the depressions. Soil, except on the very top of the knolls, good second class. No wood whatever. The water, in all the sloughs and ponds tested, was good.—*J. A. Snow, 1882.*

- 24. Outlines.**—The north is rolling and undulating prairie, with some hilly parts. There are on these portions some marshes and ponds. There is a fair supply of poplar bluffs, suitable for fuel in the north-east, but the western two-thirds is treeless. The land is excellent for settlement. The west is open, rolling prairie, with a good soil, although somewhat broken by marshes, ponds, &c.—*E. Bray, 1881.*

The east and south is rolling prairie, open, except for a few poplar near Jumping Creek, in the north-east. The soil, generally, is a good black clay loam, and, except for some hummocky clay land, the township is a fair agricultural one. Near the southern limit the land is quite wet, and is again so, close to the north boundary.—*J. F. Garden, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Surface knolly and hilly; in all the valleys are numerous ponds and marshes, some of which cover a surface of ten acres. The majority have gravelly beds, and contain good water. The hills and knolls are from 15 feet to 75 feet above the ponds, and very gravelly and stony. Limestone boulders abound. In the lower part of the slopes and around the ponds, there are considerable areas of rich, deep alluvial soil. Many of the ponds, by a little labor, could be drained into others lying lower, and considerable land of excellent quality might be reclaimed in this manner. Some of the ponds are bordered with poplar and willow.

In Sections 83, 84, 85 and 86 are some large bluffs of poplar, of sufficient size to be useful for fencing. On the whole, the township is better fitted for grazing than agriculture. Water good and soft. Soil, chiefly second class, with a small portion of first.—*J. A. Snow*, 1882.

- 25. Outlines.**—The north and east consist of rolling prairie, with bluffs of poplar and hazel undergrowth, there are also numerous small lakes and marshes. Soil, class 2. Section 12 has small boulders; the surface is very stony. A large ravine, with high steep banks and a creek in the centre, flows through Sections 1, 12 and 18. It greatly breaks the land in the above sections.—*H. Carre*, 1881.

The west is very rolling and broken by marshes, but very suitable for farming and grazing. There are occasional bluffs of poplar.—*E. Bray*, 1881.

Sub-division.—High, rolling land, with alternating prairie and numerous poplar bluffs and willow thickets, together with many ponds and lakelets. The main stream of Jumping Creek takes its rise in Section 31, and runs diagonally to Section 1. In its course it forms three large lakes, which cover an area of nearly 700 acres. Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 18 and 19 are chiefly in an open prairie, with numerous boulders, which stretches away to the west. The main trail from Qu'Appelle to Touchwood Mission crosses Sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 18. North-west of the creek and the lakes no boulders occur, and here many fine farms may be made. Wood for all purposes is also readily procurable. The poplar, with a few exceptions, does not exceed 8 inches in diameter. Water is everywhere good. Soil, second and third class, with some first.—*J. A. Snow*, 1882.

- 26. Outlines.**—Except the south-west corner, the west part is in the Touchwood Hills, and is stony land, covered with woods of poplar and birch. Some of the timber in these hills is large.—*E. Bray*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Composed of Sections 1 to 12 inclusive, the remainder being included in the reserve of Gordon's band. These lie to the foot of the Touchwood Hills, and are open prairie, with the exception of Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, which are very thickly covered with hazel, willow and rose bushes. Small lakes are very numerous. Timber abundant and water excellent. Soil, first class.—*J. A. Snow*, 1882.

- 27. Outlines.**—The west is rolling prairie, hilly in parts, with poplar bluffs and scrub. A few sandy marshes were crossed. A muskeg lake is situated in the north half of Section 7. Large lakes occur in Sections 6 and 7, along the line of the northern slope of the Little Touchwood Hills. A trail from Touchwood to the Mission crosses Section 6. The land rates classes 1 and 2.—*E. Deville*, 1880.

East—Rolling and broken prairie, with scrub, poplar and willow. Numerous small marshes and ponds. Section 24 is greatly broken by small lakes. The Battleford trail crosses Section 36. The timber consists of poplar and birch, and is from 2 to

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10 inches in diameter ; hazel underbrush. A watercourse, 5 links wide, 4 inches deep, good water, no current, crosses Section 1.—O. J. Klotz, 1880.

Sub-division.—Covered with a scattering of poplar, willow and thick underbrush, interspersed with lakelets and marshes. There are some sections well adapted for settlement. The northern slope of the Touchwood Hill country extends into the south of the township.—J. L. Reid, 1880-81.

28. *Outlines.*—The north and east consist of rolling and level prairie with numerous small ponds and marshes, bluffs of poplar and willow underbrush ; poplar averages from 2 to 8 inches in diameter. Soil, sandy loam ; class 2. Some parts are stony. A large lake occupies the south of Section 24. Water not good. The beach is stony. A large grassy marsh, with stony edges, occupies nearly one-third of Section 35. A cart trail crosses Section 32.—O. J. Klotz, 1880.

The west is rolling and very hilly prairie, with groves of small poplar and scrub. Trail to the Indian farm crosses Section 30. The main trail from Ellice to Edmonton crosses Section 19. Classes 1 and 2.—E. Deville, 1880.

Sub-division.—The telegraph line and trail to the north-west cross the township diagonally. The surface is rolling, and covered with a scattering of poplar, willow, and thick underbrush, and occasional lakelets and marshes. There are some sections well suited for settlement.—J. L. Reid, 1880-81.

29. *Outlines.*—From the west and east boundaries, this township appears, on the outlines and towards the interior, to be all rolling land, with thick poplar, from two to eight inches in diameter, also willow and hazel underbush. The soil, as far as investigated, is a sandy loam ; class 2. A great many small marshes were crossed, also some fair sized lakes.—O. J. Klotz, 1880.

30. *Outlines.*—Along the north and west lines the surface is broken and hilly, and thickly wooded with poplar and birch from four to twelve inches in diameter. These lines are situated in the Big Touchwood Hills. A creek, two feet wide, crosses Section 35. A creek, four links wide, takes its rise in a marsh in Section 33 and flows north. A lake covering many acres is situated in 31, and a large marshy lake lies in the central part of Section 30. The land rates classes 2 and 3.—E. Deville, 1880.

The east is rolling land, with thick poplar, from two to eight inches in diameter, also willow and hazel underbrush. Soil, light sandy loam ; class 2. Many small marshes were crossed. A swampy creek, five links wide, four inches deep, slow current, and good water, was crossed in Section 25.—O. J. Klotz, 1880.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF SECOND INITIAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE XVII.

5. *Outlines.*—The north and west are undulating and rolling prairie, with numerous swamps and meadows; the land rates class 2, and is fair for agricultural purposes. There are surface boulders on Sections 31, 32, 34 and 7. The north half of 32 and the west of 7 are broken by hills; the Souris trail crosses the former section. A branch of the Souris River crosses 33 twice; it is about two chains wide; an old cart trail crosses the same section. There is a large alkaline lake in the central part of Section 19; it occupies about two-thirds of this section. A few meadows were crossed in Sections 30 and 31. Soil, sand and gravel.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1881.

The east is undulating and rolling prairie, stony in places. The soil is a clay loam, with clay and sandy subsoils; classes 2 and 3. Cactus is growing in Sections 24, 25 and 36. There is a large coulée in Section 1. Long Creek, which contains good water, crosses Section 13. The same section is also crossed by an old cart trail, and contains a large slough, the land being low in the north half.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Is, generally speaking, better suited for pasturage than agriculture. Two-thirds of the township falls within the Missouri Côteau, and is much broken by valleys, lakes and ponds (the water in the latter being more or less alkaline). Long Creek traverses the northern portion of the township, and its water is fresh and good. No timber.—*E. Fafard*, 1882.

6. *Outlines.*—The north and west are level and undulating. On the north several marshes and meadows occur, but they are more plentiful in the west. A dry creek, with water in pools, crosses Section 32. Surface boulders on Sections 6, 7 and 34. The Souris cart trail crosses the south half of Section 6, and another cart trail crosses through Section 7. Section 18 is broken by Long Creek; high banks on either side, and the stream is one chain wide. Soil, sandy loam; surface hard and gravelly; classes 2 and 3.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1881.

The east is undulating prairie, very stony; cactus is plentiful. Soil, clay loam, with clay subsoil; classes 2 and 3. There is a large wet coulée in the north half of Section 12. A large slough occurs in the north half of 24, and another large one crosses the line twice in Section 36, and extends north nearly the whole length of the section.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Level and rolling prairie. Soil, shallow clay and sandy loam in the west part, and principally hard, gravelly clay in the east, with hard clay subsoil; stony in places; classes 2 and 3. There is very little water; a branch of the Souris River runs through the south-west corner, but was not a continuous stream in July; there were also a few ravines holding water of very fair quality. There was only one swamp noticed

which was miry and contained very poor water. Vegetation very light, and scarcely any hay in the township. No timber whatever.—*T. B. Gilliland*, 1888.

7. *Outlines*.—The north and west are level and undulating, and rate class 2. A creek-bed crosses the east of Section 32, having high and steep banks. Surface boulders were met with in the central portion of Section 30. An old cart trail crosses Section 7. *C. E. Wolff*, 1881.

The east is undulating prairie; poor, dry and lumpy so with cactus here and there. The south ascends to the height of land dividing the Coteau du Missouri from the Souris Plains.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Level and rolling prairie; soil, principally hard, grey clay, mixed with gravel, some places clay loam, but very shallow, with a hard clay subsoil; some stony patches; class 2. Very little water; a few ravines and creeks, or rather the beds of spring torrents, holding a little water on the 21st of July, but no running streams, some of the water is good, some very bad. There was only one swamp noticed, it is very miry and soft; no hay; bad water. Vegetation very light, cactus plant and wild sage abundant. No timber.—*T. B. Gilliland*, 1888.

8. *Outlines*.—North—dry, undulating prairie with a poor soil; plenty of stones, dried marshes and considerable cactus. A small creek in 36 and a couple of marshes in 25. East—surface, level; soil, dry and poor, except near the creeks, one of which meanders over Section 25, with maple, ash, oak and cherry along its banks. Elsewhere along the line the watercourses were dry. Wild hops are abundant.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

West—level and undulating prairie. The soil is a sandy loam, with a grey clay subsoil; classes 1 and 2. A creek, with high banks, crosses Section 30; the channel is twenty links wide and about two feet deep; on the south side there is ash, elm and brush. This creek also crosses Sections 18 and 19, and occasionally, along its banks, there are trees of ash and elm from six to twenty inches in diameter. The cart trail to Wood Mountain crosses Section 6.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling and broken prairie. The land is highest on the west side, and falls to the north-east, the lowest part being on Sections 18, 24 and 25. It is watered by a creek, which meanders diagonally through the centre from Section 18 to Section 25. In July there was no continuous stream in its bed, but good, soft, spring water in ponds and holes, which are entirely free from alkali. A fine belt of timber fringes the banks of the creek, from twenty to forty rods in width, composed of ash, elm, maple and willow, sufficient in quantity and size to supply settlers with fuel and building timber for some years. Soil, for the most part, a mixture of clay, sand and gravel, to a depth of about six inches, the subsoil being clay and gravel. There is no alluvial soil except in the flats of the creek and its branches. The surface of the high land is very hard and dry, and stony in many

places, the pasturage being light and parched up and much cactus growing all over. From the numerous dry watercourses and creeks, or fissures, it is evident that this country is subject to the flow of much surface water in spring, and to the action of the extreme heat of summer and cold of winter. The land is not adapted for agriculture, nor yet for stock-raising, there being insufficient pasturage. Much loose limestone, in large blocks, lying on the sides of the gullies, was noticed. Second and third class.—*H. Lowe*, 1882.

9. *Outlines*.—North and west—the ground is generally level, but sometimes undulating and rolling, and may be ranked first class, the soil being a heavy clay loam, well adapted for wheat growing and farming purposes, and well watered by hay marshes and creeks. The Moose Jaw Creek runs through Muddy Lake, and is 50 links broad, with banks rising not higher than 40 feet; it flows into the Qu'Appelle River, of which it is a tributary. Muddy Lake is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length by 1 mile in width; its water is muddy and slightly alkaline. It is somewhat shallow, and on the east side has a large hay marsh running in a south-easterly direction. On the south-east is a small belt of timber, and along Moose Jaw Creek are a few patches of shrubbery suitable for fuel only.—*P. R. A. Bélanger*, 1882.

The east has a level surface, and a dry, lumpy and inferior soil. A large marsh occupies the east central third of the township.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Open prairie, with no timber whatever. The surface is very flat and low, and indications point to the probability of the whole township being under water in the spring of the year; but in September the land was quite dry and so very hard that the ground was all cracked. There are three lakes whose areas lie entirely within this township, and part of the area of another, is included in the north part; they are muddy and shallow. A large hay marsh, which crosses the township, takes up Sections 24, 25, 26, 27 and 34, all of which are very soft and wet. There is a watercourse running through the middle of the marsh. Soil, 2 or 3 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; third class.—*J. Warren*, 1882.

10. *Outlines*.—North and west—the ground is level, with undulating and rolling prairie, and may be ranked class 1, the soil being a heavy clay loam, well adapted for wheat growing and farming purposes; well watered by hay marshes and creeks. Moose Jaw Creek crosses the south-west of the township and runs through Muddy Lake, as described in Township 9. Going north, on the west boundary, a small creek, flowing east and having 8 feet of water, crosses Section 6. This section and 7, 30 and 31 are excellent, the other two are wet bottom lands, through which Moose Jaw Creek flows. The alluvial soil on this and the north line is about 18 inches deep on a clay subsoil.—*P. R. A. Bélanger*, 1882.

The east has a level surface and a lumpy, dry and inferior soil.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

Sub-division.—All prairie, with the exception of a small belt at the south-west corner, containing ash, elm and willow of small diameter, adapted only for camping purposes. The south-west portion is very low and flat, being cut up by a large marsh and lake. The water of the latter has a peculiar whitish appearance as if mixed with chalk or white clay; it is very slightly, if at all, alkaline, and not unpleasant to the taste. The remainder is composed of very level prairie. Soil, clay, 12 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; generally first class, with some second and fourth.—*P. Burnet*, 1882.

- 11. Outlines.**—The north is nearly all level prairie, with a heavy clay soil, about 18 inches deep and will make excellent wheat land. There are some good meadow lands and hay marshes, and across Section 86 there flows a creek of fresh water two feet deep, but with an almost dead current. The west boundary runs over a very similar description of land.—*P. R. A. Bélanger*, 1882.

The east is gently undulating and level prairie. Soil, heavy clay loam; class 1. A lake in the north quarter of Section 24 is of considerable extent, and contains good water. Section 13 is entirely submerged by a lake of fresh water in the south quarter; it is about 3 to 4 feet deep, and contains good fresh water. The remainder of the section is covered by a large hay marsh, extending to east and west for many miles, and opening out into occasional large lakes. Grass in this marsh is long. Water from 2 to 5 feet deep. There is also a large marsh in the southerly half of Section 12. Well adapted for farming; excellent wheat land, with the exception of Section 13, which is too wet.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

Sub-division.—All prairie. The eastern portion is very much cut up by marsh and lake areas, the remainder varying from level to undulating land. Soil, a clay loam 12 inches deep, with clay subsoil; first class.—*P. Burnet*, 1882.

- 12. Outlines.**—The north and east consist of rolling and undulating prairie. Soil, generally clay loam; class 1. Creeks flow through Sections 1, 12 and 13; currents slow; water good. A cart trail crosses Section 1. Excellent farming land, well adapted for wheat-growing.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

The west is level prairie; several marshes and low, wet bottom lands. Soil, heavy clay, with clay subsoil; class 1. This is excellent wheat land.—*P. R. A. Bélanger*, 1882.

Sub-division.—The land, as a rule, is of excellent quality, and well adapted for agricultural purposes. Soil is of a dark, sand and clay loam, averaging in depth from 4 to 6 inches. Water can be obtained anywhere by digging to the depth of a few feet. No wood is to be had within 30 miles to the north-east.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1882.

- 13. Outlines.**—The north is level prairie; several marshes were crossed. Soil, clay loam; class 1. Excellent farming land, best adapted for wheat cultivation. The west is gently-rolling or level prairie; some parts covered with rose brush. Soil, clay loam, on

a white clay subsoil. There are many marshes, which are generally small. No wood.—*A. F. Cotton*, 1882.

The east is rolling or undulating prairie, with a heavy clay loam soil. The land may be rated class 1 for wheat and farming land; but there is no surface water, except two or three marshes on Sections 12 and 1, and no wood.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with ponds or hay marshes, growing hay very thick and long, the water being frequently three feet deep. Three-fourths of the township is probably covered with water in ordinary seasons. Soil, heavy and good, over 18 inches deep, with a clay sub-soil; but without extensive drainage the township is useless for farming purposes; first class.—*E. D. Henderson*, 1882.

- 14. Outlines**.—North and west is gently-rolling prairie, some parts being covered with rose brush. There is a large marsh in the north-west corner of the township. Soil, a clay loam; subsoil, white clay. Small marshes occur at intervals.—*A. F. Cotton*, 1882.

East—undulating and rolling prairie. Soil, heavy clay; class 1. Wascana Creek runs through the northern half of Section 24, and through 25; it is about 8 feet deep, current slow, and has a muddy bottom. Another creek runs through the centre of Section 25; it is about 25 links wide, no current, and its water is fresh and good. Good farming land, well adapted for wheat-growing.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie. The east half of Section 22 and the south half of Section 27 are covered by a marsh, which, however, contains fresh water and produces good grass. Wascana Creek meanders in a north-westerly direction through Sections 25, 26, 27 and 28, between low banks, the land for about a mile on either side being rather low, lumpy and rough. In October, the creek being swollen by recent rains, was from 40 to 50 feet wide, with an average depth of 4 feet. Soil, 18 inches deep, with a clay loam subsoil; first class, with the exception of the marsh above mentioned.—*C. G. Sheppard*, 1882.

- 15. Outlines**.—The 'north is rolling and level prairie. Alluvial soil' 18 inches deep; class 1; good for any kind of crops. A creek' flowing south, crosses the line three times in Section 31; it is about 8 feet deep. A cart trail crosses Section 31. Wascana Creek crosses the central portion of Section 36; it is 3 feet deep; banks on east side 25 to 50 feet high. It emerges through Section 19. North of the creek is level prairie. No wood in this township.—*C. Desjardins*, 1882.

East—flat, hummocky prairie; the south-east half of Section 36 is rolling. Soil is a good strong clay, class 1; well adapted for wheat-growing. A ravine, about 12 feet deep, with a creek, flowing east, through the centre of it, crosses the central portion of Section 13. Section 1 has a very rough surface.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie. Soil, sandy loam, with clay subsoil. Wascana Creek flows through this township. Water

very good. Some good hay meadows. Classes 1, 2 and 3.—*J. L. Reid, 1883.*

- 16. Outlines.**—The north is rolling and undulating; some places rather alkaline. A creek in the west of Section 36 and a swamp in 33 was the only water crossed. No timber. Classes 1 and 2. The east is rolling prairie. A large ravine breaks the south-east half of Section 25, and a cart trail runs through the centre of this ravine. Soil, light, sandy loam; class 2. A creek crosses the north-east half of Section 12 three times, flows west. No wood. Very little water.—*W. Pearce, 1881.*

Generally class 1 for farming purposes; it is dry, almost level prairie, consisting of a deep heavy loam or clay loam. It is watered on the west side by a stream, 40 links to 1 chain wide, 3 feet 2 inches deep, flowing into the Wascana Creek. On the south, the prairie becomes more rolling, and the south-east corner is crossed by the Wascana, whose banks are 25 to 30 feet high in that place. At the same point, also, the soil is sandy for 10 chains from the eastern bank of the river. South of the Wascana Creek the valley is occupied by extensive marshes, sometimes 3 feet deep and over. Throughout this part, the land, if not submerged, is class 1. It is also well adapted for stock-raising. No wood.—*C. Desjardins, 1882.*

Sub-division—Is fine, dry, level prairie, well adapted for agricultural purposes. From 3 to 8 inches of alluvial soil, with clay or sandy subsoil. Several fresh running creeks were met with. No wood whatever.—*J. J. Francis, 1882.*

- 17. Outlines.**—North and west—open prairie, rolling and level. The soil is second and third class, being clay and sandy loam, mixed, in some parts, with fine gravel.—*G. U. Ryley, 1881.*

The east is dry, rolling and undulating prairie. Soil, fair, inclined to be sandy; class 2. No wood or surface water.—*W. Pearce, 1881.*

Sub-division.—This township is rather stony, but, nevertheless, there is a good soil. There are some small ponds of good water. The surface is all rolling prairie. The township rates classes 1 and 2 for agricultural purposes.—*J. L. Reid, 1883.*

- 18. Outlines.**—North—rolling prairie, with small scrub, poplar bluffs and marshes scattered about. Classes 1 and 2. West—open prairie, slightly rolling on surface. No wood, and very little surface water. The land generally rates class 1.—*G. U. Ryley, 1881.*

The east is rolling and undulating prairie, with many poplar and willow bluffs, ponds and hay swamps. Round Hill valley is situated in Section 24. It has a gentle descent towards the north. The south quarter of Section 25 is broken by a large lake and slough. A cart trail crosses this section to the south of lake. A large pond, about 16 chains wide, is situated in Section 36.—*W. Pearce, 1881.*

Sub-division.—This township consists generally of rolling prairie, with a number of potholes. In some places there are a few poplar bluffs of small trees and willows. The soil is very

good, being black and sandy loams, on a clay subsoil, nearly all class 1. The surface water is excellent. The Canadian Pacific Railway crosses the township. Balgonie Station being situated about midway on the line.—*J. L. Reid, 1888.*

19. *Outlines.*—The south-west corner is open, but the balance of the township is covered with scattered clumps of poplar. The soil is first class, being a black clay loam.—*G. U. Ryley, 1881.*

The east is high, open, bluffy prairie, thickly dotted with scrub and grass marshes of small extent. Soil, clay loam and clay subsoil; class 1. The main cart trail to Fort Walsh and another trail cross Section 86. Bluffs consist of poplar and willow.—*W. T. Thompson, 1881.*

Sub-division.—The general features of this township are as follows :—Undulating in surface; black and sandy loam soils, averaging 8 inches deep, on a clay subsoil, and rating throughout class 1; poplar bluffs in nearly every quarter section, and more dense in Sections 12, 10, 9, 15, 8 and 31, some of the trees being as large as 15 inches; potholes and ponds in many places.—*J. L. Reid, 1888.*

20. *Outlines.*—North—undulating prairie in the eastern two-thirds, with good quality of soil, consisting of a rich loam on a clay subsoil. Sections 31 and 32 are rough, and contain a number of ravines, with some bluffs of poplar. East—the south-east lies in a rolling country, with numerous bluffs of poplar and occasional ponds. The soil is of an excellent quality, being a rich loam on a clay subsoil. The whole is a good agricultural section. *W. T. Thompson, 1881.*

The west and south are covered with small poplars, except intervening open patches. The land is all rolling, and the soil is all first class. There are occasional sloughs.—*G. U. Ryley, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie. Soil, sandy loam, with clay subsoil; class 1. A number of potholes and ponds were crossed; they all contained good water. Some poplar bluffs sufficient for rails and firewood. The north half of the township is in an Indian Reserve.—*J. L. Reid, 1888.*

21. *Outlines.*—The north is rolling and level prairie. The north of Section 32 is greatly broken by a large ravine running east and west, with a meandering creek flowing through the centre of it. A cart trail to Qu'Appelle crosses Sections 31, 32 and 33. No wood. The west is greatly broken by large ravines and hills, from 300 to 350 feet high. A cart trail to Qu'Appelle crosses Sections 18 and 31. The Qu'Appelle River crosses Section 18, flowing west; the banks of this river contain good hay. A creek flows south through Section 24, in a valley of a ravine 300 feet deep. Classes 1 and 3.—*H. Carre, 1881.*

East—high, dry and open prairie, north of the Qu'Appelle valley. Soil, good clay loam on clay subsoil. Good farming district. The south-east of this township, south of the Qu'Appelle, is an Indian Reserve.—*W. T. Thompson, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Rolling country, having sufficient timber to provide the settlers with material for building, fencing and fuel. In the valley of the Qu'Appelle there are large areas of hay and pasture lands. The banks of the river, averaging 280 feet in height, afford valuable shelter to stock during the winter. In the west portion is considerable *brulé* and second growth poplar. Long Valley Creek traverses the west side of the township, emptying into the Qu'Appelle in Section 18 through a deep *coulée* one mile in width. Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13 and 14 are included in an Indian Reserve. Soil, chiefly first class.—*Clement and Hewson, 1881.*

- 22. Outlines.**—The north consists of prairie. Sections 33 and the north-east half of 34 are broken by a ravine and hills; a creek flows east through this ravine. Class 2. Good farming land. The west is rolling prairie. Several dry marshes were crossed. Good farming land, class 2.—*H. Carre, 1881.*

The east is high, dry, open and level prairie; excellent farming land. Soil, rich clay loam, clay subsoil; class 1.—*W. T. Thompson, 1881.*

Sub-division.—A level plain, with the exception of the part traversed by Loon Creek, which is considerably broken, and a small portion of the north-west corner, which is somewhat rolling. The valley through which the creek runs varies in depth from 100 feet to 200 feet, and comprises some good grazing lands; also, an abundance of splendid water, there being two small lakes near the northern boundary and numerous springs throughout the adjoining ravines. Soil, in the level and rolling prairie, rich and first class; on banks of creek, gravelly, stony and third class.—*C. E. Fitton, 1882.*

- 23. Outlines.**—North—rolling prairie. Several marshes and hay swamps were crossed. Class 3. No wood. West—rolling prairie, numerous marshes. A creek, flowing north, crosses Sections 18 and 19, with steep banks on each side. The south-west half of Section 18 is greatly broken by this creek and its banks. Classes 2 and 3.—*H. Carre, 1881.*

The east is open prairie, very slightly rolling and consisting of a very superior soil.—*E. Bray, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Prairie. The best land is in the south-east portion, where the surface is level and the soil very rich. Loon Creek traverses the township in a south-east direction; in two or three places it expands into small lakes. The water, though fresh, is very bad; but springs of good water may be found along the banks of the creek. The land in the west portion is slightly rolling, and the soil scarcely so good as on the east side. Soil, from six inches to eighteen inches deep, with clay or gravel subsoil; first and second class.—*C. E. Fitton, 1882.*

- 24. Outlines.**—The north is generally good rolling land, with swamps in a few places. No wood. The east is open, rolling prairie, with a good soil, although somewhat broken by marshes, ponds, &c.—*E. Bray, 1881.*

The west is rolling prairie, with numerous marshes; most of them are dry. A creek, in a valley 80 feet deep, runs through the north of Section 7. A cart trail crosses the south-west half of Section 6. Class 3 throughout.—*H. Carre*, 1881.

Sub-division.—About one-third, including nearly the whole of the east side, contains very many deep lakes and ponds, which, however, are of small size, rarely exceeding 5 or 6 acres in area. The water they contain is fresh, but unfit for drinking purposes. Loon Creek passes through the western side in a southerly direction; its water, though fresh, is of bad quality. The surface of the country is rolling, and in some parts very broken and hilly. It is all open prairie, there being no timber in the township, excepting a few small bluffs of young poplar brush, surrounding some of the lakes and sloughs. Soil, very gravelly and stony; generally second class.—*C. E. Fitton*, 1882.

25. *Outlines*.—North and west is rolling prairie, interspersed with islands of principally second growth poplar, with willows and ponds, both increasing in density and number towards the eastern boundary. Soil, principally sandy loam, with clay subsoil, gravelly knolls, and in many places covered with boulders. The south-west half of the township is open, rolling prairie, with some shallow ponds. Soil, sandy loam; clay subsoil; classes 1 and 2.—*C. F. Miles*, 1882.

The east is very rolling and broken by marshes, but very suitable for farming and grazing. There are occasional bluffs of poplar.—*E. Bray*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Remarkably uneven and hilly. The hills assume all forms. On the tops of some there is a considerable extent of level land; but, as a rule, there is but little level ground, nearly the whole of the higher land being occupied by the inclines of the surface, and the depressions by small ponds and marshes. These latter occupy about one-fifth of the entire area. The general inclination of the surface is towards the south; water generally good. Soil, in the south-east portion, poor, gravelly, and stony on the hill tops. The north-east part has better soil, with a good show of grass; and here the ponds are surrounded by bluffs of poplar, some being large enough to supply fencing. Generally second class.—*J. A. Snow*, 1882.

26. *Outlines*.—The north is rolling and hilly prairie, with numerous large belts of poplar and scrub of hazel, cherry, &c. Some of the poplars are 10 inches, and the density of the bush and hilliness of the country increases going eastward to the Indian Reserve in the Little Touchwood Hills.—*A. W. McVittie*, 1882.

West—rolling prairie, interspersed with second-growth poplar, with willows and ponds both increasing in density and number towards the eastern boundary. Soil, principally sandy loam, with clay subsoil, gravelly knolls, and, in many places, covered with boulders; classes 1 and 2. Cart trail from Fort Qu'Appelle to Prince Albert runs diagonally from south-east to north-west through this township.—*C. F. Miles*, 1882.

East—except the south-east corner, the balance of the east side is entirely in the Touchwood Hills, and is stony land, covered with poplar and birch, some of the trees being large.—*E. Bray*, 1881.

Sub-division.—This township is nearly all bluffy. The western sections are only fairly open, but the eastern half is almost solid bush, with a few small open spaces. An Indian Reserve occupies most of the eastern sections, running within two miles of the south boundary. The timber, which is chiefly poplar, is large, running from 8 to 12 inches in diameter; there is a great quantity of dead wood. The soil is partly black loam, and partly sand with gravel. In the north-east corner, outside the reserve, are several half-breed settlers, also a church connected with the Touchwood Missions. A small creek of fresh water runs nearly across the township, in a south-westerly direction; there are also numerous sloughs and small lakes. The Prince Albert trail runs through the township in a north-westerly direction. Classes 2 and 3.—*C. E. Fitton*, 1883.

27. *Outlines.*—North—commencing on Section 31, on high, broken ground, the surface falls south-eastwards, with a rich alluvial soil, on a gravelly subsoil, near the sloughs and gravel ridges between. Poor, uneven and wet; class 3. The west is rolling prairie, having numerous bluffs of poplar and fresh water sloughs. A small lake crosses the boundary into Section 18, from the west. Soil, rich near the sloughs, but poor and gravelly between them. Class 3.—*A. W. McVittie*, 1882.

The east is rolling prairie, uneven and hilly at the south. Poplar bluffs and scrub. A few small marshes were crossed. A muskeg lake is situated about midway on this line. There are also several lakes around the base of the Little Touchwood Hills, which encroach on several of the south-east sections. A trail from Touchwood to the Mission also crosses here. Classes 1 and 2.—*E. Deville*, 1880.

Sub-division.—This township is thickly studded with poplar and willow bluffs, the former running from 6 to 10 inches in diameter. The eastern half is very dense. The northern portion is fairly open, but very much broken with high hills. There are a number of sloughs, and the west boundary runs through Mission Lake, in which Loon Creek originates. The soil is principally black loam, with here and there sand and gravel; it is rather too rough for arable purposes, but is well adapted for grazing. The south-east corner is a portion of "Gordon's Indian Reserve." There is a trail to the Government farm and the Touchwood Post running through the township. There are some half-breed settlers in the south-east.—*C. E. Fitton*, 1883.

28. *Outlines.*—North—hilly prairie, with bluffs of poplar and willow timber, much broken by ponds and grass marshes. Soil, clay loam and clay subsoil; classes 2 and 3. There is a large lake in the north-east of Section 34, it has marshy shores, and is from 3 to 5 feet deep. A trail from Touchwood Hill to the Mission crosses Sections 34 and 33.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

The west is a poor district, having numerous sloughs fringed with willows and separated with ridges and areas of gravel. There is rich loam near the sloughs; class 3.—*A. W. McVittie*, 1832.

East—rolling and hilly prairie, with groves of small poplar and scrub. The main trail from Ellice to Edmonton crosses the north-east corner. The land varies between classes 1 and 2.—*Déville*, 1880.

Sub-division.—Rolling and, comparatively speaking, dry land, but few ponds of any size being found. In Section 27 there is a lake, the water of which is fresh and good. Upon Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28 and 36, timber suitable for fuel and fencing may be obtained, while elsewhere small groves of poplar, fit only for fuel occur. Soil, principally a sandy loam, from 9 to 12 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; second class.—*J. J. Burrows*, 1882.

29. *Outlines*.—The north half of the east boundary is situated in the Big Touchwood Hills, and is covered with thick woods of poplar and birch, from 6 to 12 inches in diameter. There are also numerous marshes. The south half lies partly on the south slope of the hills, and along it there is a trail to the Indian farm. The main trail to Edmonton crosses the township diagonally, south-east to north-west. The surface is rolling, with groves of small poplar and scrub. The land rates classes 1 and 2.—*E. Déville*, 1830.

Sub-division.—This township consists of rolling country, very much broken with lakes and ponds. It is well wooded with small poplar and willow, with a dense undergrowth of cherry, rose bushes, &c. There is a great deal of dead timber, both standing and fallen, especially round the shores of Whitewood Lake. The water in the larger ponds and lakes is good and fresh. The soil is a good dark loam, but the country is so rough with brush and fallen timber, and broken with ponds and lakes, that for farming it may be rated class 3. The western tier of sections are in an Indian Reserve.—*T. S. Gore*, 1884.

30. *Outlines*.—The south end of the west boundary commences in poplar bush from 4 to 12 inches, with heavy underbrush; this continues northward in diminishing proportions to open prairie on Section 31. The whole surface is rolling prairie, with an alluvial soil which is about 12 inches deep on a clay subsoil, and is rated throughout class 2.—*A. C. Talbot*, 1883.

Sub-division.—Most of this township is set apart as an Indian Reserve. It consists of rolling land, very much broken with small lakes and ponds. It is thickly wooded throughout with poplar, and generally a dense undergrowth of willow, cherry, &c. There is a great deal of fallen timber everywhere through the township, caused by fires during former years. Though the soil is a dark loam and is very good, the country is so cut up with ponds that, for agricultural purposes, it may be rated class 3.—*T. S. Gore*, 1884.

- 1. Outlines.**—The north boundary was run over rolling prairie, with a dark sandy loam soil, from 6 to 12 inches deep, rating class 2 throughout. Small creeks, almost dry in July, cross the line on Sections 8, 35 and 36. With the exception of a few bluffs of wood the country is open.—*A. O. Wheeler, 1884.*

The west is rolling and open prairie, slowly ascending southwards. Soil, sandy, gravelly and full of stones; does not rate over class 3.—*A. C. Talbot, 1888.*

- 32. Outlines.**—The north-west corner lies on Big Quill Lake. South from this the country is open and rolling, with a gravelly soil, sandy, poor and not rating over class 3.—*A. C. Talbot, 1888.*

The north-east corner lies in Big Quill Lake. The east boundary was run over rolling country, with sandy and black loam soils, 6 to 10 inches deep, and rating class 1. A small creek on Section 18. The country between the first and second southerly tiers of sections is rough, rolling prairie, with a class 1 soil.—*T. Drummond, 1888.*

Sub-division.—This township is rough, and, in the central portion, hilly. The general slope of the country is to Big Quill Lake, which cuts off the northern portion of the township. With the exception that in a coulée running through Sections 1, 12, 18, 24, 25 and 36, there is no fresh water to be found during the summer months, as the water in the lake is strongly alkaline. There is some little timber scattered along the banks of this coulée near the lake, chiefly poplar, and this, with a large poplar bluff on parts of Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, and one on the south-east corner of Section 1, is all the timber in the township. The trees in these bluffs do not average more than 8 inches in diameter. Scattered bunches of willow brush are to be met with, in the south and south-eastern portions of the township. Near the lake the land is broken by small coulées, causing numerous inlets and irregularities in the shore line; sand, gravel and loose stones may be found along the border of the lake. The soil consists of a dark sandy loam, with a subsoil of light sandy clay. An alkaline pond and several alkaline sloughs are situated on Sections 21 and 22; classes 1, 2 and 3.—*A. O. Wheeler, 1884.*

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF SECOND INITIAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE XVIII.

5. *Outlines.*—The surface on all the boundaries is undulating; swamps and marshes are liberally scattered about and there is some fine meadow land. The soil is a sandy loam, and the north and the west is class 2, on the east, having gravel in some places, the rating lowers to classes 2 and 3. A large lake covers a portion of Section 6, and south of the lake the soil is sand and gravel; class 3. There is a large fresh marsh on Section 7 and a cart trail crosses Section 30. On the east there is an alkaline lake on Section 24, and a few meadows on 25 and 36. Section 12 has a number of hills, about 60 feet high and plenty of surface boulders.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Is situate in the Missouri Coteau. The soil is poor, being of a sandy and gravelly nature; classes second and third. The ponds and lakes are mostly more or less alkaline, though there is a fair percentage of fresh water. It would make good pasturage land. No wood.—*L. Fafard*, 1882.

6. *Outlines.*—The boundary lines were run over undulating prairie, with a few ponds and marshes, but more numerous in the east. Alluvial soil, three to six inches on a gravelly and sandy, grey clay subsoil; class 2 in the north, 1 and 2 in the west, and 2 and 3 in the east. Long Creek crosses the western half of Section 35, flowing in a south-easterly direction. A cart trail crosses the township in the same direction entering it on Section 30. The antler of the creek crosses the line three times in Section 31, the banks are high and steep on the north side. Surface boulders on Sections 1 and 12. Section 13 is broken by Long Creek and high banks; the water is one chain wide.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, and in some places might be termed hilly, there are some pretty high ridges with moderate slopes. There are several branches of Long Creek through it, one near the centre, but none of them were running on the 16th July. Water generally good. There are many good hay swamps and a few ponds with very good water. The soil is principally clay loam but rather shallow, with a hard clay subsoil. The surface is a hard gravelly clay, with many stones and some large boulders, nearly all granite. Soil, classes 2 and 3. There is no alluvial soil in this section of the country except around the swamps, and no timber, except a few bunches of willows on Section 29. Vegetation, light, except in low or wet land, but partly on account of extreme dry weather and frost; it is evident grass has been better in former years.—*T. B. Gilliland*, 1883.

7. *Outlines.*—On the boundaries the surface is by turns, level, rolling and undulating, with a subsoil of sandy and gravelly clay, covered with an alluvial soil, 5 inches deep, and class 2 on the north and east, and 6 to 12 inches deep, and classes 1 and 2 on

the west; generally fair for farming and grazing purposes; occasional small marshes and ponds. Long Creek flows south through the township, entering by Section 31; it is 2 feet deep, current 1 mile an hour; high hills on both sides. An old cart trail crosses Section 36, and a trail from Winnipeg to Wood Mountain, Section 7.—*C. E. Wolff, 1882.*

Sub-division.—This township is level and rolling prairie. Soil, clay loam, about 6 inches deep, on a rather hard clay subsoil; much of the surface is very hard, gravelly clay; there are but few stones, except in ravines. There is a branch of the Souris River running through the easterly part, and also a small stream, supposed to be a branch, running through Sections 16, 17, 29 and 30; but on the 11th of July, neither was a continuous stream. Water good. There are a few swamps, with good hay and water. There is also a very fine lake in Section 8, with sandy and gravelly shores and good water. Vegetation fair in the west part, but in the east rather light, except in the flats. No timber of any kind. Soil rates classes 2 and 3.—*T. B. Gilliland, 1883.*

8. *Outlines.*—The north is dry, undulating prairie, with a poor soil. There are several ravines, but the streams in them dry soon. Some trees and brush were met with in these ravines.—*O. J. Klotz, 1881.*

West and east—rolling and level prairie. A few small marshes were crossed. Soil, sandy loam, from 4 to 8 inches deep, on a sandy and gravelly grey clay subsoil; classes 1 and 2. An old cart trail crosses Section 19. Creeks cross the boundary in Sections 6 and 7; the one in Section 6 is Long Creek, and is 2 feet deep; current 1 mile an hour. The south half of Section 25 is greatly broken by Mashspoon Creek, and high hills on either side. This creek is 20 links wide and 2 feet deep. Small ash, elm and brush on the south side. This creek branches into Sections 24 and 18, in the former section it is 18 inches deep and 15 links wide; banks 40 feet high; elm and ash 6 to 20 inches in diameter on the north side. In Section 18 there is a patch of heavy timber, composed of elm and ash, among smaller wood. Cart trail to Wood Mountain crosses the south half of Section 1.—*C. E. Wolff, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie. The north-east portion is broken with ravines and watercourses; it also contains the bed of a creek, dry in September, which is a tributary of Wascana Creek. Along this tributary there were a few small elms. Soil, in the south-west part, first class; in the north-east part, second class.—*J. Warren, 1882.*

9. *Outlines.*—North and west—rolling and level prairie. Alluvial soil, 4 to 8 inches deep, on a gravel and sandy, grey clay subsoil; class 2. Several marshes and ponds were crossed; some good hay land on the west. A cart trail to Qu'Appelle leaves the township by Section 34. Tributaries to Moose Jaw Creek cross Sections 19 and 36, the creek on the latter has a very meandering course; both

have small elm and willows all along their banks. Section 31 is thickly strewn with surface boulders. Generally good for farming and grazing purposes.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1882.

Along the east boundary the ground is generally level, but sometimes undulating and rolling, and may be rated class 1, the soil being a heavy clay loam, well adapted for wheat-growing and farming purposes; well watered by hay marshes and creeks—*P. R. A. Bélanger*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Maple Creek, which passes through this township, contains almost the only surface water. There is a belt of wood, about 150 feet wide, on each side of the creek composed of maple, elm and ash, but not large enough for building purposes. The soil is hard and composed of clay and sand; classes 1 and 2.—*L. P. Gauthreau*, 1882.

- 10. Outlines.**—North—level; west—rolling and level prairie; alluvial soil, from 5 to 10 inches deep, on a sandy and grey clay subsoil; class 2 throughout. Several marshes were crossed. A large lake of fresh water submerges a portion of Section 34. This is a very desirable locality for settlement, there being excellent farming land and plenty of good, pure water. Sections 6 and 19 are thickly strewn with surface boulders. Dry watercourses on Sections 7 and 30. A large slough and coulée in 31.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1882.

The east is gently rolling and level prairie, some part very marshy and low, wet bottom lands, particularly in Section 1. Soil, heavy clay; classes 1 and 3; excellent wheat land generally. Moose Jaw Creek crosses Section 13; this creek is 3 feet deep, muddy bottom, and has also muddy water, course north-west. A creek, flowing east, crosses Section 1, it is 3 feet deep, fresh water and muddy bottom; small belts of ash and elm were noticed along the shores of this creek.—*P. R. A. Bélanger*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Prairie. The northern boundary intersects a good sized lake of fine clear water, through which a large creek flows; but at the time of the survey (September) there was no current; in fact, the water in it was not continuous. It has a muddy bottom and, as the banks are low, it probably overflows in the spring. The land along the creek is very fine, and the crop of grass very heavy. There are numerous watercourses. The surface generally is high and rolling, but a little rough in the south-west portion, where it is also rather stony. There is no meadow land, except along the creek. Soil, on the whole, excellent, being a brown clay, with clay subsoil; first and second class.—*S. L. Brazon*, 1882.

- 11. Outlines.**—North and west—level and rolling prairie; several small marshes and hay meadows were crossed. Alluvial soil, 10 to 12 inches deep, on a grey clay subsoil; class 1. Excellent wheat land. Moose Jaw Creek crosses Section 19 and flows south-east, it is three feet deep, with high banks on the east side. A large grassy slough is situated in Section 7.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1882.

The east is nearly all level prairie, with a heavy clay upper

soil, about 18 inches deep on a clay subsoil, generally rating class 1, and all of it will make excellent wheat-growing land. There are some good hay marshes and meadows along the line, but no running water.—*P. R. A. Bélanger*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Prairie, well adapted for agriculture. Soil, a good, clay loam, twelve inches deep, with a clay subsoil; first class. Moose Jaw Creek crosses the south-west quarter of the township; course, north-west.—*P. Burnet*, 1882.

- 12. Outlines**.—The north is rolling prairie; good farming land; heavy clay soil; some gravelly ridges; excellent for wheat. Class 1.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

The west is level or rolling prairie. Soil, a rich black loam, 12 to 15 inches deep, on a grey clay subsoil. Good farming or wheat land. On Section 7 the line crosses a marsh about half a mile wide, and north of this a number of smaller ones occur at intervals.—*C. H. Wolff*, 1882.

The east is level prairie, several marshes, and low, wet bottom lands. Soil, heavy clay, with clay subsoil; class 1. Excellent wheat land.—*P. R. A. Bélanger*, 1882.

Sub-division.—The whole of this township is level prairie. The soil is a dark, sandy, clay loam, averaging in depth from three to six inches. Good water can be obtained in almost every part of the township, a few feet from the surface. There is no wood of any kind.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1882.

- 13. Outlines**.—Prairie, gently-rolling in the north and west, and level in the east. Soil, clay loam on a white clay subsoil. There are many small marshes, and on Sections 32 and 33 is a larger one. No wood. The east is level prairie. Numerous sloughs and marshes. Soil, clay loam; class 1. Excellent farming land, and also good grazing, as there is plenty of fresh water in the sloughs.—*A. F. Cotton*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Level prairie, rather wet and cloggy for agriculture, appearances indicating that the water lies a long time on the land here in spring; a very few small ponds occur. Soil, 12 to 15 inches deep, with a clay loam subsoil; first class.—*E. D. Henderson*, 1882.

- 14. Outlines**.—The north is level prairie. Several large marshes. Alluvial soil over 18 inches deep; class 1. A cart trail crosses Section 32. Good farming land.—*C. Desjardins*, 1882.

The boundaries run over gently-rolling prairie, usually with a good clay loam soil, on a subsoil of white clay. There is a large sheet of water on Sections 24 and 25. Marshes and small ponds occur frequently. On the east the soil is clay loam; class 1. Excellent farming land. A large marsh covers the north half of Section 36. The south is gently-rolling prairie. A large marsh on the east; small and shallow ones are numerous in the remaining portion; soil, a clay loam; subsoil, white clay.—*A. F. Cotton*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie, with no timber or brush of any kind. The easterly portion is interspersed with a few

marshes producing good grass, the principal one occupying a considerable part of Sections 24, 25 and 26. Soil, 18 inches, with a clay loam subsoil; generally first class.—*C. G. Sheppard*, 1882.

15. *Outlines*.—The boundaries were run over level prairie, formed of a good, deep friable loam, but is more marshy than Township 16. The Wascana Creek enters this township on Section 24. It is here 3 chains wide, 3 feet deep, being joined on the north shore by a marsh 22 chains wide. No wood.—*C. Desjardins*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Level prairie, the south-east portion being low and wet. Soil, 10 to 12 inches deep; first class. Wascana Creek crosses the north-east quarter of the township, course north-west.—*J. Bourgeois*, 1882.

16. *Outlines*.—The north is slightly undulating prairie, very hummocky. Soil, heavy clay; class 1; excellent wheat land. A small creek crosses Section 3 and flows west. No wood; very little water.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

West and east—is a level prairie, formed of a good, deep, friable loam. It is also class 1, and good for any kind of crops. The southern portion of the township may be a little marshy. Those marshes form, as it were, the approaches to Wascana Creek in that portion of the country. The creek enters the township between Sections 2 and 8, forming an expanse of clear, open water, at least $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 chains wide, $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep in the channel, with very little current. It flows in the midst of a marsh 8 or 9 chains wide on the east side and 5 or 6 on the west side. The creek leaves the township by Section 31. No wood.—*C. Desjardins*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Is composed of good, level farming land, with alluvial soil, of an average depth of 3 inches, and clay subsoil. Wascana Creek runs through the township in a north-westerly direction, furnishing a supply of good water. Some settlers were, at time of survey, located along its banks. No wood of any kind.—*J. J. Francis*, 1882.

17. *Outlines*.—A low ridge of sand hills, containing a very little wood, lies across the township in a north-westerly direction. The balance is open prairie. The surface along the boundaries is rolling and the soil dry and classes 1 and 2.—*G. U. Ryley*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Good soil, though stony; some potholes; water good; all rolling prairie. The C.P.R. crosses the north of the township, having Pilot Butte Station on Section 33.—*J. L. Reid*, 1883.

18. *Outlines*.—The north is undulating prairie, several grass marshes and ponds. Soil, 10 to 12 inches deep, on sandy and sandy clay subsoils; class 1. A cart trail crosses Sections 31 and 32. Excellent farming land.—*G. C. Rainboth*, 1882.

West—the country here is magnificent, being a gently-rolling prairie, and the soil of heavy rich clay, rated first class. It is drained by Boggy Creek, which is 20 links wide and 2 feet deep. Water, good.—*E. J. Rainboth*, 1882.

East—open prairie, slightly rolling land. No wood or water.
Class 1.—*G. U. Ryley*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie. Water scarce, though obtainable by sinking wells. Wood for fuel may be procured from localities about ten miles north. Soil, a clay loam, from six inches to ten inches deep, with a clay or gravel subsoil; chiefly second class. Boggy Creek crosses the township, it is a small stream. The C.P.R. crosses the south-east corner. *A. Hamel*, 1882.

19. *Outlines.*—North and west—rolling and undulating prairie, several small marshes. Soil from 10 to 12 inches deep, on sand and gravel subsoils; classes 1 and 2. Two-thirds of Section 20 is occupied by a large poplar bluff, other small bluffs of the same timber were occasionally met with. A cart trail crosses Section 7. Good agricultural land.—*G. C. Rainboth*, 1882.

The southerly part of the eastern boundary is open prairie, but the northerly two-thirds has scattered clumps of poplar. The soil throughout is a dark loam and rates first class.—*G. U. Ryley*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling country. About one-third is open prairie, the remainder being covered with dense bluffs of poplar, mostly of second growth, with willows. There are many ponds containing good, fresh water, and numerous hay swamps. Settlers in Regina and vicinity come here for fuel. Soil, in the north part, a sandy loam, with clay subsoil; generally second class.—*A. Hamel*, 1882.

20. *Outlines.*—North—rolling prairie with a good quality of soil, consisting of a rich loam on a clay subsoil. There are a number of ponds and creeks. Some poplar.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

West—rolling prairie, with bush of small poplars and willows in clumps about equally divided between prairie and bluffs. Numbers of small marshes. Soil varies from 6 to 12 inches in depth on a sand, clay and loam subsoils; classes 1 and 2. A cart trail crosses Section 19. Good agricultural land. South—undulating and rolling prairie; poplar bluffs; a few marshes. Soil, clay and sandy loams; classes 1 and 2.—*G. C. Rainboth*, 1882.

The east is covered with small poplars except intervening open patches. Rolling land. Soil is all class 1. A few sloughs were met with.—*G. U. Ryley*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling country. The south part is wooded with a thick growth of small poplar, while the north part is mostly prairie, with small bluffs of poplar and willow furnishing material for fence rails and fuel. There are many small hay marshes, the water in which is good. Soil, a sandy loam, 6 inches to 14 inches deep, with subsoil of clay; second class.—*A. Hamel*, 1882.

21. *Outlines.*—Surveyed the boundaries. The township is crossed, east and west, by the Qu'Appelle River, with a meandering course, broad valley, high banks and deep adjoining ravines. With this exception the country along the boundaries is rolling prairie, with



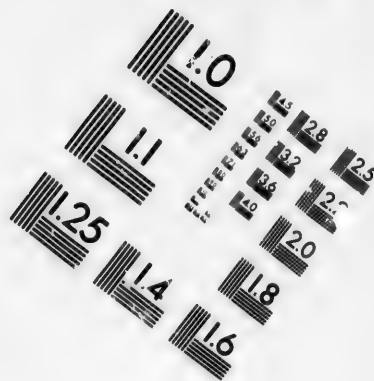
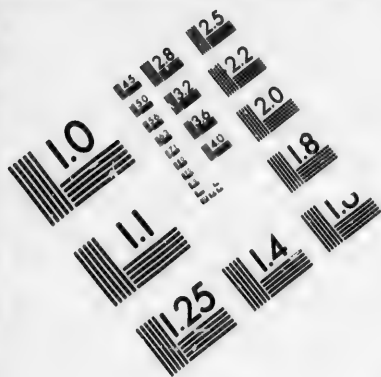
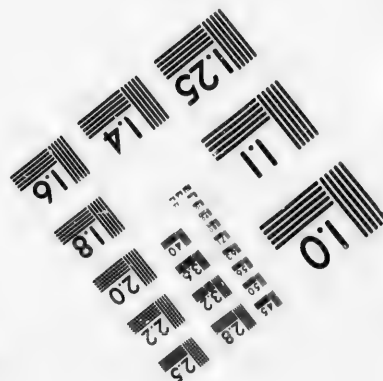
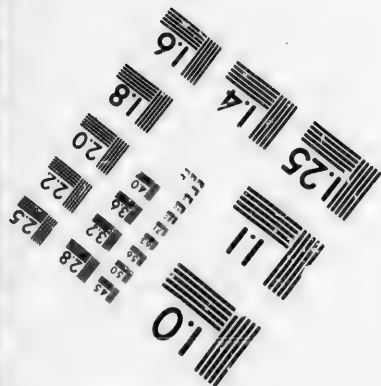
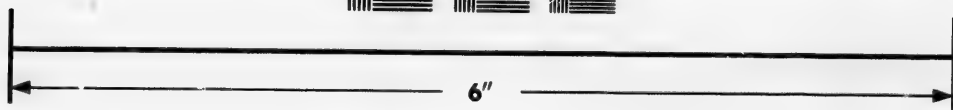
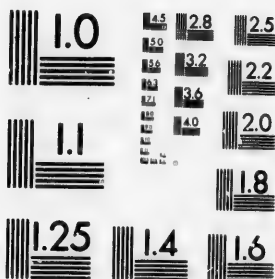


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the following features: On the north, the soil is class 2; no wood or water, but good farming land. On the west and east, classes 1, 2 and 8, with large bluffs of poplar on the west. Sections 18 and 19 are greatly broken by large hills and ravines, a small creek running south-east, and in Section 19 a shallow lake covers the whole of a quarter-section. In Section 19 the banks of the creek have maple trees. Two-thirds of the line in Section 30 is covered by a large lake. The Qu'Appelle River crosses the south-west half of Section 30, and flows west; timber along its banks. In Section 31 the banks rise 350 feet above the valley. The east is greatly broken by large ravines, ranging from 300 to 350 feet deep. The Qu'Appelle River crosses Section 18; good hay land along the banks of this river. The north half of Section 18 is gravelly.—*H. Carre*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Is divided into north and south equal portions by the Qu'Appelle River, which runs in a deep, broken valley. On the north side of the valley the country is an open, rolling prairie; on the south side it is a rolling prairie, with thick clumps of poplar and a dense undergrowth of willow and cherry. The valley itself is nearly all marsh and hay lands. Sufficient wood exists to meet the requirements of settlers for building, fuel, and fencing. Soil mostly first class, with some third.—*Clementi and Hewson*, 1881.

22. *Outlines.*—The north is good, rolling prairie, and rates about class 2. The west is all rolling prairie; the northern half is scattered with small marshes, but the southern half is drier. The east is rolling prairie. Several marshes were crossed, but they were all dry. Class 2. Good agricultural land.—*H. Carre*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with numerous sloughs, especially in the middle and western portions. The Qu'Appelle trail crosses the south tier of sections. Soil, generally light, with the exception of some three or four sections in the south-east corner which are first class. The east and north-east sections are inclined to be gravelly and stony; second class. The middle sections, from south to north, are very gravelly and stony; third class.—*C. E. Fitton*, 1882.

23. *Outlines.*—The north is all rolling prairie, excepting Section 34, which is rough and broken by the valley of Long Valley Creek. The land rates class 2. The west is all rolling prairie, with a few small marshes, and rates class 2 throughout. The east is also rolling prairie, with numerous small marshes. A creek with high banks crosses Sections 24 and 18, and flows north, the latter section being greatly broken by this creek and its banks. Classes 2 and 3.—*H. Carre*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Open, rolling prairie. Long Valley Creek traverses it in a south-east direction, in two branches which unite in Section 24, and runs in valleys from 5 to 10 feet deep, the south sides of which are covered with small bluffs of young poplar and brush. The only other timber is contained in some small bluffs on Sections 17, 20 and 29. The water in the creek is fresh, but

unfit for drinking, having a very bad taste ; but there are some springs of excellent fresh water at intervals along its banks. The surface of the township is more or less broken by sloughs and water holes, which is particularly the case in the vicinity of the creek. Soil, a clay loam, from 4 inches to 18 inches deep, with some gravel, and inclined to be light ; clay subsoil ; second class. —C. E. Fitton, 1882.

24. *Outlines.*—North—generally good rolling land, with swamps in a few places. A few bluffs of poplar exist in this township.—E. Bray, 1881.

The west is rolling prairie, except Section 30, which is broken by the valley of Long Creek ; class 2. Cart trail to Touchwood crosses Section 36. The east is rolling prairie, with numerous marshes, most of them dry. In Section 12 a creek runs through a valley 80 feet deep. An old cart trail crosses Section 1 ; class 3 throughout.—H. Carre, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, open for the most part, but thinly scattered with small, dead poplars. These occur in bluffs, and are interspersed with a thick growth of willow bushes. The only live timber is on Sections 31 and 32, which are thickly covered with poplar bluffs, some of which contain trees up to six inches diameter. There are numerous small sloughs, mostly dry in summer. A cart trail passes through the township north-west joining the trail to Touchwood Mission traversing the north-west corner. Two branches of Long Valley Creek run through the township, one in a north-easterly and the other in a north-westerly direction ; the water they contain, though fresh, is exceedingly bad. Soil, generally light, and inclined to be gravelly, 2 inches to 12 inches deep, with a clay or gravel subsoil. The best land is found in Sections 1, 2, 23, 24, 26, 10 and 15, which is first class, the remainder being second —C. E. Fitton, 1882.

25. *Outlines.*—The north and west consist of open and rolling prairie, with sandy and clay loam soil ; classes 1 and 2 ; some poplar islands. Long Valley Creek and tributaries run through this township. The east has some second-growth poplar, with willows and ponds. The soil is principally sandy loam, with clay subsoil, gravelly knolls and, in many places, covered with boulders ; classes 1 and 2. The south-east half of this township is open, rolling prairie, with some ponds. Soil, sandy loam, clay subsoil ; classes 1 and 2.—C. F. Miles, 1882.

Sub-division.—Comparatively level or gently-undulating. From the east boundary there is a gradual descent westward to Long Valley Creek, or its east branch, which meanders south through Sections 34, 26, 23, 14, 15, 10, 11, 2 and 1. In Section 26 the stream enlarges to a lake about one mile long. Another larger lake embraces a large part of Sections 14, 15 and 10. The land on both sides of the stream is very level and of good quality, but much broken by sloughs or small bluffs, each with a slough in the centre. No timber of economic value exists. Water is good and abundant everywhere. Soil, 4 inches to 18 inches deep, with a clay subsoil ; second class. —J. A. Snow, 1882.

- 26. Outlines.**—The west is rolling and hilly prairie, with numerous islands of poplar and willow, and shallow ponds. Soil, principally sandy loam, with clay subsoil; classes 1 and 2. The east is open rolling prairie, with sandy and clay loam soil; classes 1 and 2. Some poplar islands, with willows. Long Valley Creek and tributaries run through this township.—*C. F. Miles, 1882.*

Sub-division.—The north-east half lies within what are called the Touchwood Hills, consisting of well-rounded conical hills, varying in height up to 250 feet above the intervening valleys. The north slopes are invariably steep and wooded with poplar, generally small, but sometimes attaining 8 inches diameter. Between the hills there are generally ponds, marshes and sloughs, some of which, by a series of connections, are drained so as to produce Long Valley Creek, which apparently takes its source in Section 25. Three lakes along its course have been surveyed. There are numerous bluffs of small poplar and willow, with generally a pond, marsh or slough in the centre. The main stream of the creek traverses the most westerly tier of sections, and in September was, in some places, dry; its bed is from 12 feet to 20 feet wide, with generally steep banks on either side, from 25 to 80 feet high, stony and gravelly. There is considerable grass in the flats and valleys, but on the summit of the hills the herbage is short. Water is invariably good and soft. The south-west half is lower land, and the surface less uneven and rolling; The land is also better than in the north-east half. Soil, from 4 inches to 12 inches deep, with clay subsoil; second class.—*J. A. Snow, 1882.*

- 27. Outlines.**—North—rolling prairie, with many poplar bluffs and sloughs, and a sandy loam soil, from 6 to 12 inches deep, on a clay subsoil; class 3 all round. East—rolling prairie, with numerous bluffs of poplar and fresh water sloughs. A small lake in Section 13 extends eastwards into the adjoining township. Soil, rich near the sloughs, but gravelly between; class 3. The south boundary of this township was run over rolling prairie, having numerous small ponds and marshes, and clumps of poplar. The soil is sandy loam on a clay subsoil, and the rating is not over class 3.—*A. W. McVittie, 1882.*

Westwards—the greater part consists of open, rolling prairie. Soil, sandy loam, with a few boulders in places; clay subsoil; classes 1 and 2.—*C. F. Miles, 1882.*

Sub-division.—Slightly rolling prairie, covered with numerous bluffs of poplar and willow, the poplar averaging in diameter from 2 to 6 inches. On the east side of the township, a small arm of Mission Lake runs a short distance into Section 18, out of which flows Long Valley or Loon Creek, in a west and south-westerly direction, through Sections 13, 14, 15, 10, 8, 4. Several large ponds are formed here and there, where it passes through low places, the water in all of which is clear and good; the average width of the creek is about 10 links, and the depth 3 to 4 links. Sloughs are numerous, though not large, and are bordered with dense willows and poplars. The soil is good, but not class 1, and

is either clay or clay loam, with one or two exceptions, in which it is a mixture of sand, clay and gravel.—*C. E. Fitton*, 1883.

- 28. Outlines.**—The north is rolling and undulating prairie, with scrubby bluffs of poplar and willows, and many small marshes. The soil is a clay loam, and this section rates class 2 throughout.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

West—rolling prairie; numerous sloughs and bluffs of poplar; rich sandy loam soil, in places gravelly, especially on the ridges. The sloughs are generally choked with willows. This locality rates classes 2 and 3. East—poor locality; numerous sloughs fringed with willows and separated by ridges of gravel. There is plenty of rich loam on gravelly clay subsoil, but not available; rating class 3.—*A. W. McVittie*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Chiefly rolling land, with but few ponds of considerable size. Timber fit for building purposes exists upon Sections 4, 9 and 17, while upon Sections 11, 12, 14 and 15, and elsewhere, wood fit for fuel and fencing abounds. Soil, a sandy loam, 7 to 11 inches deep, with clay subsoil; second class.—*J. J. Burrows*, 1882.

- 29. Outlines.**—North and west—rolling prairie, with young poplar and willow bluffs. Water, from 1 to 2½ feet deep, was found in every bluff. Soil, from 6 to 12 inches deep, on sand and clay subsoils; class 2 in the north and 1 and 2 in the west. A cart trail and the telegraph line from Touchwood Hills to Prince Albert cross through Section 35. Section 36 is nearly all covered with poplar and willow bluffs.—*A. C. Talbot*, 1883.

Sub-division.—This township is rolling, and well wooded with small poplar, growing in bluffs scattered throughout it. The soil is generally very good, being a sandy loam, with a clay subsoil. The land is much broken with ponds and sloughs, and is also in many places, covered with willow scrub. There is a good growth of grass all over the township, and it would be better suited for stock-raising than for general farming. This is a fractional township, the eastern half of it being cut off by the Indian Reserve of "Poor Man's" band. Classes 2 and 3.—*T. S. Gore*, 1884.

- 30. Outlines.**—West—rolling prairie, with young poplar bluffs; water was found in every bluff. A small creek, in a valley 25 feet deep, crosses Section 6; it is 6 inches deep; good water; current slow. A ravine, 80 feet deep, crosses Section 7; two others, 20 and 80 feet deep, respectively, cross Section 18. A small creek, 4 feet wide, 12 inches deep, good water, swift current, and a cart trail from Touchwood Hills to Prince Albert, cross Section 30. An old cart trail and the telegraph line from Touchwood Hills to Prince Albert, and a ravine, 20 feet deep, cross Section 31. Soil, from 5 to 6 inches deep, on a sand and clay subsoil; class 2. The south end of the east boundary commences in poplar bush of trees from 4 to 12 inches in diameter, growing among thick, close underbrush; this continues northward in diminishing proportions till open prairie is reached in Section 36. The whole surface is rolling, and the alluvial soil 18 inches deep; rated class 2 throughout.—*A. C. Talbot*, 1883.

Sub-division.—This township consists of high rolling country, with but few ponds or sloughs. It is well wooded, principally with small poplar, though, in a few places, there are trees that would do for building. The soil is generally light and gravelly, especially in the north-western part, where it is nearly all open prairie. The township may be rated for farming as class 3.—*T. S. Gore, 1884.*

- 31. Outlines.**—The west is level and rolling, open, dry prairie. Several small marshes. Alluvial soil, from 5 to 6 inches deep, on a sand subsoil; class 2. The east is open and rolling prairie, with a poor sandy and gravelly soil, not rating over class 3.—*A. C. Talbot, 1883.*

Sub-division.—Heavily rolling prairie land. The eastern portion is considerably broken by coulees, most of which, however, are dry during the summer months. Sections 1, 2, 11, 12 and parts of Sections 8, 14 and 18 consist of alternate prairie and bluffs. The timber in these bluffs is chiefly small, but, in some few, averages 6 or 8 inches. Scattered bunches of small poplar and willow brush may be found in the south-western portion of the township. Surface stones and fine gravel on all elevations and ridges. There is very little water; a large slough on Section 20, together with a spring creek, which takes its rise in the coulee, running through Sections 14 and 23, being all that is worth mentioning. This creek flows north-westerly through the township, crossing the north boundary of Section 32, but at this season of the year is dry a few miles from its source. The old cart trail from Touchwood Post to Battleford and Prince Albert passes through the south-west corner of Section 6. The soil is generally a dark sandy loam, with a subsoil of brown sandy clay.—*A. O. Wheeler, 1884.*

- 32. Outlines.**—The north-east corner lies in Big Quill Lake. South from this the country is open and rolling, with a gravelly soil, which is sandy, poor, and does not rate over class 3.—*A. C. Talbot, 1883.*

Sub-division.—The northern part of the township is cut off by Big Quill Lake, while Sections 28, 21, 20 and 17 are broken by a deep inlet of the same. The lake is bounded by low, marshy shores, and especially so in the north-western portion of the township; the water is strongly alkaline, and unfit for drinking purposes. The centre and eastern portions of the township consist of broken and uneven prairie land, stones, and more or less fine gravel may be found on all the ridges in this part. The western portion is low and swampy, and is chiefly drained by a chain of alkaline sloughs and ponds, which, passing through Sections 8, 9, 10, 14 and 24, find their way into the lake in Township 32, Range 17. A few small fresh-water sloughs may be found in various parts of the township, but at this season of the year most are dried up. There are several large alkaline sloughs. The soil in the eastern portion of the township consists of dark sandy loam, with a clay or sand subsoil, and, in places, stones and

gravel; while in the western portion the same loam covers a subsoil of yellow clay, and a large proportion of alkali is mixed with the soil. As a whole the township may be ranked as class 8.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1884.

- 33. Outlines.**—The west is level prairie, with small willow bluffs. Water was found in every bluff; several small marshes were met with. Soil, from 2 to 6 inches deep, on a sand and clay subsoil; class 2. Big Quill Lake submerges the line in Sections 6 and 7.—*A. C. Talbot*, 1883.

Sub-division.—The largest portion of this township is submerged by Big Quill Lake; the balance is gently-rolling prairie land, with some scattered bunches of willow brush, chiefly on Sections 30, 31 and 32, and a luxuriant growth of grass may be found throughout. The lake is bounded by low, marshy shores, the water being strongly alkaline, and utterly unfit for drinking purposes. The soil consists of a rich black or dark sandy loam, with a subsoil of brown sandy clay, and may be rated class 1. There is a large island situated on parts of Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, the south end of which is covered by drowned poplar of fair size. *A. O. Wheeler*, 1884.

- 34. Sub-division.**—Surveyed the boundaries and subdivided this township. It is mostly covered with a heavy growth of grey willow and poplar, some of the latter being of large size, but much destroyed by fires which seem to periodically run over this district. There is, however, heavy poplar to the south and east, which is well protected and isolated by swamps. The land is heavy clay, and well adapted for farming purposes; it is well watered by Stony Creek and several branches. This creek has high banks for almost its entire length through the township; and although there are no rapids on it, the current is so strong, and of such a volume, that parts might be made useful for milling purposes. There are numerous patches of prairie adjoining the creeks. The place is desirable for settlement. The surface has a gradual descent to the Carrot River, and, therefore, no large marshes occur.—*E. C. Caddy*, 1884.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF SECOND INITIAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE XIX.

5. *Outlines.*—The west is heavily rolling prairie, the elevations ranging from 40 to 90 feet high. Several swamps and ponds were crossed. A large alkaline lake in Sections 6, 7 and 18 renders this part unfit for farming purposes.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1888.

The east is undulating prairie, interspersed with marshes and meadow lands. A large lake covers two-thirds of the line in Section 1. Soil, to the south of the lake is sand and gravel; class 8. There is a large marsh on Section 12, containing good water. A cart trail crosses 25; class 2.—*C. E. Webb*, 1881.

6. *Outlines.*—The west is rolling prairie; creeks cross Sections 7, 18, 19 and 30. Two cart trails cross Section 31. Soil, clay loam, with a light to heavy clay subsoil; classes 2 and 3. Fair farming land.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1888.

The east is undulating prairie, with a number of swamps, marshes and meadows, some dry. A range of hills in Sections 18, 25 and 36. In Section 25 these hills rise to the height of 100 feet. A cart trail crosses the north of Section 25. A small creek, running into Long Creek, crosses the south half of Section 36. Classes 1 and 2.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1881.

7. *Outlines.*—The west is from rolling to very hilly land. Small marshes and ponds are numerous. A large pond in Section 31. This part is too broken and hilly for agricultural purposes, best adapted for grazing.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.

East—rolling, level and undulating prairie, numerous ponds and hay marshes are scattered about. Alluvial soil 6 to 12 inches deep on a sandy and gravelly clay subsoil; classes 1 and 2. A high range of hills, in the south half of Section 1, greatly cut up this part of the section. Good agricultural land.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1882.

8. *Outlines.*—North—dry, undulating prairie. There are a few small shallow marshes. Section 35 is stony and there is some growth of cactus.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

West—rolling prairie land; several marshes. Soil, sandy and clay loams, with clay and sand subsoil; classes 2 and 3. Trail from Qu'Appelle to Wood Mountain crosses Section 19. Good agricultural land.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1881.

East—rolling and partly level prairie. Soil, 5 to 8 inches deep, on a gravelly, grey clay subsoil; class 2 on Section 36, on remaining sections it is a gravel and sandy grey clay subsoil; class 1. A dry watercourse in Section 36. A creek, with high banks, flows through Sections 12 and 1, it has a current one mile per hour, and is two feet deep. Another creek flows south-west through Section 1, this also has high banks. This land is well adapted either for farming or grazing purposes.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1882.

9. *Outlines.*—North and west—is an open prairie, broken by ravines. A chain of small bluffs rises in the centre of this township, and runs in a south-easterly and north-westerly direction. The soil is hard clay, mixed with gravel and stones; but it is suitable for agricultural purposes. The water in the ravines is abundant in spring, but scarce in summer.—*P. R. A. Bélanger*, 1882.

East—rolling, undulating and level prairie. One large marsh was crossed in Section 13. Alluvial soil, 4 to 6 inches deep, on a gravelly and grey clay subsoil; class 2. Good hay land in the valley on Section 12. A tributary of Moose Jaw Creek crosses the north quarter of Section 24; on the banks are ash and elm trees, averaging 8 inches in diameter; the remainder of this section is greatly cut up by hills and ravines. Part of Section 36 is thickly strewn with surface boulders. Good agricultural and grazing land.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Mostly open prairie, there being a few clumps of small timber in the north-eastern portion. It is, however, only fit for firewood, of which it will furnish but a limited supply. The surface of the land is generally undulating, the northern portion being hilly and broken up by ravines and deep water-courses. The dry bed of a stream traverses the township from west to east, but in October there was no running water within its limits. Soil, in the southern part, clay loam and first class; in the northern part, harder, and in some places stony, consequently rated second and third class.—*J. Warren*, 1882.

10. *Outlines.*—North and west—open prairie, broken by ravines, which are stony. The soil is hard clay, mixed with gravel and stones; but it is suitable for agricultural purposes. The water in the ravines is abundant in spring, but scarce in summer. A small creek crosses part of this township and flows into Moose Jaw Creek. There are also a few patches of shrubbery.—*P. R. A. Bélanger*, 1882.

Rolling, undulating and level prairie. Sections 1 and 24 are thickly strewn with surface boulders. Soil, 6 to 8 inches deep, on sand, gravel and black clay subsoils; class 2. Dry water-courses cross Sections 12 and 25. There is a large slough and coulée in the south-east half of Section 36.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1882.

Sub-division.—A portion is very rough and much cut up by large ravines, the bottom and sides of which are strewn with boulders. The remainder is generally rolling prairie, and fairly good. The soil throughout is hard clay, in places stony and none of it alluvial. There are numerous creeks and watercourses. No marshes of any size, and the grass very scant. No wood.—*S. L. Brabazon*, 1882.

11. *Outlines.*—The north and west is generally level, with undulating and rolling prairie, and may be ranked class 1, the soil being a heavy clay loam, well adapted for wheat and farming purposes; it is well watered by hay marshes and creeks.—*P. R. A. Bélanger*, 1882.

On the east, for the first $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles going south, the land is rolling prairie, with a stretch of marsh about two-thirds of a mile

wide on Section 25. On Section 24 the line crosses Moose Jaw Creek, running in a north-westerly direction, through a valley about 40 chains wide. The water was 3 feet deep; current slow. South of the creek the surface is all level prairie, and the soil not quite so good as along the first part of the line. Several hay marshes occur on the adjoining portions of Sections 12 and 18. No wood.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Prairie, generally very level. Moose Jaw Creek runs across the north-east corner. The water it furnishes is fairly good, but in October there was little of it. Several dry watercourses were noticed, the largest being in Sections 11 and 2. The Moose Jaw averages in width from 80 to 50 links. Its banks are generally low, and its bottom is soft and muddy. Some willow brush was found in places along the margin of the creek, but no wood. Soil, excellent, producing a luxuriant growth of grass; chiefly first class.—*S. L. Brabazon*, 1882.

12. *Outlines.*—North—rolling and undulating prairie, with a clay soil; class 1. Well adapted to farming or wheat raising.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

The west and south is level, undulating and rolling prairie, with a heavy clay loam soil; class 1. Well adapted to wheat growing and general farming purposes, and well watered by hay marshes and creeks.—*P. R. A. Bélanger*, 1882.

East—level or rolling prairie. Soil, a rich black loam, 12 to 15 inches in depth, on a subsoil of grey clay. Good farming or wheat land. On Section 12 is a marsh about half a mile wide, and north of this a number of smaller ones occur at intervals.—*C. E. Wolff*, 1882.

Sub-division.—All prairie, part level and part undulating. Moose Jaw Creek traverses the south-west portion. Soil, clay loam, 12 inches deep, with clay subsoil; first class.—*P. Burnet*, 1882.

13. *Outlines.*—The north is gently-rolling prairie. Soil, clay loam; class 1. Large marsh on north half of Section 34. Excellent farming land. On the other boundaries the surface is gently-rolling prairie; alluvial soil, clay loam; subsoil, white clay. There is a large sheet of water in the southern part of this township. Hay marshes occur at intervals along the east and west boundaries. No wood. Good farming land, best adapted for wheat cultivation.—*A. F. Cotton*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie. Soil, a very heavy clay, with clay subsoil; first class.—*P. Burnet*, 1882.

14. *Outlines.*—The north is level prairie, with a first class soil, admirably adapted for the growth of wheat. No wood.—*C. Desjardins*, 1882.

On the west and east the township is gently-rolling prairie. There is a large sheet of water in the centre of the township. The soil is a good clay loam, on a subsoil of white clay. Generally surface water is scarce, but there is a large marsh on Section 18, another on the north half of 18, and a small one at the northern

limit of 25, near which a cart trail is located. There is no wood. The land rates class 1, and is good for farming and well adapted for wheat.—*A. F. Cotton*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Is all level prairie, with soil of first class quality, and well fitted for agricultural purposes. There are two large lakes and several marshes in the township. No wood of any kind.—*J. Bourgeois*, 1882.

15. *Outlines*.—North, east and south—admirably adapted for raising grain, the surface being level or slightly undulating prairie, and the soil class 1. There are numbers of small marshes along the north and east boundaries, many of them dry. No wood.—*C. Desjardins*, 1882.

West—gently-rolling prairie, with a clay loam soil; class 1. Water scarce. No wood.—*A. F. Cotton*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Open prairie, with a level surface. Very little water was noticed. Soil, 8 or 10 inches deep; first class.—*F. E. Brunelle*, 1882.

16. *Outlines*.—North—rolling, undulating and very hummocky prairie. Soil, heavy clay; class 1. Wascana Creek, about 4 feet deep, with marshy edges and little or no current, crosses the north half of Section 36. Good farming land, well suitable for wheat growing. No wood.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

West—gently-rolling prairie, with a clay loam soil, on a white clay subsoil; class 1. Water is rather scarce, and there is no wood.—*A. F. Cotton*, 1882.

East and south—slightly undulating or level prairie, with small marshes. The soil is deep, and rates class 1, being a good quality of loam, friable and not too heavy. Wascana Creek flows north-westerly across Section 36. No wood.—*C. Desjardins*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Is first class prairie land, with a black loam soil, and a heavy clay subsoil. All the even-numbered sections in this township were, at time of survey, taken up by squatters, who had erected board shanties on their respective claims. There is very little water to be met with, and no hay or wood of any kind.—*J. J. Francis*, 1882.

17. *Outlines*.—On the north and west the country is magnificent, being a gently-rolling prairie, and the soil of heavy, rich clay, rated first class. It is drained by Wascana Creek, which is 1 chain and 15 links wide, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, and has a current running at the rate of about 40 chains per hour; water good. The C.P.R. is located in this township.—*E. J. Rainboth*, 1882.

East—Wascana Creek runs across the township. The water throughout is excellent, and, the soil being first class, makes this a very fine farming township; wood for fuel being in close proximity. The land is rolling and not cut up by sloughs.—*G. U. Ryley*, 1881.

Sub-division.—All open prairie. There are no ponds and only a few marshes, all of which dry up during the summer, retaining water only long enough to grow good hay. Sections 18, 19 and 30 form part of the town site of Regina. Wascana Creek runs

through the south part, furnishing a supply of fresh water throughout the summer. There is also a small creek emptying into the former in Section 9; this contains running water until about the middle of August, when it dries up, except a few deep holes. Soil, a heavy clay loam, 36 to 45 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; first class.—*T. S. Gore*, 1882.

- 18. Outlines.**—The north is undulating prairie, with a first class soil. No wood or water.—*G. C. Rainboth*, 1882

Along the west and east the country is magnificent, being a gently-rolling prairie, and the soil of heavy, rich clay, rated first class. It is drained by Boggy Creek, which is 20 links wide and 2 feet deep; water good.—*E. J. Rainboth*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Open prairie, part level and part undulating. Boggy Creek traverses it, and it contains clear water of a remarkably good quality. Wood for fuel can be obtained at a distance of ten miles. Soil, clay, from 10 to 14 inches deep, with clay subsoil; second class.—*A. Hamel*, 1882.

- 19. Outlines.**—Surveyed the boundaries. The north-east quarter has poplar bluffs and occasional marshes. Soil, sandy loam; class 2. The remainder of the lines is open, undulating prairie. Soil, clay and sandy loam; classes 1 and 2. A cart trail crosses the township, leaving by Section 12 for Qu'Appelle. Good farming land.—*G. C. Rainboth*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Generally rolling, but more level in the south part than elsewhere. Good water can be had by sinking from 30 to 50 feet. Soil, particularly good in the south, and generally clay, from 5 to 7 inches deep, with clay or sandy subsoil, a little stony in places; first class.—*J. W. D'Amours*, 1882.

- 20. Outlines.**—The north is rolling prairie, consisting of a rich loam on a clay subsoil, and having numbers of poplar bluffs and many ponds of water.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

The eastern half of this township consists of rolling and undulating prairie thickly dotted over by numerous bluffs of small poplar, with a few small marshes. The south-western part is open, undulating prairie. There is a belt of wood about half a mile wide, situated between Sections 30 and 31. In the north of the latter are a couple of marshes and another on the north half of 19. The soil is a clay loam; classes 1 and 2. East—rolling prairie and bush of small poplars and willows in clumps about equally divided between prairie and bluffs. Numerous small marshes were crossed. Soil, from 10 to 12 inches deep, on a sand, clay and loam subsoils; classes 1 and 2. A cart trail crosses the south-east half of Section 24. Good farming land.—*G. C. Rainboth*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, partly covered with islands of bush, aspen and poplar, generally of small size, wood more than three inches in diameter being very scarce. The surface is rather gravelly, sandy and stony. Soil, second class.—*J. W. D'Amours*, 1882.

21. Outlines.—Surveyed all the boundaries. Along the north the surface is rolling prairie, with several small marshes and a few bluffs of poplar in Section 32. The north bank of the Qu'Appelle valley reaches into Sections 34, 35 and 36. Class 2 throughout. On the west, Sections 7 and 19 are broken by ravines and hills. The Qu'Appelle River crosses Section 18; in the valley of this river are some good meadow lands and some timber. A large ravine crosses Section 31. The land in Sections 1, 12 and 13 is all class 1, and in the remaining sections it is class 2. In the east there are some large bluffs of poplar. Sections 13 and 24 are greatly broken by large hills and ravines, a small creek coursing one of the ravines. In Section 24 a shallow lake submerges an entire quarter section and in this vicinity there are some groves of small maple. The north-easterly two-thirds of the line in Section 25 is submerged by a lake. The Qu'Appelle River crosses Section 25, and in Section 36 the banks of the valley rise to a height of 350 feet. The ratings, for agricultural purposes along this portion of the township, are classes 1, 2 and 3.—*H. Carre*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Prairie, the land being, for the most part, light and very stony and gravelly, and also much broken by ravines and gullies, as well as by the valley of the Qu'Appelle, which crosses in an easterly direction. The surface, south of the valley, is nearly level, though towards the southern boundary it commences to undulate; the part near the valley is open prairie, but towards the south of the township there are numerous poplar bluffs. The river, which is here very crooked, runs in a valley varying from one to two miles in width, and from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet in depth. The descent to the valley on either side is much broken by ravines and gullies filled with poplar, birch and cherry. The river is flanked by large, deep marshes, portions of which appear to be partially dried up in the autumn, though doubtless completely inundated in the spring. The stream is from sixty to seventy links wide, and from three to four feet deep, having, in most places, a soft, muddy bottom. It has a current of about two miles an hour, and the water is of excellent quality for drinking purposes. Soil, from three to ten inches deep, with clay, sand or gravel for subsoil; chiefly second class.—*E. Bazett*, 1882.

22. Outlines.—All the boundaries were surveyed over rolling prairie. On the north there are several small marshes and there is a small bluff of wood in Section 31. Class 2 throughout. The west is similar to the north, and also class 2. The east is all rolling prairie; the northern half has small scattered marshes, the southern is drier; the whole is class 2.—*H. Carre*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling and broken prairie, having sloughs and ponds throughout, and in many places very numerous. There are no running streams, but the water in many of the sloughs is pretty good. There is very little timber fit for fuel. A cart trail to Qu'Appelle passes through the township. Soil, three to fourteen inches deep, with sandy clay or gravel for subsoil; generally second class.—*E. Bazett*, 1882.

- 23. Outlines.**—Surveyed all the boundaries over rolling prairie, with occasional small sloughs and marshes. A cart trail reaches from the north-west half of Section 33 to 18. On the west several bluffs of timber were noticed. On the east there are a few scattering marshes, and the township rates class 2 throughout.—*H. Carre*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Open, rolling prairie, with the exception of the western half of Sections 6 and 7, which are covered with bluffs of poplar. Numerous sloughs and water holes occur. The trail to Touchwood Mission crosses the township in a north-easterly direction. Soil, fairly good, but so intermixed with stone and gravel that, for agricultural purposes, it can only be rated second class.—*E. Bazett*, 1882.

- 24. Outlines.**—North—generally good, rolling land, with swamps in a few places and occasional bluffs of small poplar.—*E. Bray*, 1881.

The west and east consist of rolling prairie, except in Section 25, which is diagonally crossed by Long Creek and its valley. Class 2 throughout.—*H. Carre*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Generally rolling prairie, but towards the western boundary are some fine stretches of open, level prairie, and it is here that the best of the land is to be found. The sloughs are, for the most part, small and not very numerous. There is almost a total absence of the stone and gravel which occurs to a considerable extent in the contiguous townships. A little timber exists in the northern portion, but it is too small for anything but fuel. A cart trail to Touchwood Mission traverses the township in a north-easterly direction. Soil from 5 to 12 inches deep, with a clayey, sandy or gravelly subsoil; chiefly first class.—*E. Bazett*, 1882.

- 25. Outlines.**—All the boundaries consist of open rolling prairie, with some few islands of second-growth poplar and willows in the south-west and north-east corners. Soil, sandy loam and gravel, with generally clay subsoil; classes 1 and 2. Long Valley Creek and tributaries run through this township.—*C. F. Miles*, 1882.

Sub-division.—The north-east quarter of this township, and part of the south-east quarter, are high, rolling prairie. Sections 7, 8, 9, 3, 5, 4 and 3 are, in general, level prairie and excellent soil. The remaining portion of the township is knolly and broken with ponds and sloughs. A high ridge of hills, stony and gravelly on their summits, traverses Sections 34, 27, 22, 15 and 10, bordering on the chain of lakes shown in map. A branch of Long Valley Creek traverses Sections 25, 24, 14, 11, 2 and 1, on either side of which the banks are generally steep, ranging from twenty-eight to seventy-five feet in height; its valley is from ten to forty feet wide, and contains rich, alluvial soil. The water is invariably good, both in the creek and lakes. In the two most southerly tiers of sections, and also in Sections 24, 13, 17, 18 and 19, there are some bluffs of poplar, both green and dry, suitable for fuel and fencing. Soil, from four inches to twelve inches deep, with clay subsoil; first class.—*J. A. Snow*, 1882.

- 26. Outlines.**—North and west—open, rolling prairie, with a few islands of poplar and willows in the north-east and south-east corners. Soil, sandy loam; classes 1 and 2. On the east the sandy loam has a clay subsoil; classes 1 and 2. A branch of Long Valley Creek runs through this township.—*C. F. Miles, 1882.*

Sub-division.—The south half is high, rolling prairie, except some portions, which are broken and some occasional large areas of level prairie. The west half is lower land, slightly rolling. The north-east quarter and part of the south-east quarter are traversed by creeks lying generally in deep ravines, which, at the time of survey, were dry. There are few ponds and marshes, and those probably owing to the number of small creeks mentioned. In Sections 29 and 20 there is a small lake, principally marshy, into which some of these creeks empty. There is no wood, except in the eastern tier of sections, on which there are bluffs of small poplar and willow, adapted for fencing. Soil, four inches to twelve inches deep, with clay or gravel subsoil; second class. Some small tracts are rather gravelly on the surface.—*J. A. Snow, 1882.*

- 27. Outlines.**—The greater part of all the boundaries consists of open; rolling prairie. Soil, sandy loam, with a few boulders in places, clay subsoil. Classes 1 and 2.—*C. F. Miles, 1882.*

Sub-division.—This township, with the exception of a strip about a mile and a half wide, on the east side, is open, rolling prairie, rather high and dry, there being very few sloughs of any size. A gully, about 50 feet deep, with a dry creek at the bottom of it, runs in a southern direction through the township. The soil is mixed clay, clay loam, sandy loam and gravel, and would rank as class 2 for agricultural purposes. The timber consists of several poplar and willow bluffs, best suited for fuel.—*C. E. Fitton, 1883.*

- 28. Outlines.**—The north is dry, rolling, undulating prairie, with bluffs of low poplar and willow scrub, and a few small grass marshes and ponds. Soil, clay loam; class 2. Several creeks.—*W. T. Thompson, 1881.*

The greater part of the west and south consists of open, rolling prairie. Soil, sandy loam, with a few boulders in places; clay subsoil. Classes 1 and 2.—*C. F. Miles, 1882.*

The east is rolling prairie, with numerous sloughs and bluffs of poplar, and a rich sandy loam soil, but, in places, gravelly, particularly on the ridges. Owing to the wetness of the locality, it is unavailable for immediate settlement. Classes 2 and 3.—*A. W. McVittie, 1882.*

Sub-division.—The west half of this township is an open, rolling prairie, broken with small gullies, and interspersed with numerous small sloughs; but the east half is covered with numerous bluffs of poplar and willow. The bluffs at the south-east corner, and those in the northern part of the township, are small, hardly more than brush, while those in the central and

southerly portion are of some size, though not large, the timber being from 2 to 5 inches in diameter. The soil, in the open part of the township, is rather sandy, with some gravel, while that in the bluffs is more of a loam, and might be rated, for agricultural purposes, as classes 2 and 3. A branch of the Prince Albert trail passes through the north-east corner.—*C. E. Fitton, 1883.*

- 29. Outlines.**—West—high-rolling and dry prairie. Numerous small marshes were crossed. Soil, from 4 to 6 inches deep, on a sand subsoil; class 2. An old cart trail crosses Section 7. East—rolling prairie, with young poplar bluffs; from 1 to 3 feet of water was found in every bluff. Soil, from 3 to 6 inches deep, on sand and clay subsoils; classes 1 and 2.—*A. C. Talbot, 1883.*

Sub-division.—The western half of this township is high, dry, rolling prairie, and the eastern half is rolling prairie, interspersed with poplar and willow scrub and bluffs of small poplar only suitable for fuel. There are some ponds and sloughs containing good water in the south-eastern quarter, but the rest of it is dry, and drained by ravines running west. The soil is a sandy and gravelly loam, very stony in places, with clay subsoil. For farming, this township may be considered class 3.—*T. S. Gore, 1884.*

- 30. Outlines.**—The west is rolling prairie. A few small marshes were crossed. Small creeks in Sections 6 and 19. Section 81 is partly submerged by a lake in the south-east; it extends $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west. The north half is broken by hills and a large marsh; the former extends $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west, and the latter $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west. Subsoil, sand and clay; classes 2 and 3. The east is rolling prairie, with young poplar bluffs; water was found in every bluff. A small creek, in a valley 25 feet deep, crosses Section 1; it is 6 inches deep, slow current, and good water. A small creek, 4 feet wide, 12 inches deep, swift current, good water, and a cart trail, from Touchwood Hills to Prince Albert, cross Section 25. The cart trail and telegraph line to Prince Albert cross Section 36. Soil, from 5 to 6 inches deep on a sand and clay subsoil; class 2.—*A. C. Talbot, 1883.*

Sub-division.—All open prairie, with the exception of little clumps of second-growth poplar and willow scattered through the eastern quarter of it. The soil is principally a sandy and gravelly loam, with clay subsoil. There are a good many alkaline flats in the western portion of the township. The country is generally dry and rolling, with very few sloughs, it being drained by ravines running in a westerly direction. For agricultural purposes this township may be classed 3.—*T. S. Gore, 1884.*

- 31. Outlines.**—The west is rolling and level, open prairie. Numerous marshes. Alluvial soil, 5 inches deep, on sand and clay subsoils; classes 1 to 4. Trail and telegraph line to Prince Albert cross Section 19. The north quarter of this section is an alkaline plain. Large marshes, with two feet of water, are situated in the north-west of Section 19, and the south-east of Section 6. The east is level and rolling, open, dry prairie, with a few small marshes.

Alluvial soil, from 5 to 6 inches deep, on a sand subsoil; class 2.
—A. C. Talbot, 1883.

Sub-division.—The western and north-eastern portion of the township consists of rolling prairie land. The soil in this part is chiefly a dark sandy loam, with a subsoil of white alkaline clay, mixed with sand. Alkaline lakes and sloughs of large size are numerous. These lakes are quite shallow, none exceeding 5 feet in depth, and cover areas ranging from 100 to 400 acres. The southern extremity of Quill Lake enters this part of the township, where it gradually narrows into Saline Creek. This creek, crossing the north boundary of Section 20, flows into the lake in 29. The south-eastern portion of the township is more heavily rolling prairie land, with scattered bunches of small poplar and willow brush here and there. On most of the elevations in this part of the township fine gravel and surface stones occur. The telegraph line and trail to Battleford and Prince Albert pass diagonally through the township, entering it at Section 2, on the south boundary, and leaving it at Section 19, on the west boundary. There is an iron spring situated at the extreme north-east corner of Section 9, which, with one or two sloughs, almost dry, may be said to be the only water fit for use in the township. The soil here is dark sandy loam, with chiefly light clay subsoil, mixed in places with stones and gravel. There is no wood suitable for fuel.—A. O. Wheeler, 1884.

32. *Outlines.*—The north is low, alkaline prairie land, with many ponds and bluffs of willow. Big Quill Lake enters Section 86. Soil, sandy and black loam, with alkaline clay subsoil; classes 2 and 3.—T. Drummond, 1883.

The west is rolling and level, open prairie, with alkaline and salt plains and numerous marshes. Soil, 5 to 6 inches deep, on a clay subsoil; classes 1 to 4.—A. C. Talbot, 1883.

Sub-division.—Gently-rolling prairie land. An arm of Big Quill Lake passes diagonally through the eastern portion of the township, effectually dividing it into two parts; while again a small arm of the same lake may be found breaking in upon Sections 35 and 36. In these the water is strongly alkaline and unfit for use; the shores are low and, in many places, marshy. Several large alkaline sloughs are to be met with in the north-western portion of the township, and a large alkaline pond in the south-eastern. An iron spring on the south-west quarter of Section 15, and one on the south-east quarter of Section 24, contain the only fresh water to be found in the township. The soil consists chiefly of a dark sandy loam, with a subsoil, south of the lake, of white clay, and north of the lake, of light brown and white or yellow clay. A large proportion of alkali is mingled with the soil throughout the township.—A. O. Wheeler, 1884.

33. *Outlines.*—The west is rolling prairie, with a great many bluffs; water from 2 to 4 feet was found in the bluffs. Soil, from 5 to 6 inches deep, on a grey sand subsoil; classes 1 and 2. The east is level prairie, with small willow bluffs; water was found in

every bluff and several small marshes. Soil, from 2 to 6 inches deep, on a sand and clay subsoil. Class 2 throughout. Big Quill Lake enters the township on Sections 1 and 12.—*A. C. Talbot*, 1883.

Sub-division.—This township is rolling and uneven in the western portion; gently-undulating in the north-eastern and centre parts, while in the south it may be regarded as level. On Sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31 and 32 may be found alternate prairie with poplar and willow bluffs. The timber in these bluffs is small, and does not exceed six inches in diameter. There is a large poplar bluff on Section 27, in which the timber will quite average 8 inches. In the balance of the township, scattered bunches of willow brush are numerous, becoming thicker and of greater extent as the north boundary is approached. Fresh water is very plentiful, especially in the northern portion of the township, and may be found in sloughs and ponds, several of the latter being of large size. The entire township is covered by a luxuriant growth of grass, and is admirably adapted for stock-raising or agricultural purposes, as it affords good feed, shelter and water in abundance. The soil consists of a rich black loam, with chiefly brown sandy-clay subsoil.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1884.

- 34.** *Outlines.*—Surveyed the east and west boundaries of this township. So far as noticeable, the surface eastwards is level, and the soil a clay loam on a clay subsoil; class 1. Small bluffs of willow were frequent, with water in every bluff. On the west the prairie is undulating, with poplar and willow in the south one-third, and low and wet land in the north two-thirds. In places there is clay loam, but elsewhere there is much sand and gravel, and the rating is not over 2.—*A. C. Talbot*, 1883.

Sub-division.—Surveyed the boundaries and sub-divided this township. There is a heavy growth of grey willow, and amongst this there are scattered poplars. There are open patches of prairie, and as the surface is very little broken by wet land, and the soil is a good loam and free from alkali, it is admirably adapted for settlement. Most of the small creeks rise in the hills, and contain pure water. There is sufficient fine, healthy poplar, large enough for fence rails, on nearly every quarter-section. Hay marshes abound along the north boundary, and from there northwards. There is a large amount of timber suitable for building in the adjoining township to the south.—*E. C. Caday*, 1884.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF SECOND INITIAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE XX.

5. *Outlines.*—The west is rolling prairie. A few stones and cactus were found scattered about. Soil, clay loam and clay subsoil; classes 1 and 2. Some marshes were crossed. A small creek flows through a valley in Section 6. Good agricultural land, well adapted for wheat cultivation.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

The east is hilly prairie, the hills averaging from 40 to 90 feet in height. Several swamps and ponds. A large alkaline lake is situated in Sections 1, 12 and 13. This part is unfit for farming purposes.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.

6. *Outlines.*—The west is rolling prairie. Several marshes were crossed, and a few stones and cactus were found scattered about. Soil, clay loam and clay subsoil; classes 1 and 2. Good farming land, well adapted for wheat growing.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.

The east is rolling prairie. Creeks cross Sections 12, 13, 24 and 25. Two cart trails cross the south-east half of Section 36. Soil is clay loam, with a light to heavy clay subsoil; classes 2 and 3. Fair farming land.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.

7. *Outlines.*—West—hilly prairie. The hills are generally from 30 to 150 feet above the valleys, which are scattered with marshes and ponds.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

The east is rolling to very hilly land. Small marshes and ponds are numerous. A large pond occupies many acres in the south of Section 36. A dry coulée crosses Section 25. This part is too hilly and broken for farming purposes, it would make better grazing land.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.

8. *Outlines.*—North—dry, undulating and level prairie. Several dry, grassy valleys which contain creeks in early spring. Soil, only medium. Going west in this township the surface becomes more undulating towards the Dirt Hills. West—hilly prairie. The soil is good and the depressions fairly supplied with water.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

The east is rolling prairie land. Several marshes were crossed, some of them containing water. Soil, sandy and clay loams, with clay and sand subsoils; classes 2 and 3. A cart trail from Qu'Appelle to Wood Mountain crosses Section 24. Fair farming land.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.

9. *Outlines.*—The north and east are generally level, with some undulating and rolling prairie, and may be ranked as class 1. The soil is a heavy clay loam, well adapted for the growth of wheat and for farming purposes, and well watered by bay marshes and creeks. This township slopes towards a small lake in the centre, out of which a small creek flows; a few wooded gullies open out off the Missouri Coteau.—*P. R. A. Bélanger*, 1882.

The west is hilly prairie; the soil becomes better than further

east; vegetation is stronger, more general and not so much in detached localities. There is a little wood in the coulées.—O. J. Klotz, 1881.

Sub-division.—Is admirably suited for farming purposes. The soil is a deep, easily-worked clay, of very rich quality. The centre of the township is occupied by a large, deep marsh which, from the quantity of water on it, might almost in fact be termed a lake. Toward the south-east it becomes dry, and here, an inexhaustible supply of hay can be obtained. The water is fresh and good. This township slopes from the north to the foot of the Missouri Coteau, which is here very sharply defined. In consequence of this, Sections 5 and 6 are too much broken to be of any value from an agricultural point of view. There is no wood of any kind.—S. L. Brabazon, 1882.

10. *Outlines.*—Along the north and east boundaries the surface is rolling prairie, broken by ravines in which are abundance of stones, suited for building purposes, and also pools of water. Two fine creeks were crossed on Section 24 and another on 25, the latter flowing north-east. Patches of shrubbery in some of the ravines. The soil rates classes 1 and 2. In the south the surface is open, undulating prairie.—P. R. A. Bélanger, 1882.

Along the west the soil is better than further east; vegetation is less stunted and grows in much less detached localities. There are several ponds in the depressions. O. J. Klotz, 1881.

Sub-division.—Is very rough, and broken by deep ravines and gullies, which are dotted with boulders of all sizes. Soil is chiefly a hard, lumpy clay, with no alluvial covering; unfit for agricultural purposes. The water in the creek, flowing through the northern part of the township, is unfit for use, being strongly alkaline. Fresh water is very scarce. No wood.—S. L. Brabazon, 1882.

11. *Outlines.*—The surface is rolling in the east, and undulating and level in the north. The land rates class 1, the soil being a heavy clay loam, well adapted to wheat growing. Two creeks were crossed on Section 36, and one on each of the following sections, viz., 33, 24 and 13; the latter flows north-westerly. No wood.—P. B. A. Bélanger, 1882.

Going south on the west line, the first 2 miles are rolling, with heavy clay soil, class 1, and good wheat land. Near the southern limit of Section 19, this line is crossed by a creek flowing south-east, and south of it the surface is mostly very hilly and broken by ravines. Soil, heavy clay, with some gravel and stones; classes 2 and 3. No wood.—A. C. Webb, 1881.

Sub-division.—The greater part of the southern portion of this township is very rough and unfit for cultivation on account of deep ravines, the sides and bottoms of which are thickly strewn with boulders. In the northern part the land is a beautiful level plain, rather low, but capable of easy drainage. The soil is a fine, brown clay. It is watered by two creeks, in both of which the water is alkaline and of inferior quality. There is no wood.—S. L. Brabazon, 1882.

- 12. Outlines.**—North and west—rolling or undulating prairie. Soil, heavy clay loam; class 1. Excellent wheat land. Near the northern limit of Section 80 the west line crosses a creek, flowing north-west. No wood.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

East and south—level and undulating prairie. Soil, heavy clay loam; class 1. Three creeks are crossed by the south line, two of which are on Section 2 and one on 4. Moose Jaw Creek is crossed about midway on Section 12, flowing north-west. Along the northern half of the east boundary there are a number of hay marshes. No wood. The soil is well suited for wheat growing and farming purposes.—*P. R. A. Bélanger*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Is undulating prairie, nearly level, ranked first class. Excellent wheat and farming land. Watered by Moose Jaw Creek. Some few small hay marshes. A few patches of shrubbery, suitable only for fuel, are to be met with along the banks of the creek. Water in creek is fresh and good.—*E. Fafard*, 1882.

- 13. Outlines.**—North and east—gently-rolling prairie, with a few marshes, and no wood. Soil, a good clay loam, on a white clay subsoil. The land falls south, and drains into Moose Jaw Creek. There is a large sheet of water in the southern part of this township. An old trail crosses diagonally. Good agricultural land, well adapted for wheat cultivation.—*A. F. Cotton*, 1882.

West and south—undulating prairie. Soil, heavy clay, very hard, and well suited for wheat growing. A few swamps occur along the west line. No wood.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Is rolling and undulating prairie. Soil, generally a clay loam. Good wheat land. Water can be procured in some of the marshes. No wood of any kind.—*E. Fafard*, 1882.

- 14. Outlines.**—North and east—gently-rolling prairie. Alluvial soil, clay loam; subsoil, white clay; class 1. There is very little surface water, and no wood. A cart trail crosses the south-east corner of this township. A large marsh was crossed in Section 13. Good farming land, well adapted for wheat cultivation.—*A. F. Cotton*, 1882.

The west is undulating prairie, with a hard clay soil. Good wheat land. Occasional swamps.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

Sub-division.—This township is all open prairie. Some large marshes are to be met with in the interior, but the soil, generally, is of first class quality, and well suited for agriculture. No wood of any kind.—*F. E. Brunelle*, 1882.

- 15. Outlines.**—North—slightly undulating prairie; soil, class 1. Large marshes occur on Sections 31 and 32. No wood.—*C. Desjardins*, 1882.

Is gently-rolling prairie. The only marsh of any size is in the south-east corner of township. Soil, a clay loam; subsoil, white clay. All the water met with was fresh and good.—*A. F. Cotton*, 1882.

West—undulating and very hummocky prairie. A few medium sized marshes were crossed. Soil, a heavy clay; class 1

throughout. Good farming land, well adapted for grain growing.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Is level prairie, of first class quality, with alluvial soil from 9 to 12 inches in depth. Some few hay marshes were met with, but no wood of any kind.—*F. E. Brunelle*, 1882.

16. *Outlines*.—This township consists of superior quality of ground, but some portions seem to be covered by large marshes. There is no wood.—*C. Desjardins*, 1882.

West—undulating and very hummocky prairie. Soil, heavy clay; class 1 throughout. Good farming land, well suited for grain.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

East—gently-rolling prairie. Soil, clay loam on a subsoil of white clay; class 1. Water is a little scarce and there is no wood.—*A. F. Cotton*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Is fine, level farming land, with a very fine hay meadow in the north-west corner of the township. Average depth of alluvial soil is 3 inches, with a heavy blue clay subsoil. There is very little water, and no wood.—*J. J. Francis*, 1882.

17. *Outlines*.—North and east—the country here is magnificent, being a gently-rolling prairie, and having heavy, rich clay; rated first class. It is drained by Wascana Creek, which is 1 chain and 15 links wide, $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, and has a current running at the rate of about 40 chains per hour; water good. The C.P.R. is located in this township.—*E. J. Rainboth*, 1882.

The west is undulating and hummocky prairie. Soil, heavy clay; class 1. Wascana Creek crosses the line three times in the north-west half of Section 31. Good farming land, well suited for grain growing.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

Sub-division—Open, undulating prairie. There are but few ponds or marshes, and these few dry up during the summer, leaving good hay meadows. Wascana Creek flows from south-east to north-west. It contains the best of water, and in the middle of summer averages about one chain wide, with a depth of three or four feet. The town site of Regina includes Sections 13, 24 and 25. Soil, a heavy clay loam, about forty inches deep, with clay subsoil; first class. The C.P.R. crosses the township.—*T. S. Gore*, 1882.

18. *Outlines*.—North—undulating prairie; soil, class 1. Boggy Creek, flowing north, crosses about midway on Section 31.—*G. C. Rainboth*, 1882.

West—rolling and undulating hummocky prairie. Soil, heavy clay; Sections 6 and 7 are class 1, the remainder class 2. An old cart trail crosses Section 6. A cart trail to Qu'Appelle crosses Section 18. Good agricultural land, well adapted for grain growing.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

On the east the country is magnificent, being a gently-rolling prairie, and the soil of heavy, rich clay, rated first class. It is drained by Boggy Creek, which is 20 links wide and 2 feet deep water good.—*E. J. Rainboth*, 1882.

Sub-division.—All prairie, part level and part undulating. In the north part a few sections are broken by Boggy Creek, but the hills slope so gently that they cause no deterioration. The water in the creek is good. Wood may be obtained within a few miles; the township contains none. Soil, 5 to 10 inches deep, with sandy clay or sandy loam subsoil; first class.—*J. W. D'Amours*, 1882.

- 19. Outlines.**—North, south and east—level and undulating prairie. Soil, clay loam; class 1. Boggy Creek crosses the south part of this township, in a valley about 150 feet below the prairie. Poplar and scrub in some of the ravines and coulees. Some of the poplars are fit for building purposes, but the greater portion is only fit for fuel. The ravines in the valley are partly wooded with poplar and scrub. This valley is about 60 chains across, the creek being 80 links wide, with a sluggish current, 3 feet deep, and a clay bottom. The south line passes through a splendid tract of country in this range. The soil is class 1.—*G. C. Rainboth*, 1882.

West—level prairie, and excellent soil.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

Sub-division.—All prairie, part level and part undulating, and generally dry, except on Sections 10 and 15, where there is a large hay swamp. There are some aspen and willow along the banks of Boggy Creek, which crosses the township from south-east to north-west. Soil, from 4 to 9 inches deep, with clay or sandy loam subsoil; generally first class.—*J. W. D'Amours*, 1882.

- 20. Outlines.**—North—undulating prairie. Soil, a good quality, being a rich loam, on a clay subsoil. The poplar bluffs, which grow east of this township, cease here. The Qu'Appelle Valley crosses Sections 33, 34 and 35. The river is very crooked, about 60 feet wide, and 4 to 6 feet deep. The land immediately south of the valley is very stony. West—open, undulating prairie on Sections 30 and 31. South of this, Sections 18 and 19 are broken by the valley of the Qu'Appelle River, and also by a tributary creek and valley. The banks of each are about 150 feet high.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

East and south—undulating and level prairie. Clay and sandy loam; mostly class 1, a small proportion class 2. A small tributary of the Qu'Appelle crosses the south part of this township. Poplar and scrub in ravines and coulees. The poplars in some of the ravines are fit for building, but the greater portion is fit for fuel only.—*G. C. Rainboth*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Prairie, part level and part undulating, traversed by the Qu'Appelle River from south-west to north-east. There are some islands of brush, aspen, willow, ash and elm, along the slopes of the hills, also on the tops of the banks upon the north side of the river, which is itself bordered by belts of wood of a similar character. None of it exceeds 8 inches diameter. The water of the river is a little salty. Soil, light and sandy, particularly along the slopes of the hills, but on the tops of the hills.

and in the flats of the Qu'Appelle, the land is good for agricultural purposes; chiefly second class, with some first and third.—*J. W. D'Amours, 1882.*

- 21. Outlines.**—The north is rolling prairie. Numerous small marshes and bluffs of timber. A cart trail crosses Section 35. Class 2 throughout. On the east, the north quarter of Section 12 and the south three-quarters of 24 are broken by ravines and hills. The Qu'Appelle River crosses the north half of Section 13, and flows north-east; the valleys of this river are good meadow lands. Timber along its banks. A large ravine crosses from north-west to south-east through Section 36. The land in Sections 1, 12 and 13 is class 1, in the remaining, class 2.—*H. Carre, 1881.*

The west is undulating surface, dotted with bluffs of poplar and a few ponds. The soil is a rich loam, on a clay subsoil, and the township lies in a good agricultural district.—*W. T. Thompson, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Rolling country; in the north-west portion covered with thick clumps of brulé and dense underbrush; elsewhere, dotted over with scattered poplar bluffs, there being sufficient wood to meet the requirements of settlers for fuel, fencing and building material. Soil, generally first class.—*Clementi and Hewson, 1881.*

- 22. Outlines.**—The north is rolling prairie, with small bluffs of timber. A cart trail crosses Section 34. Class 2. Good farming land. The east is rolling prairie. A great many small marshes were crossed. Class 2 throughout.—*H. Carre, 1881.*

West—high, dry, rolling prairie, with bluffs of poplar and willow, scrub and thick timber. Soil, gritty and sandy loams, with a clay subsoil. Sections 6 and 7 are class 2, the remainder class 1. Water scarce. Good agricultural land.—*W. T. Thompson, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Taken as a whole, this township must be called second class for farming purposes. The soil is light and sandy, and, in many places, stony and gravelly. Numerous sloughs are found throughout, in most cases fringed with a dense growth of willow bushes, and, in some instances, with bluffs of poplar, which will afford a plentiful supply of fuel for some time to come. The water in some of these sloughs is moderately good. The general surface of the country is rolling, with numerous bluffs of small poplar and willow. The Qu'Appelle and Long Lake and Touchwood Hills trails pass through this township.—*E. Bazett, 1882.*

- 23. Outlines.**—North—open, rolling prairie, with bluffs of young poplar. No water. Classes 1 and 2. Good agricultural land. The east is rolling prairie. Many small marshes, and bluffs of timber. A cart trail crosses the south-east half of Section 13. Class 2.—*H. Carre, 1881.*

The west of this township is nearly all good land, thickly dotted with poplar and willow bluffs.—*E. Bray, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Is all of an inferior quality for agricultural purposes. Soil is light, gravelly and stony. With the exception

of the north-east corner (which is open prairie) it is covered with bluffs of small poplar and willow, with numerous small sloughs, the water in which is generally fresh and good. The Touchwood Mission trail passes through the south-east corner of the township.—*E. Bazett*, 1882.

- 21. Outlines.**—The north is generally good, rolling land, with occasional swamps. No wood. The west is rolling country, mostly good land, and thickly dotted with poplar and willow.—*E. Bray*, 1881.

The east is rolling prairie. Marshes of small size were crossed; many dry. Class 2.—*H. Carre*, 1881

Sub-division.—The eastern half is open, rolling prairie; the western half is dotted with clumps of new-growth poplar. Small sloughs in nearly every section. Soil, 4 to 6 inches deep, with a sand subsoil; second class.—*H. LeBer*, 1882.

- 25. Outlines.**—The north is open, rolling prairie, with gravelly knolls. Soil, light sandy loam and gravel, with clay subsoil; classes 1 and 2. The east has a few islands of second-growth poplar and willows. Soil, sandy loam and gravel, with generally clay subsoil; classes 1 and 2.—*C. F. Miles*, 1882.

West—going north, the first two miles are hilly, with Last Mountain lying to the west; after which the line passes over open rolling prairie, with an excellent soil.—*E. Bray*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Prairie, generally rolling, with the exception of the most northerly tier of sections, and Sections 6 and 7, which are broken and knolly. In Sections 14 and 15 there are some prominent hills, varying in height from 75 feet to 100 feet, with large boulders on their summits. The most westerly tier of sections is partly situate in what is commonly known as the Last Mountain, and these are traversed by a valley in which there are a few small marshes and ponds; the former are partly dry in the summer, and afford excellent hay. On Sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 6 and 7, there are some small poplar bluffs, the timber varying in size from 2 to 6 inches. Usually, small ponds of water are found in the centre of these bluffs. Water, excellent throughout. Soil, remarkably good, varying from 10 to 18 inches deep, with the exceptions of Sections 31 to 36, inclusive, which are slightly gravelly, the subsoil being a rich clay; first class.—*J. A. Snow*, 1882.

- 26. Outlines.**—The north is open, rolling prairie, with soil of sandy loam and clay subsoil; classes 1 and 2. The east is open, rolling prairie, with a few islands of poplar and willow in the north-east. Soil, sandy loam; classes 1 and 2.—*C. F. Miles*, 1882.

The west is all open rolling prairie, with a good farming soil.—*E. Bray*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Open, rolling prairie, very broken, with small hills on the west side. The soil, generally, is classes 2 and 3, being, for the most part, a sandy gravel. A gully runs in an easterly direction through the centre of the township, with a dry creek at the bottom of it. With the exception of a few small

sloughs, the surface is completely dry, and the township is of very little use for either agriculture or grazing purposes.—*C. E. Fitton*, 1883.

- 27. Outlines.**—The north is open, rolling prairie. Soil, sandy loam, and clay subsoil; classes 1 and 2. The greater part of the east consists of open, rolling prairie. Soil, sandy loam, with a few boulders in places; clay subsoil; classes 1 and 2.—*C. F. Miles*, 1882.

West—high, dry, open, rolling and undulating prairie. Ponds and small grass marshes were crossed. Soil, clay loam, with a clay subsoil, gravelly on ridges; class 2. The north-west half of Section 18 is class 3. Basin Lake, with clear water, is situated in Sections 31 and 30. A grassy inlet flows into the lake, and a trail to the Touchwood Hills Mission crosses south of it. A large grass marsh and pond are situated in the south-east half of Section 18.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Open, rolling prairie, and rather high and dry, there being very few sloughs. The soil generally is sandy loam, with clay subsoil, but gravelly and, in some places, stony on the tops of the knolls. On the whole, it would make a fair agricultural township; classes 1, 2 and 3.—*C. E. Fitton*, 1883.

- 28. Outlines.**—The north and west consist of high, dry, open, rolling prairie. On the north the soil is clay loam over a clay subsoil, with gravelly ridges and loamy bottoms; class 2. On the west, a few small marshes were crossed, and the soil is sandy and clay loams, with clay and gravelly subsoils, stony and gravelly on ridges; class 2. The dry bed of a watercourse crosses Sections 30, 18, 7 and 6, the banks of which are 25 feet high. No wood. Very little water. Good agricultural land on both lines.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1882.

Over the greater part of the east boundary the surface consists of open, rolling prairie. Soil, sandy loam, with a few boulders in places; clay subsoil; classes 1 and 2.—*C. F. Miles*, 1882.

Sub-division.—High, open, rolling prairie, and very dry, broken with four valleys running in easterly and westerly direction through the township. The soil is sandy loam, sand, and, in high places, gravel, and might be rated as classes 2 and 3 for agricultural purposes.—*C. E. Fitton*, 1883.

- 29. Outlines.**—West—rolling and undulating prairie, with grass meadows. Soil, clay and gravelly loams, with clay subsoil, gravelly on ridges; class 2. Section 7 is broken by an open water lake, with marshy and grassy shores in the north-west half; a large grassy hay marsh, with 3 feet of water, extends west from this lake; the openings in this section are good; land class 2. Good farming land.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

The east is high, dry, rolling prairie, with numerous small marshes. An old cart trail crosses Section 12. Alluvial soil, from 4 to 6 inches deep, on a sand subsoil; class 2.—*A. O. Talbot*, 1883.

- 30. Outlines.**—West—rolling and undulating prairie, with a few grass meadows. Soil, clay and gravel, with a clay subsoil; classes 2 and 3. A saline slough, 3 feet deep, and a grass meadow in

Section 7. A lake is situated in Section 80, with adjacent meadow land. A watercourse takes its rise in this lake and flows north-west. Fair agricultural land.—*W. T. Thompson, 1881.*

The east is rolling prairie; a few small marshes were crossed. A small creek, flowing north west, crosses Section 1, it is 3 feet wide, 4 inches deep; slow current; good water. Another small creek crosses Section 24. Section 36 is greatly broken by a large lake in the south-east, it extends $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the line. The north half of this section is broken by hills and a large marsh, the former extends $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and the latter $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the line. Subsoil, sand and clay; classes 2 and 3.—*A. C. Talbot, 1883.*

31. Outlines.—West and east—open, level prairie. Several large sized marshes were crossed. On the west the soil lies on yellow clay, clay and gravel; classes 2 and 3. Fair agricultural land. On the east the alluvial soil is 5 inches deep, on sand and clay subsoil; classes 1 to 4. Trail, from Touchwood Hills to Prince Albert, crosses Section 24. The north-east quarter of Section 24 is an alkaline plain. Large marshes, with two feet of water, are situated in the north-east of Section 13, and the south-east of Section 1.—*A. C. Talbot, 1883.*

32. Outlines.—North—rolling prairie, interspersed with ponds and willow bluffs. Section 36 is low and wet. The soil is sandy and black loams, with subsoils of gravelly sand, alkaline clay, clay and gravelly clay; class 3 throughout. A deep pond is situated in the central portion of Section 34. A small creek, 1 link deep, and slow current, takes its rise in this pond and flows north-west.—*T. Drummond, 1883.*

The west is rolling, open prairie, with a few small bluffs of willow. Section 6 is a level alkaline plain; class 4. Alluvial soil, 4 inches in depth, with clay, yellow clay and gravel subsoils; class 2. A cart trail and the telegraph line, from Touchwood Hills to Prince Albert, crosses the south-west half of Section 19. Good agricultural land. The east is rolling and level, open prairie, with salt and alkaline plains and numerous marshes. Soil, from 5 to 6 inches deep, on a clay subsoil; classes 1 to 4.—*A. C. Talbot, 1883.*

33. Outlines.—The west and east consist of rolling prairie, with a great many bluffs; water from 2 to 4 feet in the bluffs. On the east the soil is from 5 to 6 inches deep, on a grey sand subsoil; classes 1 and 2. On the west—Section 30 is broken, high and dry, with the exception of two small lakes. Subsoil, sand, clay and gravel; class 2.—*A. C. Talbot, 1883.*

34. Outlines.—West—rolling prairie, covered with poplar and willow. Water was found in nearly every bluff. Alluvial soil from 4 to 10 inches deep, on gravel, sand, clay and sandy clay subsoils; class 2. A small creek crosses Sections 31 and 30; it flows south-west. Eastwards, the prairie is undulating and covered thickly with poplar and willows in the south-east. In the north two-thirds of the line there is much low and wet land, with willows, and composed of a poor, gravelly soil, with patches of clay loam. The general rating is class 2.—*A. C. Talbot, 1883.*

44. Sub-division and Outlines.—This township is mostly covered with a heavy growth of grey willows and scattered poplar. It is well watered by several creeks, more especially by Maple Creek, which flows from south to north, and has generally high banks. Some portions of this township are too wet for farming purposes, particularly the north-east corner and the sections adjoining Goose Hunting Lake, but at present is well suited for cattle, and being easily drained it is a very desirable place for settlers. Timber suitable for house logs and fence rails can be obtained in adjoining townships to the south. The soil is a good loam of an average depth of 8 to 15 inches; clay subsoil, and no trace of alkali, except just bordering on the lake. The land slopes gradually from south to north, all the creeks flowing into Carrot River.—*E. C. Caddy, 1884.*

47. Outlines.—Going west on the north boundary, Section 36, is wet alkaline flat, and class 3. Section 35 has some ponds, and fine clay loam soil; class 1. The next two sections are drier, but the last two have many ponds. The rating of these last four sections is classes 1 and 2, and the soil consists of a clay loam. The country along the west boundary is wet, poor and sandy, having numerous ponds and lakes. There are bluffs of small poplar and scrub scattered along the line. The rating is classes 3 and 4. The east line was surveyed over a country which has numerous ponds, lakelets and marshes, and an alluvial soil of from 12 to 18 inches, on alkali lime subsoil. The surface is level, and covered with grey willow and alder bushes. Classes 2 and 3.—*H. D. Ellis, 1882.*

Sub-division and Outlines.—The land throughout is all utterly unfit for settlement, being too much broken by water, but is well suited for grazing, as the water lowers rapidly and leaves first-class hay. The surface is generally covered with a heavy growth of willows and black poplar of a fair size, in many cases suitable for house logs, and in almost unlimited supply for fuel. If at any future day the more available lands elsewhere should be all taken up, this and the neighboring townships might be drained at a probable cost of 40 cents per acre, and would then make some of the best land to be obtained for agricultural purposes.—*L. Patrick, 1883.*

48. Outlines.—North—poor, sandy, rolling land, covered with jack pine, some poplar, tamarac in the swamps, brûlé and fallen timber. Class 4. The Saskatchewan crosses in Section 36. The country along the west boundary is very poor and sandy, and is covered with jack pines about 10 inches in diameter. The Saskatchewan crosses the township, entering by Section 30, with a stream 18 chains wide, between banks 120 feet high. This river crosses the township by a circuitous course and emerges by Section 25. In the vicinity of the river, and for a couple of miles south of it, the land is poor, sandy, class 4, and covered with jack pine, 5 to 8 inches in diameter. After this the grade rises to 2 and 3, but is still unavailable owing to many alkaline ponds and an alkaline clay subsoil.—*H. D. Ellis, 1882.*

Sub-division.—The land from the south boundary northwards to the Indian Reserve, and northwards to the muskeg along the west of the township, is first class. There is poplar, jack pine and willow in patches of sufficient quantity to last for several years for fences and fuel. The balance of the township is of poor quality, being made up either of sand or muskeg; in this balance is included much of the country lying north of the river, with the exception of a flat in Sections 25 and 26, which is claimed by the Bishop of the Church. The Saskatchewan River passes by a very circuitous route, flowing east. Fort à la Corne is situated on the river near the centre of the township, and a considerable area south and east of the fort is included in Indian and H. B. Co.'s Reserves.—*L. Patrick, 1888.*

49. *Sub-division and Outlines.*—This township is utterly unfit for settlement, being sand and muskeg. The timber is mostly jack pine, scattered poplar, some tamarac and spruce, suitable for fuel, fences and house logs.—*L. Patrick, 1888.*

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF SECOND INITIAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE XXI.

9. *Outlines*.—East—in the Coteau, hilly prairie, the soil and vegetation are much better than in the townships further to the east, and surface water is more abundant. There is a little wood in some of the coulées. The surface is too hilly for farming, but excellent for pasturage, as there is plenty of fresh water. The south line is in the summit of the Dirt Hills and the Coteau du Missouri; it is rough and broken, with a few ponds in the depressions.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

West—the south-west half of this township lies in the Dirt Hills, a broken range forming part of the Coteau du Missouri, in the small valleys of which the soil is rich and the grasses luxuriant, and some of which are well wooded. The soil, in this part of the township, is a sandy loam of moderate depth, with clay subsoil.—*J. J. McArthur*, 1882.

Sub-division.—The south-west half of this township lies in the Dirt Hills, part of a broken range forming the Grand Coteau du Missouri. This range runs south-east and north-west, and is very broken in the centre; it rises abruptly in broken ridges to an elevation of about 800 feet above the plain; a few of the ravines are timbered with small ash, elm, poplar and maple, but only fit for fuel, and in small supply. Blueberries, raspberries and black currants are plentiful. It appears to have been a favorite resort for buffalo, as bones are scattered about in immense quantities. This part of the township is all broken by small, sharp, round hills. The soil is a shallow, sandy and clay loam, and much of it a hard, gravelly clay surface, with a clay subsoil; classes 2 and 3. The hills are generally stony and gravelly, and stones occur round the ponds. In the hollows the soil is deeper and richer, and vegetation better. Water is abundant, and of very fair quality; numerous swamps and ponds, some four feet deep and over. The hay supply is small, there being only a narrow margin round many of the swamps. The north-east part is level and rolling, soil sandy and clay loam, with clay subsoil; class 2. Vegetation light; no water at foot of the mountain, but large quantities of ponds and swamps on its brow.—*T. B. Gililand*, 1883.

10. *Outlines*.—North and west—is comparatively level. A branch of the Moose Jaw Creek traverses the township. The soil is a sandy loam, with clay subsoil.—*J. J. McArthur*, 1882.

The east is hilly prairie, and in the Coteau. Soil, of a fair and medium quality. Vegetation is better, more abundant, and less in scattered localities than further east.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

Sub-division.—This township is level on the south, and rolling and broken slightly by small ravines on the north side. The soil in the south is sandy loam, and in the north a hard grey clay

on a hard clay subsoil; classes 2 and 3. Very little water. A creek crosses the township north-west and south-east; it was not a running stream on the 11th of August, but short stretches of water here and there, of fair quality. Very little hay along the creek. No swamps or ponds; vegetation light. No timber.—*T. B. Gilliland, 1858.*

- 11. Outlines.**—North and west—a branch of the Moose Jaw Creek traverses the south-west corner. In the interior the land is high and undulating. Soil, a sandy loam, with a clay subsoil. A range of hills of white clay traverses the north-east part. In these hills, the comparatively recent action of water has cut deep ravines and gullies, the sides of the beds of which are altogether devoid of vegetation.—*J. J. McArthur, 1888.*

Going south, on the east line, the first two miles are rolling with heavy clay soil; class 1, and good wheat land. Continuing south the land becomes rough, broken and stony, merging into hilly prairie, with gravelly ridges, deep ravines and heavy clay soil, with stones; classes 2 and 3.—*A. C. Webb, 1881.*

Sub-division.—The land is rolling, hilly and broken, abutting on the Missouri Coteau. Soil, a heavy clay, with gravel and stone. The township is watered by a creek of fresh water, which crosses it from west to east. Where the surface is not broken by ravines, it is excellent wheat and farming land, and throughout, the township ranks first class for pasturage. No wood.—*E. Fafard, 1882.*

- 12. Outlines.**—North—level or undulating prairie. Soil, a heavy clay or sandy loam. The north line is crossed by three creeks, all flowing north, on Sections 31, 33 and 34, respectively. A cart trail crosses on 32. East—level prairie, with a heavy clay soil; will make good farming township and be excellent soil for the production of wheat, rating class 1. A creek of good water, and slow current, crosses Section 25.—*A. C. Webb, 1881.*

West—a range of hills of white clay traverses the south-west corner of the township. North of this the surface is comparatively level, and traversed from south to north by several small creeks, tributaries to the Moose Jaw. The alluvial deposit throughout the township appears to be very small, and in some places vegetation is very scant.—*J. J. McArthur, 1882.*

Sub-division—The northern and central parts are rolling and undulating prairie, with a heavy clay soil, of first class quality for wheat growing. Towards the south the surface is stony and broken by ravines, but affords good pasturage. There are no marshes, but several small creeks afford a supply of good fresh water. No wood.—*E. Fafard, 1882.*

- 13. Outlines.**—North—rolling and undulating prairie, becoming hilly in places; classes 1 and 3. West—low, level prairie, with a very thin growth of grass; cactus and sage brush in abundance; subsoils, clay and white clay; classes 3 and 4. Moose Jaw Creek crosses the north-west half of Section 18 twice, and the south-west half of Section 19 five times. This creek is from 15 to 20 chains

wide, 3 to 5 feet deep; current good; water very muddy; its banks are from 6 to 15 feet high.—*H. B. Proudfoot*, 1882.

East—undulating prairie. Hard clay soil. Occasional swamps. Good wheat land. No wood.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

Sub-division.—This township is level prairie, and heavy clay; class 1 throughout. Moose Jaw Creek crosses the township in the south-west corner in a north-westerly direction; it is partly dry in summer. No wood; no marshes. Good farming land.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1883.

- 14. Outlines**.—North—level prairie. Soil, heavy clay; class 1. No wood; very little water. Good farming land.—*L. Bolton*, 1882.

West—rolling prairie, with scattered marshes and low lands. Soil, clay loam, with dark clay subsoil; classes 2 and 3. A dry watercourse crosses the line four times in the south-west half of Section 6. Fair agricultural land.—*H. B. Proudfoot*, 1882.

East—undulating prairie, with occasional swamps. Soil, hard clay. Good wheat land.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Prairie, chiefly rolling. No wood. Water obtainable everywhere by sinking wells in the dry swamps. Soil, 12 to 15 inches deep, with black clay subsoil; first class.—*F. Vincent*, 1882.

- 15. Outlines**.—North and west—is very level, very heavy clay soil; no timber whatever; a few sloughs. Very little meadow land. Vegetation short, owing to the hardness of the clay soil. The land is class 1 throughout, and generally fair farming land.—*L. Bolton*, 1882.

East—very hummocky, undulating prairie. Several medium-sized marshes. The soil is a heavy clay; class 1 throughout. Good farming land, very suitable for grain.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Soil is a first class clay loam, with a good black clay subsoil. First class land for agricultural purposes or grazing. No wood of any kind. Water can be had anywhere by digging a few feet, and from the small marshes scattered throughout the township.—*F. Vincent*, 1882.

- 16. Outlines**.—North and west—is very level; very heavy clay soil; no timber whatever, not even willow scrub; a few sloughs. Very little meadow land; vegetation short. The land is class 1 throughout.—*L. Bolton*, 1882.

East—very hummocky, undulating prairie. Soil, is a heavy clay; class 1 throughout. Good agricultural land, well adapted for grain growing.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

Sub-division.—This township is slightly undulating prairie. Soil, clay loam, 6 inches deep, on a clay subsoil; class 1 throughout. Large hay marsh on Sections 2 and 3. No wood. Very little water.—*J. L. Reil*, 1883.

- 17. Outlines**.—Undulating, hummocky prairie. The soil is a good clay, and class 1 throughout. The C.P.R. crosses the township, east and west. Sections 35 and 36 are broken by the valley of the Wascana Creek; this creek has high and steep banks, and flows north-west. There is no wood of any account along this

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Townships West of Second Initial Meridian.—Range XXI. 217

part of the creek, but there is a little brush in places. The west is undulating, dry and hummocky prairie, with a hard clay soil, and averaging class 2. In the east, the soil is also a heavy clay, and class 1 throughout. Wascana Creek crosses the line three times in the north-east half of Section 36. The township is generally good agricultural land, and well adapted for grain growing.—*W. Pearce, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Is level or hummocky prairie, with an average depth of alluvial soil of 4 inches, with clay subsoil. It is well adapted for farming purposes. There are a few small marshes. The C.P.R. runs through the centre of the township: Grande Coulee Station. No wood of any kind.—*J. J. Francis, 1882.*

18. *Outlines.*—The north is undulating prairie, with a good sandy or clay loam soil; class 2 throughout. The valley of Wascana Creek is situated on the north-east half of Section 32 and occupies the whole of Section 33; the stream flows through the latter section between banks which are 75 feet high and are covered with low scrub. The west is undulating and hummocky prairie. The soil is a hard dry clay, and class 2. A cart trail crosses the south-west half of Section 18. A large ravine, with gravelly and stony banks, which are 75 feet high, is situated in the north half of Section 19 and the contiguous portion of 30. The east is also undulating and hummocky prairie. An old trail crosses the line in Section 1 and the Qu'Appelle trail in Section 18. The soil generally is a heavy clay; Sections 1 and 12 are rated class 1 and the balance along the line, class 2. As far as can be judged from the boundaries, the township will make good farming land and is well suited for grain growing.—*W. Pearce, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Prairie, slightly undulating. The banks of Wascana Creek, which traverses the eastern portion of the township in a north-west direction, are about 100 feet high and steep in some places. The water of the creek is very good; its current is pretty swift, and it was from ten to forty links wide, and from one to twelve feet deep, in September. Its bottom is sometimes muddy, and at places gravelly or sandy. There is a belt of willow and ash along both banks. Soil, five inches to nine inches deep, with a clay subsoil; first class.—*J. W. D'Amours, 1882.*

19. *Outlines.*—North—level prairie. The soil is a good clay; classes 1, 2 and 3. The banks of the Qu'Appelle River occupy the north-east quarter of Section 35. They are 250 feet high and the stream of the river crosses Section 34. The remainder of this section is in the valley and contains a creek which is tributary to the river. The hills in this section are gravelly. The north-east three quarters of Section 33 is very hilly, these hills are gravelly and are about 250 feet high. Sections 31 and 32 are stony in places. West—level and undulating prairie; soil, sandy and clay loams; class 2. Section 19 is class 1. The north-west half of Section 31 is occupied by gravelly hills from 250 to 300 feet high. The Qu'Appelle River crosses the south-east quarter of Section 30, its depth is 5 feet. A large slough is also situated in the central

portion of Section 30. The whole of Section 18 is occupied by the valley of Wascana Creek. Fair farming land.—*W. Pearce, 1881.*

The east is level prairie, and has an excellent soil.—*W. T. Thompson, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie. It is traversed by the Cottonwood, Wascana and Boggy Creeks and the Qu'Appelle River. The banks of the river and creeks are partly covered with islands of wood, such as aspen and willow. Soil, good clay loam generally, but along the bank of the river rather too sandy; chiefly first class, with some second and third.—*J. W. D'Amours, 1882.*

- 20. Outlines.**—The north is high, dry and open, rolling prairie, with a few dry, grass marshes. The soil is a gravelly loam, which is stony on the ridges, and rates class 2, except Section 32, which is class 3. The marshy extension at the southern end of Last Mountain Lake enters Sections 33 and 34 between steep bare banks, from 175 to 200 feet high. This marsh is overflowed in high water from 4 to 18 inches deep and thickly covered with a growth of blue joint grass at the southern end and merging into weeds at the north. A channel, with 18 inches of water in the dry season, skirts the west bank. A gully and a cart trail cross the north-east part of Section 31.—*W. T. Thompson, 1881.*

West—rolling prairie. Soil, a good sandy loam, stony in places; class 2. Section 1 is class 1. A cart trail crosses Section 31. Good agricultural land.—*W. Pearce, 1881.*

East—open, undulating prairie on Sections 29 and 36, but south-westwards broken, on 13 and 24, by the Qu'Appelle River and valley, and on Sections 1 and 12 by a tributary creek and valley; the banks of each are about 150 feet high.—*W. T. Thompson, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie. The Big Arm and Qu'Appelle Rivers unite in this township; the current of both is swift, and their bottoms are muddy. They were from 50 to 70 feet wide, and from 6 to 20 feet deep, in August. Islands and belts of aspen, ash and willow occur along their banks. Soil, 3 to 5 inches deep, with a gravelly or sandy clay subsoil; rather more light and sandy on the banks of the streams; generally second class, with a small proportion of first.—*J. W. D'Amours, 1882.*

- 21. Outlines.**—Long Lake enters the west side of this township, with steep banks about 100 feet high and saline water. There are numerous clumps of poplar and many dried up marshes (September). The north west is high rolling. Most of the township, north and west, is good farming land.—*J. F. Garden, 1881.*

East—undulating country, dotted with bluffs of poplar and a few ponds. The soil is a fine clay loam on a clay subsoil, and good agricultural land.—*W. T. Thompson, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, diversified with thick clumps of poplar, supplying all requirements for building, fencing and fuel. The south-west portion is entered by Long Lake, in which

there are some of the finest whitefish in the North-West Territories. Soil, first and second class.—*Clementi and Hewson, 1881.*

- 22. Outlines.**—North and west—the land along the north boundary is quite hilly, and the west is high and rolling. Many marshes, but nearly all dry (September). Most of the soil is good and well suited for agriculture.—*J. F. Garden, 1881.*

East—high, dry, rolling prairie, with bluffs of poplar and willow, scrub and thick timber. Water scarce. Soil, gritty and sandy loam, with a clay subsoil. Sections 1 and 12 are class 2, the remainder class 1. Good farming land.—*W. T. Thompson, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Is rolling prairie, with bluffs of poplar and willow sufficient for fuel. Alluvial soil of first class quality, from 4 to 6 inches in depth, with clay subsoil. Some few small marshes. A very desirable township for the settler.—*Z. C. Dupuis, 1882.*

- 23. Outlines.**—North and west—is much broken by ridges and small hills, with generally small clumps of poplars in the hollows. An alkaline flat and pond in the south-west; but mostly first class agricultural land.—*J. F. Garden, 1881.*

East—rolling country, mostly consisting of excellent soil and dotted with bluffs of poplar and willow.—*E. Bray, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, broken by a few sloughs and numerous clumps of young poplar. Soil, poor, sandy and very stony; third class.—*H. LeBer, 1882.*

- 24. Outlines.**—North—passes over the southern slope of Last Mountain, and is dotted, more or less thickly, with bluffs of poplar, hills and marshes. Soil, good. East—rolling country, mostly good land, and thickly dotted with poplar and willow.—*E. Bray, 1881.*

A conspicuous range of hills, called the Last Mountains, extends into the north and east of this township. The soil generally is a light loam, with gravel showing on the tops of the ridges; but will make good farming land.—*J. F. Garden, 1881.*

Sub-division.—The eastern half is prairie of very uneven surface, and the remainder is rolling prairie. The whole is broken by numerous ponds, sloughs and clumps of young poplar. The area of the ponds and sloughs must aggregate fully twelve acres. Soil, sandy and very stony, weeds being more common than grass; third class.—*H. LeBer, 1882.*

- 27. Outlines.**—North—rolling, open prairie. Numerous sloughs. Soil, gravel, clay and sandy loams, with clay and sand subsoils. Classes—Sections 31 and 32, class 2; Section 33 is class 3; the remaining Sections 34, 35 and 36 are class 1. West—rolling prairie, with a number of sloughs. Second class, sandy loam soil, with some gravel and stones in the south-west. South—open prairie; high, rolling and undulating land. Numerous sloughs were crossed all along this line. Soil, clay loam, with a clay subsoil; Sections 6, 5 and 2 are class 2; Section 1 is class 3; the remaining sections are class 1. Stony on ridges. A cart trail to Touchwood crosses the south-west half of Section 5. A large pond, about 14 chains wide, and 20 feet deep, is situated in the central portion of Section 1.—*J. F. Garden, 1882.*

East—high and open, rolling and undulating prairie, with a few grass marshes and ponds. The soil is a clay loam, on a clay subsoil, and gravelly on the ridges; class 2. The north half of Section 13 is class 3. Basin Lake, with clear and good water, is situated in Sections 25 and 36; a grassy inlet flows into the lake, and south of it there is a trail to the Touchwood Hills Mission. A large grass marsh and a pond are situated in the south half of Section 13.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

Sub division.—This township is all open, rolling prairie, with numerous knolls of gravel, and, with the exception of Sections 28, 29, 33, 34 and the north part of Section 27, in which are three lakes, surrounded with large wet marshes, is very dry. The water in the lakes is clear and good. The soil is, for the most part, sandy loam, with numerous knolls of gravel, and would rate class 2 for agricultural purposes. A cart trail to Long Lake passes through the north part of the township.—*C. E. Fitton*, 1883.

28. Outlines.—North—open, rolling and undulating prairie. A great many grass meadows, some of the smaller ones were dry. Soil, gravelly and clay loams, with a clay subsoil; class 2. A grass meadow and dry watercourse occupies nearly two-thirds of the east half of Section 35; in the central portion of this section are gravelly ridges, from 15 to 30 feet high. A large reedy and saline lake is situated in the north-west quarter of Section 31. A saline creek or slough, with open water, 3 feet deep, crosses Section 31; shores are marshy.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

Southwards, on the west boundary, for three miles, the country is open and undulating, with large ponds and low alkali beds. Devil Creek is crossed in the second mile. This is a large stream, about 12 feet wide and 2 feet deep, with a steady current flowing westward to Long Lake, and having on either side of it a marsh of from 10 to 12 chains wide. The land is from 3rd to 4th class, being principally a wet, alkaline clay. From this, southward, the land is high and rolling prairie, along the line and to the east, and the soil improves in quality, being a clay loam, with gravel on the knolls and ridges; class 2.—*J. F. Garden*, 1882.

Last—high, dry, open, undulating and rolling prairie. Several small marshes were crossed. Soil, sandy and clay loams, with clay and gravelly subsoils; class 2. Stony and gravelly on ridges. Dry bed of a watercourse crosses Sections 25, 13, 12 and 1, the banks of which are 25 feet high. No wood. Very little water. Good farming land.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

Sub-division.—High, dry, open, rolling prairie, broken with several valleys, in the bottom of which are numerous stones. Devil Creek runs through Sections 30 and 31, and has large alkali flats on either side, which at the present time are under water. The soil on these sections is alkali clay; class 4. A cart trail, running to Long Lake, passes through Sections 5 and 6, in the south-west corner. The soil in this township is sandy loam or gravel, and might be rated class 2.—*C. E. Fitton*, 1883.

29. Outlines.—Going north, on the west boundary, the first half mile is in a saline depression, with ponds of water not fit for use, and

the land generally soft; class 3. Next $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles are hilly prairie, with small ponds of fresh water. Soil, clay loam; class 2. For the remaining four miles the country is rolling prairie, with small ponds and marshes of fresh water; clay loam soil from, six to fourteen inches deep, and clay and gravel subsoils; classes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.

The east is rolling and undulating prairie, with grass meadows. Soil, clay and gravelly loams, with clay subsoil, gravelly on ridges; class 2. A dry watercourse crosses Section 1. Section 12 has an open water lake, with marshy and grassy shores in the north-east; a large grassy hay marsh extends south-east from this lake. The openings in this section are good and rate class 2. A marsh extends through the north-east half of Section 13. Generally good farming land.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

- 20. Outlines.**—Along the west the country is rolling prairie, with small ponds and marshes of fresh water. Soil, clay loam, from six to fourteen inches deep, with clay and gravel subsoil; classes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.

The east is rolling and undulating prairie, with a few grass meadows. Soil, clay and gravel with a clay subsoil; classes 2 and 3. A saline slough and a grass meadow cross the north half of Section 12. A small lake is situated in Section 25, a marsh meadow and watercourse originate in this lake. Fair farming land.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

- 21. Outlines.**—West—rolling, open prairie; numerous marshes. Soil, from one to fourteen inches in depth, on sand, gravel and yellow clay subsoils; class 2. Section 6 is an alkaline plain; class 4. A small lake is situated in the south-west quarter of Section 18, and the north-west of Section 7. Some parts are suitable for agricultural purposes. The east is level open prairie. Several large marshes were crossed. Subsoil, clay, yellow clay and gravel; classes 2 and 3. Fair farming land.—*A. C. Talbot*, 1883.

- 22. Outlines.**—North—rolling prairie, with thick willows and poplar bluffs; several ponds were crossed all containing water. Soil, sandy and clay loams, with a clay and alkaline clay subsoil; class 2. A large lake is situated in Sections 32 and 33. The Saskatchewan cart trail crosses the north-east half of Section 33.—*T. Drummond*, 1883.

West—rolling prairie, with young poplar and willow bluffs; water was found in every bluff. Soil, from four to sixteen inches deep, on a sand and clay and on yellow clay subsoils; class 2. Large lakes are situated in Sections 19 and 6. East—rolling open prairie, with a few small bluffs of willow. Section 1 is a level alkaline plain; class 4. Alluvial soil, 4 inches deep, on a clay and yellow clay and gravel subsoils; class 2. A cart trail, and the telegraph line from Touchwood Hills to Prince Albert, crosses Section 24. Good farming land on both lines.—*A. C. Talbot*, 1883.

- 23. Outlines.**—West—rolling prairie, with bluffs of poplar and willows, 8 to 6 inches in diameter; water in some of the bluffs. Sub-

soil, clay, sandy clay and grey sand; class 2. A small creek, 15 feet wide, 1 foot deep, no current, and a cart trail to Prince Albert crosses the south-west quarter of Section 19. The cart trail from Touchwood Hills to Prince Albert, and the telegraph line, cross through Section 31. East—rolling prairie, partly covered with willow bluffs. Section 25 is broken, high and dry, with the exception of two small lakes in the north-east quarter. Subsoil, sand, clay and gravel; class 2.—*A. C. Talbot*, 1888.

34. *Outlines.*—West—rolling prairie, with poplar and willow bluffs; poplar from 2 to 10 inches in diameter. Some water was found in the bluffs. Soil, 4 to 6 inches deep, on a sand and clay subsoil; class 2. East—rolling prairie, covered with poplar and willow; water occurs in almost every bluff. The alluvial soil is from 4 to 10 inches deep on sandy gravel clay, and sandy clay subsoils; class 2. A small creek, which crosses Sections 25 and 36, and flows south-west, is 2 feet wide and 2 inches deep.—*A. C. Talbot*, 1888.

- 44A. *Sub-division and Outlines.*—This township is, in general, covered with a heavy growth of willow and scattered poplar, but here and there patches of prairie occur. A small creek flows westerly about two miles north of the southern boundary. Where red willow occurs the land is wet, and at the north-west corner of the township a small amount of alkali shows above the ground. A large part of this fractional township is, notwithstanding, very desirable for settlement. The lands fall from the south boundary for two miles northwards, and then gradually rise. There are several large hay marshes within easy reach. The soil is a good loam of an average depth of one foot on a stiff clay subsoil. The township has the advantage of being situated near the large hay marsh adjoining Water Hen Lake.—*E. C. Caddy*, 1884.

44. *Outlines.*—North—Sections 31, 33, 34 and 35 are prairie, with willow and poplar bluffs, interspersed by a few small marshes; class 1. Section 32 is submerged by a marsh which appears to be a southerly extension of Water Hen Lake. A lake of considerable extent is situated in Sections 35 and 36.—*A. L. Russell*, 1879.

Sub-division and Outlines.—This township is generally covered with a heavy growth of grey willow and scattered poplar. In cases where red willow occurs, the land is invariably wet. Most of the portion lying to the east of the large adjoining Water Hen Lake, is a good loam, of an average depth of 12 inches, on a clay subsoil, and is well adapted for settlement. The remainder of the township lying south and west of the lake is low land, and the soil is a cold, stiff clay, but being situated near good hay, is very suitable for cattle-raising and dairy purposes. There are several settlers already located, who have made considerable improvements.—*E. C. Caddy*, 1884.

45. *Sub-division and Outlines.*—This township lies on both sides of the Carrot River, and north-east of Water Hen Marsh, and is in every respect admirably adapted for settlement. There is abundance of good water, building timber, and hay. The soil is a black, sandy loam, with clay subsoil.—*J. L. Reid*, 1850.

47. Outlines.—The land along the east boundary is poor, wet and sandy, having many ponds and lakes. Where there is prairie, it is covered with small poplar and scrub. The rating is classes 3 and 4.—*H. D. Ellis*, 1882.

48. Outlines—North—poor for settlement. Soil, sand and light sandy loam; classes 3 and 4. Surface level and covered with jack pine of an average thickness of 7 inches. The country along the east boundary is very poor, being composed of a light sandy soil, and covered with jack pine about 10 inches in diameter. The Saskatchewan River crosses the north-east corner of the township, and is about 20 chains wide, with banks 120 feet high.—*H. D. Ellis*, 1882.

Sub-division.—The land through the south-east portion, in which lies the Pawawan Settlement, is good agricultural land. The remainder of the township to the west and south of Sections 30, 29, 28 and 27 is very wet, much broken and only fit for grazing purposes. This township is generally covered with a heavy growth of willow, averaging 12 feet high, and black poplar of a fair size, in many cases fit for building purposes; the supply is almost unlimited in this and adjoining townships. The land has been rated class 3, but can be easily drained, which will eventually raise the value.—*L. Patrick*, 1883.

49. Sub-division and Outlines.—Only a small portion of this township is adapted for settlement, and this comprises all sections lying between the south boundary and the Saskatchewan River. The southerly tier of sections is timbered with jack pine, and between them and the river with quantities of willow, and scattered jack pine and poplar.—*L. Patrick*, 1883.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF SECOND INITIAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE XXII.

9. *Outlines*.—Surveyed all the boundaries except the south. The township lies almost wholly in the hills. The surface is high and broken, and dotted with marshes and small lakes. The soil, in the small valleys, is of a very rich quality. Is suited for grazing purposes only. There is no wood.—*J. J. McArthur*, 1882.

South—has a fair soil, but is too hilly for farming; will make excellent pasturage. The elevations are gravelly; water abundant and fresh.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

Sub-division.—This township is entirely in the Dirt Hills; there is no regular range, but small, round, broken lumps of hills, making it unfit for cultivation. On the hills it is a hard, gravelly clay soil, in the hollows it is sandy loam, mixed with gravel; class 3. There are numerous hay swamps and ponds, nearly all a good quality of water. A fair growth of grass grows in the valleys in ordinary seasons, but it is rather light this year on account of extreme dry weather and frost. In all probability, however, the township would suit well for grazing purposes. No timber of any kind.—*T. B. Gilliland*, 1883.

10. *Outlines*.—Surveyed all the boundaries. The south-west half of this township lies in the Dirt Hills, which are high and broken. The soil in the small valleys is very rich. This part is suited for grazing purposes only. The north-east half is comparatively level, with a gradual rise towards the hills. The soil is a sandy loam, from 6 to 9 inches in depth, with a clay subsoil.—*J. J. McArthur*, 1882.

Sub-division.—About half of this township lies in the Dirt Hills, and is hilly and broken, suitable for grazing only; the remainder is quite level prairie, with a few small ravines towards the north-east corner. The soil is principally a shallow, sandy and clay loam, mixed with gravel, and a few stones on the hills, with a hard clay subsoil. Classes 2 and 3. There are very few swamps or ponds, except among the hills. Water, good. Vegetation rather light owing to the dry season and frequent frosts. No timber whatever.—*T. B. Gilliland*, 1883.

11. *Outlines*.—North and east—the soil is a sandy loam of moderate depth, with clay subsoil. This township is traversed almost diagonally by a branch of Moose Jaw Creek, the banks of which are thinly wooded. The land slopes towards the creek from either side.—*J. J. McArthur*, 1882.

The west is rolling and level prairie. Soil, 18 inches deep, on a clay subsoil; class 1. A ravine, with a small creek, crosses Section 31. Several ridges, from 40 to 50 feet high, cross Sections 18 and 19. Good agricultural land.—*J. K. McLean*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Although the soil is generally a little light, this township is well adapted for settlement. The surface is rolling, and cut up by ravines, except in the eastern tier of sections, where the land is nearly level, and the soil excellent. A fine creek of clear fresh water, from 10 to 50 links in width, and from 2 to 5 feet in depth, with stony bottom, flows through a deep valley some 30 or 40 chains wide. Banks on north side are very high. Along the creek there is a chain of clumps of wood, principally small ash. Brush occurs in various places throughout the township, but is only suitable for fuel.—*L. S. Brabazon, 1882.*

- 12. Outlines.**—The north is level or undulating prairie. Soil, a heavy clay or sandy loam. Good farming land. Moose Jaw Creek, flowing north, is crossed on the eastern half of Section 31. Its shores are covered with brush.—*A. C. Webb, 1881.*

The west is rolling and open, level prairie, with a few grass marshes. Soil, from 10 to 12 inches deep, on sand, clay and gravel subsoils. Sections 30, 19, 18 and 7 are class 1, the remainder class 2. Ridges, from 30 to 50 feet high, were crossed on Sections 31, 30 and 7. The valley of a branch of Moose Jaw Creek, with small, scattered poplar, passes along the western tier of sections. Section 18 is greatly broken by this creek, which is 15 links wide and crosses the line six times; the banks along the valley of the creek are 100 feet high, having some poplar, ash and thorn. A large grass marsh, with banks from 30 to 40 feet high, crosses the centre portion of Section 7. Section 6 is an alkali flat, nearly level.—*J. K. McLean, 1882.*

A branch of Moose Jaw Creek, whose banks are thinly wooded, runs through this township almost parallel to, and sometimes crossing, the western boundary. A range of clay hills, with deep ravines, traverses the township almost diagonally. In the north-east part the alluvial deposit is small and the vegetation scant.—*J. J. McArthur, 1882.*

Sub-division.—Rolling and undulating prairie. Soil, first class, with heavy clay subsoil. All good farming land. A branch of Moose Jaw Creek crosses the western part; the water is good. There is wood in the valley of the creek, but only fit for fuel. A good cart trail to Qu'Appelle crosses the township from south to north-east.—*E. Fafard, 1882.*

- 13. Outlines.**—North—Moose Jaw Creek crosses this line about the centre of the township, flowing in a north-westerly course. Country adjoining the creek to the south is low lying, with a great deal of water on the surface. There is first class hay on these wet flats, but on the dry portions cactus and sage brush grow abundantly; class 8. North of the creek is rolling and undulating prairie, becoming hilly in places. The west is rolling and level prairie. Several hay marshes and low, wet lands were crossed. Soil, clay loam, with a clay subsoil; classes 3 and 4. A branch of Moose Jaw Creek flows north-east through Section 18. The east is low, level prairie, with a very thin growth of grass, and cactus

and sage in abundance. Subsoil, clay and white clay; classes 2 and 4. Moose Jaw Creek, which is from 15 to 20 links wide, 3 to 5 feet deep, good current, banks from 6 to 15 feet high, but very muddy, crosses Section 18 twice and Section 24 five times.—*H. B. Proudfoot*, 1882.

Sub-division.—This township is level and gently-rolling prairie, with a little sand and all heavy clay subsoil; class 1 in quality, except in some places. The south-west branch of Moose Jaw Creek crosses, in a northerly direction, between the fifth and sixth tiers of western sections. There is some wood along the creek, composed of ash, cherry, poplar and willow, all of small dimensions, and good only for fuel and fences. The east branch of Moose Jaw Creek runs across the north-west quarter of the township. Good farming land.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1883.

- 14. Outlines**—North—level prairie. The north-west half of Section 31 is in the valley of the Moose Jaw. Soil, is a heavy clay; class 1. A coulée, 17 chains wide, crosses north-east half of Section 31. A deep slough was crossed in Section 36. Water scarce; no timber.—*L. Bolton*, 1882.

The west is level prairie. Sections 6, 7, 18 and 19 have hay flats, from two to ten inches of water on their surface, clay subsoil; class 4. The remaining sections are dry with a clay subsoil; class 3. Moose Jaw Creek crosses Sections 30 and 31; its banks are 25 feet high and the stream from five to six feet deep. No timber. The east is rolling prairie, with several scattered marshes and low lands. Soil, clay loam, with a dark clay subsoil; classes 2 and 3. A dry watercourse crosses the line four times in the south east half of Section 1. Fair farming land.—*H. B. Proudfoot*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Level prairie, traversed diagonally by Moose Jaw Creek in a north-west direction. The creek is here from a chain to a chain and a half wide. No wood exists except brushwood along the creek. Soil, a clay loam, twelve inches to sixteen inches deep, with very rich black clay subsoil; first class.—*F. Vincent*, 1882.

- 15. Outlines**.—On all the boundaries, this township is very level, with a very heavy clay soil; no timber whatever, not even willow scrub; a few sloughs. Very little meadow land; vegetation short, owing to the hardness of the clay soil. The land is class 1 throughout.—*L. Bolton*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Level prairie, part undulating. No wood. Water obtainable everywhere. Soil, twelve inches to fourteen inches deep, with black clay subsoil; first class.—*F. Vincent*, 1882.

- 16. Outlines**.—North—undulating prairie; very hummocky. Soil, heavy clay; class 1. A ravine, with a dry creek, passes through the north-east half of Section 36. Good land for grain growing.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

The west and east sides are very level, very heavy clay soil. No timber whatever, not even willow scrub. There are a few

sloughs. Very little meadow land; vegetation short, owing to the hardness of the clay soil and dryness of the season. The land is class 1 throughout.—*L. Bolton*, 18-2.

Sub-division.—The surface of this township is slightly undulating. The soil is clay loam, on a clay subsoil. Very few marshes. Class 1 throughout.—*J. L. Reid*, 1883.

- 17. Outlines**.—Undulating, hummocky prairie on all the boundaries. Soil, hard clay; class 2. A watercourse, with banks about 7 feet high, crosses the north-east half of Section 35. Section 24 is class 3. A large ravine crosses Section 1; it is a little gravelly and stony. Another smaller ravine crosses Section 24. The C. P. R. crosses; there is a station located about the centre of the township. The land is well suited for grain growing.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Level, hummocky prairie, having no timber of any kind. Water, very good. Limestone rock was observed in the channel of Cottonwood Creek. Soil, clay, with a small admixture of sand, 2 feet to 3 feet deep, with a clay loam subsoil; generally first class. The C. P. R. crosses the township along the north of the first tier of southerly sections, with the station of Pense two miles east of the west boundary.—*H. Kerr*, 1882.

- 18. Outlines**.—On the boundaries the surface is undulating prairie, and the soil, in the north, sand and clay loam; classes 1 and 2. This part is good farming land, but all is well adapted for grain growing. On the west and east the soil is a hard dry clay; class 2. Sections 19 and 30 are gravelly; class 3. A cart trail to Qu'Appelle crosses from Section 7 to Section 13. Another trail crosses Section 30. A large ravine, with banks 75 feet high, gravelly and stony, crosses Sections 25 and 24.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie. Cottonwood Creek traverses the township from south to north; its water is good; but in August the channel was almost dry in many places. From the northern boundary of Section 11 to the northern boundary of the township, numerous cotton-wood trees are standing, furnishing good fuel. The high banks on either side of the creek are covered with willow. Soil, a sandy loam, from 18 to 30 inches deep, with sand loam subsoil; first class.—*H. Kerr*, 1882.

- 19. Outlines**.—Along all the boundaries the surface is undulating and rolling prairie. On the north and west the soil is sandy, gravelly and stony; class 3. The north-east half of Sections 19 is clay loam; class 1. The Qu'Appelle River crosses from Section 18 to 25; the banks on the north side are high and steep. On the east there is some level prairie, and the soil is sandy and clay loam; class 2. Section 24 is class 1. The north-east half of Section 36 is occupied by a gravelly hill from 250 to 300 feet high. A large slough is in the central portion of Section 25. There is fair farming land in some localities.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie. Along the banks of the Qu'Appelle River, which crosses the township, are some small islands of small poplar, aspen, willow and brush. Some good

hay lands exist along the river. Soil, generally stony, gravelly and sandy along the slopes of the banks of the river, but elsewhere good, and some 8 or 4 inches deep; chiefly first class, but some second, third and fourth.—*J. W. D'Amours, 1882.*

- 20. Outlines.**—The north is high, dry, open, rolling prairie; several grass marshes. Soil, sandy and gravelly loams, with sand and clay subsoils; classes 2 and 3. Sections 31, 32 and 33 are stony on the ridges. A grass meadow and watercourse crosses Sections 34, 35, 32 and 31; dry in August. Section 31 is greatly broken by hills, ponds and marshes, in the vicinity of Arm River. A cart trail to Long Lake crosses the north-west half of this section.—*W. T. Thompson, 1881.*

The west is prairie, with a succession of small knolls. Soil, gravelly and stony; class 3. The east is rolling prairie, a little stony in places. Soil, is a good sandy loam; class 2. Section 1 is class 1. A cart trail crosses Section 36. Good farming land.
W. Pearce, 1881.

Sub-division.—Generally rolling prairie except on the sections which are cut up by small lakes. These lakes are not very salt, but slightly alkaline; they are shallow, and their bottoms muddy. No timber exists. Soil, generally good for agriculture, but only from 2 to 5 inches deep, and mostly rather sandy and stony; first class.—*J. W. D'Amours, 1882.*

- 21. Outlines.**—Crossed by Long or Last Mountain Lakes, which submerges and breaks up the centre of the township. The lake is saline and the shores steep and about 100 feet high. The land on the north side of the lake is good and there is some poplar, but south of the lake the soil is poor and sandy. Little Arm Creek runs north-east to the lake, and is a fresh stream, with the only poplar in this portion of the township growing along its banks. The stream is about 15 feet wide and 18 inches deep with a stony bottom and a dull current. The valley is from 60 to 80 feet deep, and from half to three quarters of a mile broad.—*J. F. Garden, 1881.*

Sub-division. Level prairie in the south portion, but hilly and rolling near Long Lake. Little Arm River, which is rather salt, falls into the lake after passing through Sections 7, 8, 17 and 18, becoming gradually larger as it nears the lake. No timber occurs, except on the hills surrounding the lake, these being covered with small islands of very young poplar. Soil, about 9 inches deep, with sand and gravel subsoils; second class.—*Dupuis and DuBerger, 1882.*

NOTE.—The above remarks refer solely to the portion of the township south of Long Lake.

- 22. Outlines.**—The eastern portion of the north boundary is open, rolling, prairie, and can only be considered third class, owing to alkali flats and ponds. Westwards, the land is rolling, with numerous clumps of small poplar. The soil is a clay loam, with some scattered stones and gravel ridges; the quality being second class. The west is open, rolling prairie land. The soil is a clay loam, with the exception of some gravelly ridges, which

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Townships West of Second Initial Meridian.—Range XXII. 229

intersect the good land. A few bushes, poplar, native maple and elm trees occur along the valley of Long Lake, which is here from 75 to 100 feet deep; with these exceptions, there is no wood. The quality of the land is chiefly second class. The eastern side is high and rolling, and in places along the north it is quite hilly. There is considerable growth of poplar near the east, but the prairie is generally open, and contains many dried up marshes (September). This is a fair township for farming.—*J. F. Garden, 1881.*

Sub-division.—This township is rolling prairie. Soil, first class quality. There are a few poplars and willows.—*Z. C. Dupuis, 1882.*

- 23. Outlines.**—An alkaline flat and pond in the south-east. The surface is generally rough and broken by ridges and small hills, with poplar in small quantities in the ravines. Most of the township is very good for farming, and the soil generally consists of a fair clay loam. There is very little permanent water.—*J. F. Garden, 1881.*

Sub-division.—This township is rolling land, and the soil is of first class quality. There is no timber except a few poplars and willows.—*Z. C. Dupuis, 1882.*

- 24. Outlines.**—The north line lies in a gently-undulating country, with a good sandy loam soil, but without wood.—*E. Bray, 1881.*

The soil is generally a light loam, with gravel showing on the surface of the ridges. There are some clumps of poplars and marshes, which, however, are greatly diminished by the month of September. The township will make a fair farming country.—*J. F. Garden, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with scattered clumps of light brush in places. Water in the sloughs is good; but that in the ponds very bad. Two lakes, over twenty acres in area, occur in Sections 21 and 22, respectively. Soil, 4 to 6 inches deep, with sandy subsoil; first class.—*H. LeBer, 1882.*

- 25. Outlines.**—North—this line consists of three miles only, the remainder is in an Indian Reserve. High, rolling and level prairie, with a few ponds and sloughs. Soil, clay loam. Section 31 is class 2, the remaining two sections are class 1. West—high, rolling and open, hilly land, much broken by large sloughs, ponds and knolls. Soil, clay, gravel and marly loams; class 2.—*J. F. Garden, 1882.*

Sub-division.—The east half is included in an Indian Reserve; the west half consists of rolling prairie, with the exception of a small tract in the south-west corner, forming part of Sections 5 and 6. The surface is much broken, especially towards the south, with sloughs and small lakes or ponds, alternately with hills and hollows. No timber exists within the township, but a good supply may be obtained from Last Mountain. Soil, 2 to 12 inches deep, with clay, red sand or gravel subsoil; generally second, with some first and third class.—*E. Bazett, 1882.*

- 26. Outlines.**—North—land is high, broken and rolling, with sloughs in the hollows, and gravel and stone on some of the ridges. The soil is clay loam and loam and gravel, with, in most cases, a clay subsoil, and is classed second rate. West—high, rolling and open prairie, with sloughs and open ponds. Some stone and gravel. Soil, principally a good clay loam, with a clay subsoil; class 2. Section 30 is class 1—*J. F. Garden, 1882.*

Sub-division.—The whole of the west half consists of rolling prairie, with the exception of a small tract in the south-west corner. The surface is very much broken, especially towards the south, with sloughs and small ponds, alternating with hills and hollows. Land, chiefly second class, and better adapted to grazing than farming purposes. No timber in this township, but to the east, on Last Mountain, there is abundance. The east half is occupied as a reserve for Indians.—*C. E. Fitton, 1882.*

- 27. Outlines.**—Going east, along the north end, a poor tract of country is crossed, there being a number of large alkali ponds, sloughs and flats. The soil is an alkaline clay, with occasional stretches of loam and gravel, and is third class, except the last mile, which is second. The surface is either rolling or undulating, open prairie. Going south, on the west boundary, the country is, for two miles, even, open prairie, with good clay loam soil. The land then becomes more uneven, with sloughs and ponds in the hollows. Soil, clay loam; class 2. On the east, there is rolling prairie, with a number of sloughs and a second class, sandy loam soil, with some gravel and stones in the south.—*J. F. Garden, 1882.*

Sub-division.—This township is all open, rolling prairie, with numerous small sloughs, most of which are dry. The sloughs in the northern part are all alkali; and in Sections 30, 31 and 32 two alkali lakes occur; the one in Section 32 is small, but the other is of some size, extending south across Section 31, part of Section 30, and north some distance into the next township. The soil, for the most part, is a sandy loam, with numerous gravelly knolls of large size, and would rate class 2. The soil in Sections 30, 31, 32 and 33 is nearly all class 3, those sections having large alkali flats in them.—*C. E. Fitton, 1888.*

- 28. Outlines.**—North—rolling, open prairie, with grass marshes at intervals of about 10 chains. Sections 34, 33, 32 and 31 are an alkaline and salt plain. Soil, clay loam and clay subsoil; class 3 throughout.—*W. T. Thompson, 1881.*

On the west—there are numerous alkaline flats and ponds. In the second mile, Devil Creek was crossed, the land bordering it being better than that on the other side of the township. The soil in the northern half is third class, being either a soft clay or sandy loam. For the remaining portion of the line the surface is even, open prairie, with but few sloughs and first class clay loam soil. Going southward for three miles on the east boundary the country is open and undulating, with large ponds and low alkali beds. Devil Creek is crossed in the second mile. This is a large stream, about 12 feet wide and 2 feet deep, with a steady current

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flowing westward to Long Lake, and having on either side of it a marsh of from 10 to 12 chains wide. The land is from third to fourth class, being principally a wet alkaline clay. From this southward the land is high and rolling prairie along the line and to the east, but undulating or uneven westward, the soil improving in quality, being a clay loam, with gravel on the knolls and ridges; class 2.—*J. F. Garden, 1882*

Sub-division.—This township is all open prairie and, with the exception of the easterly range of sections, is nearly level. The westerly part may be well described as an alkali flat, with islands of good land. There are alkali lakes on Sections 6, 18, 20, 28, 29, 32, 33 and 36, and numerous sloughs, all of which are alkali. Devil Creek runs in a westerly direction through the township; it has an average width of 20 links and is about 3 links deep, with a soft mud bottom; current very sluggish. Another creek (dry in August) enters on the east side in Section 12 and, running in a west and north-westerly direction, joins Devil Creek about the centre of the township. Judging from the appearance of the land, a great portion of the centre and south-west was under water in the spring. In the southerly part of the township there are several trails. The soil is alkali clay; classes 3 and 4. Sections 7, 17, 4 and 22 are about the best.—*C. E. Fitton, 1883.*

29. Outlines.—West—Section 6 is an unavailable saline depression, with ponds of brackish water. Next $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles are undulating prairie, with grassy marshes. Soil, sandy loam; class 2. For the next $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles the land is gently-rolling, with large saline flats and numerous marshes and ponds of brackish water; classes 2 and 3. Land in many places saturated with saline matter. East—going north the first half mile is in a useless saline depression. Next $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles are hilly prairie, with small ponds of fresh water. Soil, clay loam; class 2. For the remaining 4 miles the country is rolling prairie, with small ponds and marshes of fresh water. Clay loam soil, from 6 to 14 inches deep, and clay and gravel subsoils; classes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2.—*I. Traynor, 1883.*

30. Outlines.—West—Sections 6, 7 and 18 are gently-rolling, with large saline flats and numerous ponds and marshes of brackish water; classes 2 and 3. Sections 19, 30 and 31 are rolling prairie, with small ponds of fresh water. Soil, a rich sandy loam, with clay subsoil; class 1. East—country is rolling prairie, with small ponds and marshes of fresh water. Soil, clay loam, from 6 to 14 inches deep; clay and gravel subsoils; classes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2.—*I. Traynor, 1883.*

31. Outlines.—West—level, open prairie, with numerous marshes, many of them are large and contain deep water. Soil, from 10 to 14 inches deep, on sand and clay subsoils; classes 1 and 2. East—rolling, open prairie, interspersed with numerous marshes. Soil, from 1 to 14 inches deep, on sand, gravel and yellow clay subsoils; class 2. Section 1 is a level alkaline plain; class 4. A small lake is situated in Sections 12 and 13. Some parts good for farming.—*A. C. Talbot, 1883.*

- 32. Outlines.**—North—rolling prairie, with poplar and willow bluffs, sand hills and numerous marshes. Soil, sandy loam, with a clay subsoil; classes as follows: Section 35, class 1; Sections 36, 34, 33, 32, class 2; Section 31, class 3. Wolverine Creek crosses, water good. A large lake is situated in Section 31.—*T. Drummond*, 1883.

West—rolling and level open prairie, with numerous marshes. Soil, from 12 to 15 inches in depth, with a grey sand and clay subsoils; classes 1 and 2. A creek crosses Section 30, flowing east; it is 18 inches deep; slow current. East—rolling prairie, with young poplar and willow bluffs. Water was found in every bluff. Soil, from 4 to 16 inches deep, on a sand and clay, also yellow clay, subsoils; class 2. Large-sized lakes are situated in Sections 24 and 1. Fair farming land.—*A. C. Talbot*, 1883.

- 33. Outlines.**—West—rolling and level, open prairie, with numerous marshes. Soil, from 4 to 5 inches in depth, on a grey sand subsoil; class 2. A small creek, with alkaline water and slow current, flows through Section 31; it crosses the line six times. A cart trail also crosses this section. East—rolling prairie, with bluffs of poplar and willow, 3 to 6 inches in diameter. Water in some of the bluffs. Subsoil, clay, grey sand and sandy clay; class 2. A small creek, 15 feet wide, 1 foot deep, no current, and a cart trail to Prince Albert cross Section 24. The cart trail from Touchwood Hills to Prince Albert, and the telegraph line, cross through Section 36.—*A. C. Talbot*, 1883.

- 34. Outlines.**—West—rolling, open prairie, with many marshes. A creek, 9 feet wide, 9 inches deep, slow current and good water, crosses Section 31. East—rolling prairie, with poplar and willow bluffs; poplar, from 2 to 10 inches in diameter. Some water in the bluffs. Soil, on both lines, from 4 to 6 inches deep, on a sand and clay subsoils; class 2.—*A. C. Talbot*, 1883.

- 35. Outlines.**—West—rolling to level prairie, some parts are gravelly; a few marshes. East—rolling prairie, covered with poplar and willow bluffs, from 6 to 12 inches in diameter. Water in nearly every bluff. Soil, 6 to 8 inches deep, on a sand and sandy clay subsoils; class 2 on this line, and 2 and 3 on the west line.—*A. C. Talbot*, 1883.

- 36. Outlines.**—North—rolling land, with thick poplar bluffs, from 2 to 8 inches in diameter. Soil, black and sandy loams, with gravel and clay subsoils; classes 1 and 2. Sections 31 and 32 are submerged by a large lake. A small creek crosses Section 33.—*T. Drummond*, 1883.

West—rolling prairie, with numerous bluffs. Subsoil, clay, yellow clay, sand and gravel; class 2. A creek, 10 feet wide, 6 inches deep, with good water, flows east through Section 30. An old cart trail, and the trail from Touchwood Hills to Prince Albert, and the telegraph line cross Section 18. East—rolling prairie, covered with willow and poplar of 5 to 7 inches in diameter; water in the bluffs. Soil, 5 to 6 inches deep, on clay and sandy clay subsoils; class 2. A small lake in Section 36.—*A. C. Talbot*, 1883.

- 37. Outlines.**—West and east—rolling to level prairie, half covered with willow and young poplar. There is also a large quantity of small, dry poplar. Sections 30 and 31 have no wood. On the west—soil, 4 inches deep, on clay, yellow clay, sand and sandy clay subsoils; class 2. On the east—soil, from 8 to 18 inches deep, on clay and sandy clay subsoils; class 1. Section 13 is class 2; a creek flows east through this section, this creek is 10 inches deep; water good.—*A. C. Talbot*, 1888.
- 38. Outlines.**—West—rolling, open, prairie, sloping gently to the north and having several small marshes. A large lake is situated in Sections 19, 30 and 31, it submerges the whole of the line on 19, and two-thirds in Sections 30 and 31. East—rolling prairie, about one-half covered with willow and young poplar. Soil, 4 to 12 inches deep on clay and sandy clay subsoils; class 1 on this line and class 2 on the west line.—*A. C. Talbot*, 1883.
- 44. Sub-division and Outlines.**—This township is mostly covered with heavy willows and poplar. Being near the outlet of several streams or creeks running into a large marsh near Waterhen Lake and also into the lake, the land is generally low, and, in most cases, unfit for farming purposes, but is well adapted for grazing purposes. A small number of Sections, viz.: 12, 11, 10, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16 are class 1, and suitable for farming. The land through this township is loam and clay subsoils on south portion. The remainder has a very small proportion of loam, but generally a cold stiff clay. There is a certain amount of alkali in all the portion of the township adjoining the lake and marsh.—*E. C. Caddy*, 1884.
- 45A. Outlines.**—North—prairie, with bluffs of poplar and willow; class 1. The north-west sections are submerged by Waterhen Lake.—*A. L. Russell*, 1879.
- Sub-division and Outlines.*—This township is generally covered with a thick growth of poplar and willow, but is, nevertheless, well adapted for settlement. The soil is of good quality, being a dark loam of an average depth of twelve inches, with a clay subsoil, and being adjacent to Waterhen Lake, and several good hay marshes, is a very desirable place for settlement.—*E. C. Caddy*, 1884.
- 45. Sub-division and Outlines.**—Lies north and west of Waterhen Lake. Plenty of small poplar, hay and water. Rich soil; well adapted for settlement.—*J. L. Reid*, 1879.
- 46. Outlines.**—West—undulating prairie, with bluffs of poplar and willow, and many ponds and hay marshes. Class 1 throughout.—*A. L. Russell*, 1878.
- Sub-division and Outlines.*—This township is fractional, and principally prairie; interspersed with poplar and willow clumps. The soil is well adapted for farming, being, for the most part, a rich clay loam. Several settlers are making improvements on some of the sections. There is only a small quantity of timber suitable for building or fencing, barely sufficient for the needs of the settlers that are likely to settle in the township. The land

is generally undulating, and is well watered by lakes and Panona Creek, which runs across north part.—*E. C. Caddy*, 1883.

47. *Sub-division and Outlines.*—The township is generally covered with a thick growth of grey willow and small poplar, and is very much cut up with lakes and ponds, which might be drained off at a moderate expense, but at present it is hardly fit for settlement. The soil is generally a rich loam, with a clay subsoil. There is very little timber fit for fencing, as all the poplar is of small dimensions. The water in the lakes is generally bad, containing a quantity of alkali. Good grazing township.—*E. C. Caddy*, 1884.

48. *Outlines.*—North—rolling land; sand subsoil, covered with an alluvial coating of from 3 to 4 inches; poplar and brush; classes 2 to 3. Saskatchewan River (south branch) crosses the line in Sections 34 and 35.—*H. D. Ellis*, 1882.

Sub-division and Outlines.—This township is covered with a heavy growth of grey willow and young poplar, and although land is of a good quality, there is very little at present available for agricultural purposes, owing to the dense willow and great number of lakes, ponds and marshes. It is, however, well adapted for grazing or dairy purposes, and its near proximity to the Prince Albert settlement and village will make it valuable at no distant day.—*E. C. Caddy*, 1883.

49. *Sub-division and Outlines.*—The part of this township lying to the north of the north branch of the Saskatchewan River, is not fit for agricultural purposes, being very much broken with ponds and swamps. This side is in general only covered with pitch or jack pine, only fit for fuel. The portion of the township situated between the two branches of the Saskatchewan, is mostly land of a good quality, in some cases, a light loam; but being situated near wood and the two streams is a very desirable place for settlers. There are several settlers already located near the forks of the rivers, and when any land is cultivated it seems to bear superior crops. There is a certain amount of open land, but in general it is covered with a growth of grey willow and small poplar.—*E. C. Caddy*, 1883.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF SECOND INITIAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE XXIII.

9. *Outlines.*—North and west—rolling prairie, with a few marshes. Soil, 6 to 8 inches deep on a clay subsoil; class 2. Two-thirds of the line on Section 30 and one-third on 19 are covered by a large marsh, water fresh, and one foot deep.—*J. K. McLean*, 1882.

The east is high and undulating prairie; several large marshes were crossed. Soil, 6 inches deep on a clay subsoil; classes 2 and 3.—*J. J. McArthur*, 1882.

South—hilly; soil good, but elevations gravelly. Best adapted for grazing. Water abundant and fresh.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

Sub-division.—This township is all in the Dirt Hills, and is very high and broken. There is a level clay flat running from the north-west corner in a south-easterly and easterly direction from one to two miles wide. The soil is a shallow, sandy and clay loam, and heavy gravelly clay, with clay subsoil; on the hills it is mixed with gravel and stones; classes 2 and 3. No creeks. There are numerous swamps and ponds, most of which are good water. Vegetation is light, and in some places wild sage grows. The greater part is only fit for grazing. There is no timber. There is a great quantity of water fowl, other game scarce.—*T. B. Gilliland*, 1883.

10. *Outlines.*—North and west—rolling, broken and slightly hilly prairie, a considerable number of marshes and ponds, some of the latter are alkaline. Soil, 8 to 10 inches deep on a clay subsoil; classes 2 and 3 on the west, and 3 on the north. A large grass marsh in Section 18.—*J. K. McLean*, 1882.

East—rolling to level prairie, numerous marshes. Soil, 6 to 8 inches deep on a clay subsoil; classes 2 and 3.—*J. J. McArthur*, 1882.

Sub-division.—This township is all in the Dirt Hills, and is very hilly and broken, except a small portion of the north-east corner which is level. The soil is principally gravelly clay, and in some places sandy and clay loams, with hard clay subsoil; considerable surface stone; classes 2 and 3. There are a great number of ponds and swamps, generally poor water, and but a small quantity of hay in proportion to the amount of swamp. Vegetation rather light, but it is evident that it would be somewhat better in favorable seasons. It is unfit for cultivation, but would be suitable for grazing. No timber whatever. There is a great quantity of water fowl, but other game is scarce; this has been a favorite camping ground of the Indians.—*T. B. Gilliland*, 1883.

11. *Outlines.*—North—rolling prairie. Soil, 12 to 14 inches deep, on a clay subsoil; class 1. Section 36 is classes 2 and 3. A ravine.

60 feet deep, with a small creek about 8 or 9 feet wide, crosses Sections 35 and 34, and another ravine, with a rivulet, crosses Section 38. West—rolling, broken and hilly, with numerous grass ponds. Soil, 6 to 10 inches deep, on a clay subsoil; classes 2 and 3. East—rolling and level prairie. A grass pond on Section 1 was the only one seen. Soil, 18 inches deep, on a clay subsoil; class 1. A ravine, 30 feet deep, with a small creek, crosses Section 36. Ridges, from 40 to 50 feet high, were crossed in Sections 24 and 18. Good farming land.—*J. K. McLean*, 1882.

Sub-division.—This township is undulating, with some broken, rolling prairie in the south-west corner. The soil is classes 2 and 3. The east half is good for farming, but the west half is swampy, hilly and gravelly, and good only for grazing purposes. No wood whatever.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1883.

- 12.** *Outlines*.—The north is level or undulating prairie, with a clay loam soil and some sandy loam. The line is crossed by a creek flowing north near the eastern limit of Section 34 and by another about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles further west. No wood.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

West—rolling to slightly rolling prairie. Ridges are from 25 to 30 feet high. Soil, 8 to 12 inches deep, on a clay subsoil; class 2. Sections 6 and 7 are class 1. Small creeks cross Sections 30, 19, 18 and 7. Fair farming land. East—rolling and open, level prairie; a few grass marshes. Soil, from 10 to 12 inches deep, on sand, clay and gravel subsoils; Sections 24, 25, 13 and 12 are class 1, the remaining two are class 2. Ridges, from 30 to 50 feet high, were crossed on Sections 36, 25 and 12. The valley of a branch of Moose Jaw Creek, with banks 100 feet high and scattered poplar and ash, occupies parts of Sections 13, 25 and 36. The stream in 13 is 15 links wide and crosses the line six times. A large grass marsh, with banks from 30 to 40 feet high, crosses the central portion of Section 12. Section 1 is a level, alkali flat.—*J. K. McLean*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Level and rolling prairie, with a sandy and clay loam soil; class 1. Good farming land. Some wood in gullies, good only for fuel.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1883.

- 13.** *Outlines*.—Along the north the land is low lying, with a great deal of water on the surface. First class hay on the wet flats; class 3. West—rolling prairie, with a few small marshes. Soil, sand and clay loams, with clay and sandy subsoils; class 3. Dry water-courses cross Sections 7 and 19. A small creek crosses Section 18. No wood. East—rolling and level prairie. Several hay marshes and low, wet lands were crossed. Soil, clay loam, with a clay subsoil; classes 3 and 4.—*H. B. Proudfoot*, 1882.

Sub-division.—The south part of this township is gently-rolling and level prairie. The north-east corner is heavy clay and wet land, which is covered with water from 6 to 12 inches during the spring season, but no water was seen at the time of survey. A new trail crosses Sections 2 and 1 from Wood Mountain to Regina. No wood in this township, but some in the west part of the adjoining one, along the banks of the creek. There are a few small, dry

creeks in the south and north-westerly parts of this township. Soil, heavy clay throughout; class 1. Good land for agricultural purposes.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1883.

- 14. Outlines.**—West—all the sections on this line are in a low, wet flat; water in places from 2 to 10 inches deep. Subsoil, clay and blue clay; classes 3 and 4. East—level prairie. Sections 1, 12, 13 and 24 are hay flats, having from 2 to 10 inches of water on the surface, the above sections have a clay subsoil; class 4. The remaining sections are dry, with a clay subsoil; class 3. Moose Jaw Creek crosses Sections 25 and 26; 5 to 6 feet deep. No timber.—*H. B. Proudfoot*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Level prairie, with a few swamps (all dry in September), no doubt furnishing plenty of water during spring and early summer. Good fresh water was obtained in any of the dry sloughs by digging a few feet down. No wood whatever. Soil, in the south part, hard, blue clay; third class. In the north part, a very rich, black loam, on a clay subsoil; first class.—*T. Vincent*, 1882.

- 15. Outlines.**—Very level; very heavy clay soil; no timber whatever; a few sloughs, but no streams of any account except Moose Jaw Creek, which traverses this township. Very little meadow land. Vegetation short, owing to the dryness of the season. The land is class 1 throughout.—*L. Bolton*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie; heavy clay loam, with clay subsoil. Moose Jaw Creek, in which the water is excellent, crosses the township.—*J. L. Reid*, 1883.

- 16. Outlines.**—North—undulating prairie; very hummocky. Soil, heavy clay; class 1. Good farming land, well suited for grain.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

East, west and south—very level; very heavy clay soil; no wood; a few sloughs, and not much meadow land. Vegetation is short, but the land may be rated class 1 throughout.—*L. Bolton*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie. Soil, clay loam, with clay subsoil; class 1 throughout.—*J. L. Reid*, 1883.

- 17. Outlines.**—North—undulating prairie. Soil, hard, dry clay; classes 2 and 3. Section 33, north-east half, and Section 34, north-west half, are gravelly; class 3. West—undulating prairie. Soil, hard, dry clay; class 2. A cart trail to Qu'Appelle crosses Sections 31 and 32. Good farming land. East—undulating, hummocky prairie. Soil, hard, dry clay; class 2. The C.P.R. crosses and a station is located in this township. Land suitable for grain growing. No wood.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Level, dry prairie, in some parts hummocky. Good water. No timber. Soil, a heavy clay of excellent quality for wheat growing, 50 inches deep and more, with clay subsoil; first class. The C. P. R. crosses the township. Belle Plaine Station in south-west corner.—*H. Kerr*, 1882.

- Outlines.**—All undulating prairie. On the north the soil is sandy loam; some parts are gravelly; classes 1 and 2; part of Section 31

being class 3. A creek (dry when surveyed) crosses Section 36. No wood; water scarce. On the west and east the soil is hard, dry clay. Section 6 and the north-west half of Section 31 are class 2, the remaining sections are stony and gravelly; class 3. A lake, about 9 chains wide, is situated in the south-west half of Section 31. This lake was the only water crossed on the west. No wood. The east is class 2, except Sections 24 and 25, which are gravelly and class 3.—*W. Pearce, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie. No timber, excepting a few young poplar, about 2 inches in diameter, in the north-east part of Section 33. Water is good. Soil, 6 to 12 inches deep, of very good quality, with a sandy loam subsoil; first class.—*H. Kerr, 1882.*

19. *Outlines*.—All the boundaries were surveyed over undulating prairie, with a sandy loam soil, gravelly and stony in many places, and rating class 3, except Sections 24 and 18, which have a good clay loam soil; class 1. Section 36 is full of small knolls. The Qu'Appelle River crosses the centre of the township—east and west—in a deep broad valley, with steep north banks and numbers of connecting ravines.—*W. Pearce, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie. Qu'Appelle River flows eastward across the township; its current is very swift and its bottom muddy. It is from six feet to twenty feet deep, and from thirty feet to seventy feet wide. Its banks are partly covered with wood, such as aspen, willow and ash. Soil, in general, stony, sandy and gravelly, particularly along the banks of the river, where it is rather too stony for agriculture. Rates, by localities, from first down to third class.—*J. W. D'Amours, 1882.*

20. *Outlines*.—North—high, open, rolling prairie, with a great number of grass ponds and meadows at intervals. Soil, gravelly loam, with a clay subsoil; class 2. Section 36 is greatly broken by the Little Arm River, water 18 inches deep, good but brackish; it flows north-east; the banks of this river are 100 feet high and the valley wide. This section is rated class 3. Water plentiful. No wood.—*W. T. Thompson, 1881.*

West and east—undulating prairie. Soil, sandy loam, gravelly and stony; class 3. Section 31 is broken by Arm River; banks are high and steep, and a valley occupies two-thirds of the section. The east is prairie, with a succession of small knolls. Two alkaline ponds are situated in Section 25. No wood and not much surface water on either line.—*W. Pearce, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Generally undulating, except in Sections 26, 35, 27, 28, 32, 29, 30 and 31, where the land is considerably broken by the banks of the Little Arm River. The current of this stream, which runs eastward, is not very swift; its channel is very crooked, and from 40 to 60 links wide. The water is fresh, but not very good; the bottom is generally shallow and muddy. There is no timber whatever. Soil, pretty good on all the sections not cut up by the river; but along its banks it is rather too sandy, gravelly and stony; first, second and third class.—*J. W. D'Amours, 1882.*

21. *Outlines*.—East—Long Lake (saline) cuts off the north-east corner. The prairie consists of a soil of a light sandy description, except near the lake, where it is better, and is a loam, on a clay subsoil.—*J. F. Garden*, 1881.

West—rolling country. Soil, light sandy loam, with a clay and gravel subsoil; class 2. A few small marshes. Fair agricultural land.—*T. R. Hewson*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with several lakes and ponds, in the south portion, all containing fresh water. There is no timber, except some small wood upon the hills bordering on Long Lake. A few swamps. Soil, 8 or 9 inches deep, with sand and gravel subsoils; second and third class.—*DuBerger and Dupuis*, 1882.

22. *Outlines*.—North—westward from the north-east corner to Long Lake, the country is open, rolling prairie land, with some sloughs, and a soil ranging from a sandy loam, second class, to a clay loam near the lake, first class. The banks of the lake are about 60 feet high, and descend abruptly to the water's edge. The width of the lake is about one mile. On the west side the banks are only about 20 feet high, and the adjoining land is poor and very stony, the surface rising to the west, and classes 3 to 4. The east is open and rolling. The soil is a clay loam, with the exception of some gravelly ridges which intersect the good land, rating second class. A few bushes, poplar, native maple and elm trees, occur along the valley of Long Lake.—*J. F. Garden*, 1882.

West—rolling country. Soil, light sandy loam, with a clay and gravel subsoil; class 2. No wood. Very little water.—*T. R. Hewson*, 1882.

Sub-division.—This township is broken by Long Lake, which crosses it diagonally from south-east to north-west. The land is generally undulating prairie, except in the north-western part, where it is level and very stony. On the west side of the lake the soil is generally third class, but on the east side it is first class, except along the banks of the lake, where it is rather gravelly and stony. There is some timber along the lake, chiefly oak and poplar. The banks are from 60 to 100 feet high.—*DuBerger and Dupuis*, 1882.

23. *Outlines*.—North—open, undulating and rolling prairie. Soil, is a rich clay loam; class 1. A ravine, with a creek, crosses Section 34; there is an appearance of gravel on this section. A great many marshes and water holes were met with. Long Lake comes nearly to Section 32. In the south-west the surface is open and undulating, with scattered stones. The soil, changes from a loam to a sandy loam and stiff clay; second to fourth class, the poorer land adjoining the lake. Some alkali beds occur in this part. No wood. Most of the west half, however, is submerged by Long Lake (saline), and broken by its valley which is about 100 feet deep. The eastern portion of the township is good agricultural land.—*J. F. Garden*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Prairie, level in the south part and undulating elsewhere. Soil, generally stony; third and fourth class.—*Dupuis and DuBerger, 1882.*

- 24. Outlines.**—North—gently-undulating prairie, with a good sandy loam soil, but no wood.—*E. Bray, 1881.*

Bordered on the west by Long Lake (saline), and broken somewhat by its valley. The soil is lighter than further south; but is, nevertheless, good agricultural clay loam land. It has, however, but little permanent water beyond the lake.—*J. F. Garden, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with many small sloughs, generally containing good water in small quantity. Last Mountain or Long Lake, which occupies part of the western sections, is rather salt; but its water, when boiled, can be safely used. No timber. Soil, from 2 to 6 inches deep, with a sandy or gravelly subsoil; chiefly second, with some first class.—*H. LeBer, 1882.*

- 25. Outlines.**—The north is open prairie; the east and west thirds being rolling, and the central third uneven, with ravines and sloughs in them. The soil is various, some places being a dark loam, and others a sandy loam; but mostly a good second-class clay loam. West—rolling open land, with stones on the ridges, and but few sloughs. The soil is a light loam on a clay subsoil, and rates about second class. The surface slopes gently towards Long Lake. East—high rolling and open hilly land, much broken by large sloughs, ponds and knolls. Soil, clay, gravel and marly clay loams; class 2. A large deep slough, in an alkali flat, is situated in the central portion of Section 12.—*J. F. Garden, 1882.*

Sub-division.—There is a little second-class land scattered through this township, but it consists chiefly of first-class farming land. It is all open prairie, generally rolling, except in the north-east corner, where it is somewhat hilly and broken, and rather gravelly. The western part slopes gradually in the direction of Long Lake, which is about two miles west of this township. There are a few sloughs and ponds, chiefly in the eastern part. There is no timber of any kind; but on Last Mountain, about six miles to the east, there is an abundance of fuel, and large poplar, fit for building and other purposes.—*E. Bazett, 1882.*

- 26. Outlines.**—The north is rolling, open prairie, with, in some few places, a small quantity of scattered stones, the soil being largely of clay loam, of first-class quality. East—high, rolling, hilly and open prairie, with sloughs and open ponds; some stones and gravel scattered about. Soil, principally a good clay loam, with a clay subsoil; class 2. Section 25 is class 1. The elevations range from 30 to 40 feet high.—*J. F. Garden, 1882.*

Sub-division.—Open rolling prairie, having, in the western portion a gentle slope towards the west, being the commencement of the descent to Long Lake, some two miles distant. The eastern portion is broken and hilly, the hollows being, as a rule, occupied by ponds or small lakes of clear fresh water. While it is not, on this account, so well suited for agriculture, it is admirably

adapted for grazing, the hills and hollows being covered with a thick and luxuriant growth of grass. No timber whatever exists in the township, but a good supply of large poplar may be obtained from Last Mountain, about seven miles to the east. Soil, from four to ten inches deep, with clay or sandy subsoil; first class.—*C. E. Fitton*, 1882.

- 27. Outlines.**—The west boundary lies in Last Mountain Lake. The land east of the lake, as far as perceptible, is easily rolling and open. The soil is a light loam, on a clay subsoil, and class 3. Going south, on the east boundary, the country is, for two miles, open prairie, with good clay loam soil. The land then becomes more uneven, with sloughs and ponds in the hollows. Soil, clay loam; class 2.—*J. F. Garden*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, dotted with numerous sloughs. Soil, black loam, with clay subsoil; class 1, except in the west of the township, where it is class 2. Long Lake submerges the west boundary; the water is good, but slightly alkaline. No timber. This township is well suited for farming.—*M. J. Charbonneau*, 1883.

- 28. Outlines.**—North—the eastern half of this line is in a level, open, salt plain, with snipe meadows, covered with low, stunted grass and salt weed. The western half is high, dry, open, rolling prairie. Soil, sandy loam and gravelly. Long Creek, with saline water, 3 feet deep, flows south through Section 33. A saline creek, 1 foot deep, with a moderate current, crosses Section 36.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

West—southward, and in the vicinity of the west side of Long Lake, the surface is undulating, with a wet, sandy soil, and an alkaline clay subsoil, being third class in quality for the first four miles, thence to the end of the line the soil is somewhat heavier. East—the northern half is low land, with numerous alkaline flats and ponds. In the second mile Devil Creek is crossed. The soil is third class, being either a soft clay or sandy loam. On the southern half of the line the surface is even, open prairie, with but few sloughs, and first class clay loam soil.—*J. F. Garden*, 1882.

An exception to the fertility of the land east of Last Mountain Lake is near the northern end of it, where the southern end of the Alkaline Plain is met. This lies east of the large creek which flows into the head of the lake, and is six or eight miles wide and extends northwards from the centre of this township.—*W. F. King*, 1881.

Sub-division.—The north half of this township is low and wet. Soil, sandy loam, mixed with alkali; class 3. The south half is undulating prairie. Soil, clay loam, with clay subsoil; class 1. Last Mountain or Long Lake occupies the greater part of the west half of the township; the water is slightly alkaline but drinkable. Devil Creek enters the lake at the north-west corner of township. There is a luxuriant growth of grass all over, especially in the north half. No timber. Well adapted for grazing purposes.—*M. J. Charbonneau*, 1883.

- 19. Outlines.**—The west is open, level and undulating prairie, with a few sandy ridges, ponds and marshes of fresh water. Soil, a light loam; classes 1 and 2. A low saline flat just enters the township on Section 6. East—Section 1 is a saline depression, with ponds of brackish water, and may be classed fourth. Next $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles are undulating prairie, with grassy marshes. Soil, sandy loam; class 2. For the next $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles the land is gently-rolling, with large saline flats and numerous marshes and ponds of brackish water; classes 2 and 3.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.

The south-east quarter is occupied almost entirely by an alkaline plain.—*W. F. King*, 1881.

- 20. Outlines.**—West—for first $2\frac{1}{2}$ southerly miles the land it is chiefly saline depressions and muskeg; classes 3 to 5. Next $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles are gently-rolling prairie. Soil, clay loam, gravelly subsoil; classes 1 and 2. A lake, about 40 chains wide and running in a north-west and south-easterly direction, is here met, and along the line covers the greater part of Sections 30 and 31. On the north-east side of this lake the land is very stony; class 3. On the east—Sections, 1, 12 and 13 are gently-rolling, with large saline flats and numerous ponds and marshes of brackish water. The land is, in many places, so saturated with saline matter that it is difficult to travel. Sections 24, 25 and 26 are rolling prairie, with small ponds of fresh water. Soil, a rich sandy loam, with clay subsoil; class 1.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.

- 21. Outlines.**—Going south, on the west boundary, the first half mile is gently-undulating prairie, with occasional marshes; classes 1 and 2. Next three miles are level prairie, stony, with low marshy land; class 2. The remainder of this line is rolling prairie and stony.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.

East—level, open prairie, with numerous marshes. Soil, from 10 to 14 inches deep, on sand and clay subsoils; classes 1 and 2. Many of the marshes are large and contain deep water.—*A. C. Talbot*, 1883.

- 22. Outlines.**—Going south, on the west boundary, the first 30 chains are a large pond of brackish water and low land. The next three miles are composed of large ponds and marshes, with low ridges intervening; classes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 4. Remaining portion is gently-undulating prairie, with occasional marshes; first to second class.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.

East—rolling and level, open prairie, with numerous marshes. Soil, 12 to 15 inches deep, on a grey sand and clay subsoil; classes 1 and 2. A creek crosses Section 25, and flows east; it has 18 inches of water; current slow.—*A. C. Talbot*, 1883.

- 23. Outlines.**—The west is gently-undulating prairie, with a few grass ponds, marshes and small clumps of willows. Soil, first to second class.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.

East—rolling and level, open prairie, with numerous marshes. Soil, from 4 to 5 inches deep, on a grey sand subsoil; class 2. A small lake is situated in the north-east quarter of Section 25. A creek, with alkaline water and slow current, flows through

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Section 36 ; it crosses the line six times. A cart trail also crosses this section.—*A. C. Talbot, 1883.*

- 34. Outlines.**—West—going north, for the first $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the country is gently-undulating prairie, with a few grass ponds, marshes and small clumps of willows ; first to second class. Here a saline lake occurs, extending from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles in a south-westerly, and some miles in a north-easterly direction. It is very irregular in shape.—*I. Traynor, 1883.*

East—rolling, open prairie. A great many marshes were crossed. Soil, from 4 to 6 inches deep, on a sand, grey sand and clay subsoils ; class 2. A creek, 9 feet wide, 9 inches deep, slow current and good water, crosses Section 36.—*A. C. Talbot, 1883.*

- 35. Outlines.**—West—first four miles, going south, are covered with poplar and willow brush, with trees, chiefly of small growth, but in a few places 12 inches in diameter, and suitable for small log buildings. There are numerous willow swamps and a few prairie openings. The remaining two miles are rolling prairie, with numerous grassy ponds, marshes and bluffs of poplar and willow ; classes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$. *I. Traynor, 1883.*

East—rolling to level prairie ; some parts are gravelly. Several marshes were met with. Soil, 6 inches deep, on a sand, clay, yellow clay, sandy clay subsoils ; classes 2 and 3.—*A. C. Talbot, 1883.*

- 36. Outlines.**—Going south, on the west line, the first two miles are knolly prairie, with numerous bluffs of small poplar and willows and ponds. Next four miles are poplar and willow brush, with trees, chiefly of small growth, but in a few places of 12 inches diameter, and fit for small log buildings ; there are numerous willow swamps and a few small prairie openings.—*I. Traynor, 1883.*

East—rolling prairie, with numerous bluffs of timber. Subsoils of clay, yellow clay, sand and gravel ; class 2. A creek, 10 feet wide, 6 inches deep, with good water, flows east through Section 25. The cart trail from Touchwood Hills to Prince Albert, and the telegraph line, cross the township.—*A. C. Talbot, 1883.*

- 37. Outlines.**—West—broken, open, rolling prairie. Numerous small marshes were crossed. Subsoils, sand, sandy clay, clay and yellow clay ; class 2. A ridge and a coulée cross Section 6. The cart trail from Touchwood to Prince Albert, and the telegraph line, cross the township. East—rolling to level prairie, half covered with willow and young poplar ; there is also a large quantity of small, dry poplar. Soil, 4 inches deep, on clay, yellow clay, sand and sandy clay subsoils ; class 2. Sections 25 and 36 are rolling, open prairie.—*A. C. Talbot, 1883.*

- 38. Outlines.**—West—rolling, broken and hilly prairie, partly covered with poplar bluffs from 8 to 12 inches in diameter ; water was found in some of the bluffs. The alluvial soil covers subsoils of clay, gravel, sandy clay, sand and yellow clay ; class 2. East —

rolling, open prairie, slopes gently to the north. Several small marshes were crossed. A large lake is situated in Sections 24, 25 and 36; two-thirds of Sections 24 and 25 are also submerged by this lake. Soil, 4 to 5 inches deep, on a sandy clay and clay subsoil; class 2.—*A. C. Talbot, 1883*

45. *Outlines.*—West—well wooded with fair sized poplar, many trees suitable for house logs. The surface is broken up by high hills, but a great portion has soil of a superior quality.—*L. Patrick, 1883.*

Sub-division and Outlines.—This township is nearly all bush, for the most part small poplar good for fencing; it has some groves of large timber good for building purposes. In the lowlands the soil is generally a good clay loam, but as it is situated, for the most part, in the Birch Hills, where the soil is a light sandy loam, this township is rated class 2. Carrot River runs through the south-east part of the township and forms a large lake on Sections 2 and 3, in which there is an abundance of pike and pickerel. There are two other lakes. There is a good mill privilege on Section 11 on Carrot River, there being a fall of about one foot to a chain, and banks about 40 feet high. The township is well watered by small brooks, in which the water is fresh. In some parts there is a quantity of standing and dead fallen timber good for fuel.—*E. C. Caddy, 1882-83.*

46. *Outlines.*—West—fairly wooded with poplar and willow, but in Section 1 only is there any building timber. A great portion of the centre and north of the line, being wet and covered with a very heavy growth of willow, is only suitable for grazing.—*L. Patrick, 1883.*

East—undulating prairie; bluffs of poplar and willow; numerous ponds and hay marshes. Class 1 throughout.—*A. L. Russell, 1878.*

Sub-division and Outlines.—This township is, for the most part covered with a thick growth of willow and poplar. On a few sections, to the south and south-west, there is some good building and fencing timber, sufficient for the use of the settlers. There is also a quantity of fallen, dead and standing timber good for firewood. The soil is principally a good clay loam, covered with a fair depth of alluvial soil. There are also several lakes and small streams, in which the water is fresh and good.—*E. C. Caddy, 1883.*

47. *Outlines.*—West—generally covered with a heavy growth of willows, and a few poplar trees. Only suitable for grazing, there being a splendid quality of hay. The land may be readily drained to Panona Creek. Soil, sometimes sand, and sometimes clay loams, on clay subsoil; classes 1 to 3.—*L. Patrick, 1883.*

West—undulating prairie; bluffs of poplar and willow; numerous ponds and hay marshes. Class 1 throughout.—*A. L. Russell, 1878.*

Sub-division and Outlines.—This township, although containing land of good quality, is so covered with a dense growth of grey willow, and a certain amount of small poplar, that a very

small portion is fit, at present, for agriculture; but, as it contains a very great number of marshes and ponds, is very well adapted for cattle. There are small patches of open country, bordering along a lake called Long Lake, but only being in small, detached pieces, can hardly be called open country. A great amount of this township can be drained at some future day, at a very reasonable expense, when it will become land of very superior quality, as the soil is a good loam, with a stiff clay subsoil, making it class 1 for wheat raising.—*E. C. Caddy, 1884.*

48. *Outlines.*—North—tamarac swamps, muskegs; poplar, jack pine and fallen timber; sandy subsoil, without alluvial covering; class 4.—*H. D. Ellis, 1882.*

Sub-division and Outlines.—This township is covered with a heavy growth of either jack pine, poplar or willow. The jack pine occurs to the north of the south branch of the Saskatchewan River, where the land, as a general rule, is rather inclined to be sandy. In the more eastern part, lying to the north of river, there is some very desirable land, although at present covered with poplar and willow. The portion lying to the south of the river is mostly land of a good quality, and although there is generally a heavy growth of large grey willow and scattered poplar, it will come into favor for settlement, owing to its position near the river, and near the settlement of Prince Albert. A small amount is broken up with numerous pond holes, but the greater number can be easily drained in the Saskatchewan River. One great inducement also for settlers is being so near an unlimited supply of firewood, fence rails, and building timber.—*E. C. Caddy, 1888.*

49. *Sub-division and Outlines.*—There is very little of this township suitable for agricultural purposes. The soil is of a light sandy nature; classes 2 and 3. It is also much broken by ponds, lakes and tamarac swamps, and is rough and hilly where it is dry. The north part of the township, south of the North Saskatchewan River, is generally covered with a growth of pitch pine, suitable only for fuel. The North Saskatchewan River runs easterly through the whole of the township. This river is navigable for steam vessels drawing very little water.—*E. C. Caddy, 1883.*

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF SECOND INITIAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE XXIV.

9. *Outlines.*—The north is rolling and hilly prairie; several grass ponds, and two alkaline ponds were crossed. The soil is 6 to 9 inches deep on a clay subsoil; classes 2 and 3. The east is rolling prairie, several small marshes. Two-thirds of Section 25, and one-third of the north-east of 24, are covered by a large marsh of fresh water. Soil, 6 to 8 inches deep on a clay subsoil; class 2.—*J. K. McLean*, 1882.

The west is hilly prairie, better suited for grazing than farming. The soil is good and the grass fine in the valleys, but the hill tops are generally gravelly and stony. The south is rough and hilly; gravelly and stony on the summits, but, in the bottoms, the soil is good and grass abundant. Is a good grazing township. Water abundant and fresh.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

Sub-division.—This township is very undulating and marshy, and is unsuitable for agriculture, but is good pasture ground. Sections 25 and 36 are the best for farming purposes.—*C. F. Leclerc*, 1883.

10. *Outlines.*—North and east—rolling, broken and hilly prairie; numerous grass and some alkaline ponds. Soil, 6 to 10 inches deep on a clay subsoil; class 3 in the north, and 2 and 3 in the east. A large grass marsh, with $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water, is situated in Section 13. The ridges are 20 to 30 feet high.—*J. K. McLean*, 1882.

The west is rough and hilly prairie, which is well suited for grazing as there is fine grass and water. The tops of the ridges are stony.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

Sub-division.—This township is unsuitable for agricultural purposes, being very sandy, and swampy. Good only for pasture. Soil, classes 3 and 4. No wood whatever.—*C. F. Leclerc*, 1883.

11. *Outlines.*—North and east—very broken and hilly prairie. Several marshes and grass swamps in the north, but numerous in the east. The Dirt Hills commence to rise to the south, in Section 36. In the north-west of Section 31, there are a confused number of small hills. Stony. Some of the ridges are from 25 to 30 feet high. Soil, 6 to 10 inches deep, on a clay subsoil; Sections 36, 25 and 24 are class 2; Sections 18, 12 and 1 are class 3; the north is classes 2 and 3. An alkali pond was crossed in Section 12.—*J. K. McLean*, 1882.

West—hilly prairie, much broken by ravines, ridges and lumps. There are occasional small ponds of fresh water. Soil, clay and sandy loam, with gravel and stone; classes 2 and 3.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

Sub-division.—The north-west part is very broken and hilly. The soil is generally sandy and gravelly, and very stony on tops

of ridges. There are numerous ponds and sloughs of good, clear water. The south-east half is rolling and undulating prairie. The soil is sandy loam, with a clay loam subsoil. No wood. Better adapted to grazing than farming purposes.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1883.

- 12. Outlines.**—North—level or undulating prairie. Soil, a heavy clay or sandy loam. There is no wood, and water is scarce, except in a small creek on Section 32, flowing north. West—rolling and hilly prairie. Soil, clay and sandy loams, with gravel and stone in places; classes 1 and 2. The northern slope of the Dirt Hills or Missouri Coteau, is situated in Section 31, crossing the township in a south-east direction. A ravine, about 3 chains wide, having a dry bed of a creek, is in Section 18.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881. East—rolling to slightly-rolling prairie; the rolls ranging from 25 to 30 feet high. Soil, 8 to 12 inches deep, on a clay subsoil; class 2. Small creeks cross Sections 25, 24, 13 and 12. Fair farming land.—*J. K. McLean*, 1882.

Sub-division.—All the sections adjoining the north boundary contain good farming land, and are level, with some swampy portions. The remainder of the township lies in the Dirt Hills, and is rather rough. There is some wood in the bottom of the gullies, which will be good for fencing and fuel. The soil throughout is a sandy loam, with gravelly parts, and covering a gravelly and clay subsoil. The township is class 1 for pasturage. *Dumais and Michaud*, 1883.

- 13. Outlines.**—North—a creek, a branch of Moose Jaw Creek, crosses the line in the eastern part. South of creek, country is low-lying, with a great deal of water on the surface. First class hay exists in the wet flats. Class 3. East—rolling prairie, with several small marshes. Soil, sandy and clay loams, with clay and sand subsoils; class 3. Dry watercourses cross Sections 12 and 24, and a small creek, Section 23. No wood; water scarce.—*H. B. Proudfoot*, 1882.

West—undulating and rolling prairie. Soil, clay loam, with gravelly ridges; classes 1 and 2. Dry creek bed crosses Section 7. Fair farming land.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Level and rolling prairie, all sandy loam; class 1. Water scarce. No wood whatever. Good farming land.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1883.

- 14. Outlines.**—North—rolling and level, dry prairie. On this line, soil, clay loam, with a clay subsoil; class 3. Two-thirds of Section 36 is low, wet land, and from here southwards, along the whole of the east line, there is a low, wet flat; water in places from 2 to 10 inches in depth. A small creek crosses the south-east half of Section 1. The soil, eastwards, is thin; the subsoil is clay and blue clay; the rating classes 3 and 4.—*H. B. Proudfoot*, 1882. West—rolling prairie, with a heavy clay soil. A small creek flowing north-east is crossed near the southern limit of Section 7, but generally water is scarce and there is no wood.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling and level prairie. Only a few creeks run through this township. Soil, clay loam; classes 1 and 2. Good farming land. No wood whatever.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1883.

- 15. Outlines.**—The north and east are very level, with a clay soil. There are a few sloughs, but no streams of any account, except Moose Jaw Creek, traverse the township. There is very little meadow land, and vegetation is short owing to the dryness of the season. The land is class 1 throughout. There is no wood whatever.—*L. Bolton*, 1882.

West—undulating and level prairie. Soil, strong, heavy clay; class 1. Moose Jaw Creek flows west through Section 19, current about half a mile an hour, bottom soft and muddy, banks on each side are 20 feet high. This creek was the only water found. Good farming land, well adapted for grain-growing. No wood.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Level and gently-rolling prairie. Soil, class 1. Moose Jaw Creek crosses the township about the centre in an easterly direction. No wood whatever. A trail crosses in the same direction as the creek. Water scarce, except where this creek passes. No alluvial soil anywhere.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1883.

- 16. Outlines.**—North and west—undulating prairie, very hummocky. Soil, heavy clay; class 1 throughout. Good agricultural land, suitable for grain-growing. No wood or water.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

On the east and south it is very level, with a very heavy clay soil. No timber whatever. There are a few sloughs; very little meadow land; vegetation short, owing to the hardness of the clay soil. The land is rated class 1 throughout.—*L. Bolton*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Slightly undulating prairie. Soil, clay loam, with clay subsoil; class 1.—*J. L. Reid*, 1883.

- 17. Outlines.**—North—undulating prairie. Soil, hard, dry clay; class 2. Sections 31 and 32 are full of boulders, and very stony; class 3. The north-west half of Section 31 is occupied by Moose Jaw Creek and its valley; this creek flows north, and has high, steep banks. Sections 33 to 36 are good farming localities, and well suited for grain growing. On the west, Sections 6 and 7 are level; soil, hard clay, very dry, the latter section is broken by ravines, stony in hollows. A trail crosses 7; the remaining four sections are very rough and full of boulders. There is a little wood and scrub in the ravines along Moose Jaw Creek and its valley; it flows north through each of them, and its banks are very high and steep; class 3. The east is undulating prairie. Soil, hard, dry clay; class 2. Cart trail to Qu'Appelle crosses Section 36. Good farming land, well suited for grain. No wood or surface water.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

Sub-division.—West—level, hummocky prairie. There is no timber, but some small willows grow along the banks of Moose Jaw Creek. Soil, a heavy clay, three feet deep, with clay subsoil, except along the banks of the creek, where there is a mixture of

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Townships West of Second Initial Meridian — Range XXIV. 249

limestone and grey granite; generally first class, with some third.
—H. Kerr, 1882.

18. *Outlines*—North—Sections 31, 32, 33 and 34 are broken by the Qu'Appelle River and its valley. Some maple, cherry and willow brush along the banks. Section 31 is gravelly. The other three sections have a black soil; class 1. Sections 35 and 36 are undulating prairie. Soil, good sandy loam; classes 1 and 2. West—rolling land; Sections 6 and 7 are broken by ravines, which are very rough and full of boulders. Soil, sandy and clay; very hard and stony; class 3. Sections 18, 19 and 30 are very hard and dry. Soil, sand and clay, with boulders; class 3. The river in Section 31 is 8 feet deep. In the south-west half of this section is a muskeg swamp. The eastern end of Buffalo Lake reaches here. Along the east line the surface is undulating prairie. Soil, hard, dry clay. Section 1 and part of 36 are class 2; the remaining sections are class 3; they are stony and gravelly. A lake, 9 chains wide, is situated in the south-east half of Section 36. This lake was the only water crossed on this line. No wood.—W. Pearce, 1881.

Sub-division—The eastern portion is a rolling prairie of excellent land; but the remainder is, in general, rocky, and along the east side of Moose Jaw Creek, which courses the western tier of sections, the banks are about 200 feet high and very rocky. There is no timber, but on both banks are willow and box alder of a small size growing closely. The rocks are a mixture of limestone and grey granite. The water is excellent. Several lakes occur; the two largest are 234 and 72 acres respectively in area. Soil, from bare rock to fifty inches deep, with sandy loam subsoil; first, second and fourth class.—H. Kerr, 1882.

19. *Outlines*—North—rolling prairie. Soil, gravelly, sandy and stony on ridges; good sandy loam between ridges; class 2 throughout. No wood or water. East—undulating prairie. Soil, sandy and gravelly; class 3. Section 13 is level. Soil, clay loam; class 1. The Qu'Appelle River flows east across the south-east half of this section.—W. Pearce, 1881.

West—high, dry, open, rolling prairie, several grass marshes and ponds were crossed. Soil, gravelly loam, clay subsoil; classes 2 and 3. A dry shallow watercourse, with banks 15 feet high, crosses the north-west quarter of Section 19. Section 6 is broken by the Qu'Appelle River and its banks; which are 170 feet high, the water in this river is 5 feet deep with a slight current, the banks in this section are wooded. An old cart trail crosses the north-west quarter of this section.—W. T. Thompson, 1881.

Sub-division—Rolling prairie. The south part is traversed from west to east by Qu'Appelle River, the current of which is very swift; it is from seven to eight feet deep, and from fifty to ninety feet wide, with a muddy bottom. The banks are from two to three hundred feet high, and partly covered with bush, aspen and willow. Soil, sandy, stony land, three to five inches deep, with sandy subsoil; first and second class, the inferior land being along the banks of the river.—J. W. D'Amours, 1882.

- 20. Outlines.**—North and west—high, dry, open, rolling prairie, with a few grass meadows on the west. Soil, gravelly loam, stony on ridges; classes 2 and 3. In Sections 35 and 36 are dry creek bottoms. Sections 33 to 36 are broken by the Little Arm River; water 18 inches deep, slightly saline; average width 40 links; slight current; banks, 75 feet high.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

East—undulating prairie. Soil, sandy loam, gravelly and stony; class 3. Section 26 is broken by Arm Creek, its banks are high and steep, and a cart trail crosses Section 25.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with a number of small sloughs, in most of which very good hay is produced. In the north part the land is hilly and broken by the banks of the Little Arm River, being very sandy and stony along the slopes of the hills. An island of wood, composed of ash, aspen, willow and brush, occurs on the east boundary of Section 34, but it contains no trees exceeding three inches in diameter. Some good pieces of land between the margin of the river and the foot of the bank on either side. Soil, three or four inches deep, with sandy subsoil; chiefly second, with some first class.—*J. W. D'Amours*, 1882.

- 21. Outlines.**—North and east—rolling country. Soil, light, sandy loam, with a clay and gravel subsoil; class 2. Several small marshes were crossed. Good farming land.—*T. R. Hewson*, 1882.

West—high, dry, open, rolling prairie. Several grass meadows. Soil, gravelly loam, and stony, sandy subsoils; class 3. Little Arm River crosses Section 7, having 18 inches of water, which is saline; the banks of this river are 75 feet high, and extend into Section 18.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

A poor township generally. Little Ann Creek crosses the south-west quarter, and is a clear fresh stream.—*J. F. Garden*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Open prairie, and very rolling. Little Arm River traverses part of it; its water is salty towards Last Mountain Lake, which it enters in the next township. Soil, 8 or 9 inches deep, with sand or gravel subsoils; third class.—*C. C. DuBerger*, 1882.

- 22. Outlines.**—A poor township, except in the immediate vicinity of Long Lake, which is saline.—*J. F. Garden*, 1881.

West—high, dry, open, rolling prairie. Numerous small marshes and grass meadows were crossed. Soil, gravelly loam, with a sand and clay subsoil; class 2; Section 6 is class 3. A dry grass meadow and watercourse crosses the north-east of Section 19.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

East—rolling country. Soil, light, sandy loam, with a clay and gravel subsoil; class 2. No wood. Very little water.—*T. R. Hewson*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie. A lake of fresh water at the north-east quarter of Section 16. Soil, from 7 to 9 inches deep, with sand or gravel subsoil; second, third and fourth classes.—*C. C. DuBerger*, 1882.

- 23. Outlines.**—Along the north the country is dry, open, rolling prairie, with some scattered stone on the ridges, and but little permanent water. The soil is principally a first class clay loam to within one mile of Long Lake, where it becomes sandy. The east line is partly in Long Lake. The country is open and undulating, with scattered stones, the soil changing from a loam to a sandy loam and stiff clay, ranking from second to fourth class, the poorer land adjoining the lake. Some alkali beds in this part of the country. No wood.—*J. F. Garden, 1882.*
West—open and undulating prairie, with long slopes and good soil.—*E. Bray, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, except in the north part, where it is very level. Four lakes occur in the township, two of which contain salt, and the others fresh water. Soil, eight or nine inches deep, with a sand or gravel subsoil; chiefly third class, with some second.—*C. C. DuBerger, 1882.*

- 24. Outlines.**—The north line passes over a gently-undulating country, having a good sandy loam soil. Long or Last Mountain Lake—lying north and south—occupies one-third of the eastern part of the township. The water is slightly saline. West—open and slightly-undulating prairie, with a good soil. East—gently-undulating prairie, with a good sandy loam soil. The eastern half of the township is submerged by Long Lake, which is slightly saline.—*E. Bray, 1881.*

Sub-division.—The eastern part of this township is broken up by Long Lake. The western part consists of rolling prairie, but in the east, near the lake, it is level. The soil is generally sand and gravel.—*DuBerger and LeBer, 1882.*

- 25. Outlines.**—North—open and rolling or undulating, the soil being chiefly a good clay loam; class 1. No wood. The east is open and rolling with a gentle slope to the lake. The soil is a light loam on a clay subsoil, and rates second class. A few sloughs occur.—*J. F. Garden, 1882.*

West—open and slightly undulating prairie, with a good soil. An arm of Last Mountain Lake branches westwards over the north-west of the township, crossing this line in Section 31.—*E. Bray, 1881.*

Sub-division.—A large portion of this township is submerged by Long or Last Mountain Lake, leaving about a tier of sections on the east and about two tiers of sections on the west. The portion lying east of the lake is good land and may be classed 1 for farming purposes. There is no timber of any description. The water of the lake is slightly saline.—*Casgrain and Buzell, 1882-83.*

- 26. Outlines.**—North and east—about half the area of this township is covered by a lake. Dry prairie land, with loam and clay soil; class 1 on the east side of the lake.—*J. F. Garden, 1882.*
West—slightly undulating prairie, with a good soil. No wood.—*E. Bray, 1881.*

Sub-division.—The portion of the township lying east of Long Lake, is very good land, having an alluvial soil from six to ten inches in depth, with a good clay subsoil. The surface is rolling and slopes gradually to the edges of the lake. Water in Long Lake is clear and good. No timber of any description, with the exception of a little scrub here and there, along the edge of the lake.—*Fitton and Casgrain, 1882-83.*

- 27. Outlines.**—The north line leaves the west of the lake near an inlet, which extends inland for about three-quarters of a mile, having water deep enough to make a good boat harbor. The surface is even, with a loam soil, and clay subsoil, and is class 1. A few willow bushes on an island to the north end of Long Lake was the only wood. Water good.—*J. F. Garden, 1882.*

West—high, dry, open, level prairie; a few grass meadows. Soil, clay loam, with clay and yellow clay subsoils; classes 1 and 2. Dry watercourses to Long Lake cross Section 18, together with a supposed inlet to the lake; reedy, open water, 3 feet deep. A grass meadow and watercourse, also a dry gully, cross Section 7. Some of the sections are good farming land.—*W. T. Thompson, 1881.*

Sub-division.—This township is composed of gently-undulating prairie, submerged on the east by Long Lake. The soil is class 1, being a light loam, with clay subsoil. The lake occupies the greater part of the east half; it contains water, which is slightly alkaline. The creek running into the lake at the south contains good water. There is a luxuriant growth of grass everywhere. No timber. This township is well suited for farming.—*M. J. Charbonneau, 1883.*

- 28. Outlines**—North and west—high, dry, open, undulating prairie, with a few scattered marshes and ponds. On the north the soil is sandy loam, with a clay subsoil; class 3. A large grass marsh, with 18 inches of water and banks 20 feet high, is situated in the north-west half of Section 33. A dry bed of a creek crosses Section 31. On the west the soil is a clay loam and clay subsoil; class 1. Section 36, class 2. A dry, shallow watercourse gully crosses Sections 31 and 30. A cart trail to west from Touchwood Mission crosses Section 19. Good farming land.—*W. T. Thompson, 1881.*

East—southward, and in the vicinity of the west side of Long Lake, the surface is undulating, with a wet, sandy soil, and an alkaline clay subsoil, being third class in quality for the first four miles; thence to the end of the line, the soil is somewhat heavier.—*J. F. Garden, 1882.*

Sub-division.—The north half of this township is low and wet, and dotted here and there with alkali flats; from there south the soil is better, being a sandy loam, with clay subsoil. There is a luxuriant growth of grass all over the township. Long Lake intersects the south-east corner; the water is slightly alkaline, but drinkable. No timber. This township is very well adapted for grazing purposes.—*M. J. Charbonneau, 1883.*

- 29. Outlines.**—West—High, dry, open, undulating prairie, with some grass marshes. Soil, clay loam, with clay and yellow clay subsoils; classes 1 and 2. A large grass meadow is situated in Sections 7 and 18; another large grass meadow is located in Section 31, it has 18 inches of water in places.—*W. T. Thompson, 1881.*

Most of the east line is open, level and undulating prairie, with a few sandy ridges; ponds and marshes of fresh water. Soil, a light loam; classes 1 and 2.—*I. Traynor, 1883.*

- 30. Outlines.**—West—high, dry, open, rolling prairie. Grass marshes and ponds were crossed. Soil, clay and gravelly loams; clay subsoil, gravelly on the ridges; classes 1 and 2. A dry bed of watercourse, with banks 25 to 30 feet high, crosses Sections 7, 18, 19 and 31. Good farming land.—*W. T. Thompson, 1881.*

The southerly $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the east line is chiefly in a saline depression and muskeg; classes 3 to 5. The next $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles are gently-rolling prairie. Soil, clay loam, gravelly subsoil; classes 1 and 2. A lake, about 40 chains wide, and running in a north-west and south-easterly direction, is here met, and along the line covers the greater part of Sections 25 and 36. On the north-east side of the lake the land is very stony and class 3.—*I. Traynor, 1883.*

- 31. Outlines.**—West—level prairie. Soil, 15 inches deep, on a clay subsoil; class 1. No wood or water. Good farming land.—*J. C. Desmeules, 1882.*

East—going south, on the east line, the first half mile is gently-undulating prairie, with occasional marshes; classes 1 and 2. Next three miles are level prairie, stony, with low, marshy land; class 2. The remaining portion of this line is rolling prairie and stony.—*I. Traynor, 1883.*

- 32. Outlines.**—West—flat prairie. Soil, 10 to 16 inches deep on a clay subsoil; class 1. Section 1 is a little stony and class 2. The eastern end of Little Manitou Lake is situated in Sections 6 and 7. No wood. Good farming land.—*J. C. Desmeules, 1882.*

East—going south, the first 30 chains are in a large pond of brackish water, and low land. The next three miles are composed of large ponds and marshes with low ridges intervening; classes $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4. Remainder is gently-undulating prairie, with occasional marshes. First to second class.—*I. Traynor, 1883.*

- 33. Outlines.**—Going north, on the west line, the first five miles are rolling prairie, with numerous grassy ponds, stony and gravelly knolls. First $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, poplar bluffs extend on the west of the line. Soil, class 2. Next mile, rolling prairie, numerous ponds, scattered stony ridges and knolls; classes 2 and 3. Soil, in the valleys is generally good, but much broken, and, on the ridges, gravelly. The east is gently undulating prairie, with a few grass ponds, marshes and small clumps of willows; soil, first to second class.—*I. Traynor, 1883.*

- 4. Outlines.**—The west is rolling prairie, with numerous ponds, scattered stony ridges and knolls; second to third class. The

soil in the valleys is generally good, but much broken, and, on the ridges, gravelly. Going north, on the east boundary, for the first $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles the country is gently-undulating prairie, with a few grass ponds, marshes and small clumps of willows. First to second class. Here a saline lake is met, extending from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles in a south-westerly, and some miles in a north-easterly direction. It is very irregular in shape.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.

- 35. Outlines.**—Going south, on the west line, the first two miles are knolly prairie, with numerous ponds, grassy sloughs, and a few scattered ridges. The remaining four miles are knolly prairie, with gravelly and stony ridges, and grassy ponds and sloughs; classes 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$. First four miles going south, on the east line, are through poplar and willow brush, with trees, chiefly of small growth, but, in a few places of 12 inches in diameter; there are numerous willow swamps and a few prairie openings. The remaining two miles are rolling prairie, with numerous grassy ponds, marshes and bluffs of poplar and willow; classes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$. *I. Traynor*, 1883.

- 36. Outlines.**—The west is knolly prairie, with numerous ponds, grassy sloughs, and a few scattered ridges. Going south, on the east boundary, the first two miles are knolly prairie, with numerous bluffs of small poplar and willows, and ponds. Next four miles contain poplar and willow brush, with trees, chiefly of small growth, but, in a few places, of 12 inches diameter. There are numerous willow swamps, and a few small prairie openings.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.

- 37. Outlines.**—West—knolly prairie, with scattered ridges, slightly stony, and numerous deep grassy ponds and sloughs; classes 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.

East—broken, open, rolling prairie. Numerous small marshes were crossed. Subsoils, sand, sandy clay, clay and yellow clay; class 2. The cart trail from Touchwood to Prince Albert crosses Section 24. The telegraph line crosses Sections 24 and 25. The north trail, from Humbolt to Prince Albert, also crosses Section 25.—*A. C. Talbot*, 1883.

- 38. Outlines.**—Going north, on the west line, the first four miles are knolly prairie, with scattered ridges, slightly stony, and numerous deep grassy ponds and sloughs; classes 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$. The remaining two miles are composed of willows and poplar. The timber increases to the north. The last half mile is chiefly poplar woods, with timber 8 inches diameter. Classes first and second.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.

East—rolling, broken and hilly prairie, partly covered with poplar, from 3 to 12 inches in diameter. Water was found in some of the bluffs. Subsoils, gravel, clay, sandy clay, sand and yellow clay; class 2 throughout.—*A. C. Talbot*, 1883.

- 39. Outlines.**—West—country is gently-rolling, and covered with bluffs of poplar, balm of gilead, willows, hazel, &c., with a few small openings of prairie, and several large ponds. Soil, a black loam, with clay loam subsoil; classes 1 and 2.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.

East—the whole of Section 36 is submerged by a lake. The remaining sections are rolling prairie, nearly all covered with young poplar and willow bluffs; average size 2 to 6 inches. Soil, 6 to 15 inches deep, on a sand and sandy clay subsoil; classes 1 and 2.—*A. C. Talbot, 1883.*

- 40. Outlines.**—West—going south, the first three miles are rolling prairie, with scattered small bluffs of thick willows and young poplar. Soil, black loam; class 1. The next $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles are hilly country, covered with poplar, 14 inches in diameter, thick willows, hazel, and some small prairie openings; class 2. Remaining portion is gently-rolling, and covered with bluffs of poplar, balm of gilead, willows, hazel, &c., with a few small openings of prairie, and several large ponds. Soil, black loam, with clay loam subsoil; classes 1 and 2.—*I. Traynor, 1883.*

East—rolling prairie, nearly all covered with bluffs of poplar and willow; timber averages from 3 to 7 inches in diameter. Alluvial soil, on a subsoil of clay and sand; class 1. The openings are good farming land; some sloughs. A large lake is situated in Section 36; it occupies over two-thirds of this section.—*A. C. Talbot, 1883.*

- 45. Outlines.**—The soil is very sandy east of the Alkaline Lake, and the country rough and not eligible for settlement. The woods are dense, and no prairie patches whatever. None of the timber is large enough for lumber purposes. Water is abundant, though generally alkaline; that in the lake is quite unfit for drinking.—*G. B. Abrey, 1883.*

Sub-division and Outlines.—This township is generally well wooded with fair-sized poplar, fit, in most cases, for house logs, and the greater portion is broken by high hills. Wood, on the following sections, is very plentiful and large, viz.: 1 to 3; 10 to 12; 15 to 30; 35, 36 and the south half of 34. The portion of the Birch Mountains is well protected from fire, and is easy of access in winter from the more open country to the west of Jack's Lake, and also from the southwards to Carrot River. Although the remaining sections are nearly covered with timber, willow and poplar, yet the land is of very superior quality, as the greater part is class 1; the remaining portions are classes 2 and 3. Well adapted for settlement.—*L. Patrick, 1883.*

- 46. Sub-division and Outlines.**—This township is wooded with poplar and willow. The poplar is large enough for fence rails. Sections 1 and 2 are the only sections on which building logs and fuel can be obtained. The remainder of township around the foot of the hills in the west is class 1; but a greater portion of the centre and north-east, being covered with a very heavy growth of willow, and being wet, is only fit for grazing purposes. A great portion can, however, be settled, as there is sufficient fall to Long Lake or Panona Creek.—*L. Patrick, 1883.*

- 47A. Sub-division and Outlines.**—This township is generally covered with a very heavy growth of willows and a few clumps of poplar, and at present is only fit for grazing purposes. There is a splendid

quality of hay, showing that the land in many cases has only been wet of late years. A great portion can be drained into Long Lake or the Panona Creek, as the land slopes that way. Soil ranges from sand loam to clay loam, with clay subsoil; classes 1, 2 and 3.—*L. Patrick, 1883.*

47. *Outlines.*—The vicinity of the east boundary is undulating prairie, having many willow bluffs, hay marshes and small ponds; class 1 along this and the west boundary —*A. L. Russell, 1878.*

Sub-division.—The only part of this township sub-divided is the north-west portion, lying to the north-west of the south branch of the Saskatchewan River; the remainder of the township is Indian Reserve. The surveyed portion has a soil of good sandy loam, very well adapted to agricultural purposes, and through this portion Beaver Creek empties itself into the Saskatchewan. There is plenty of timber for fuel and fencing, and several squatters have already located themselves —*J. L. Reid, 1878.*

RANGE XXIV A.

48. *Sub-division.*—This is a fractional township situate to the west of, and adjoining, Township 48, Range 23. It is covered with a very heavy growth of willow and scattered poplar as far as the river. The land is of good quality, but is too wet for agricultural purposes, as it is very flat, it is only suitable for grazing. To the north of the river it is still wet, but it is covered with a heavy growth of poplar and willow. The poplar attains a fair size, this portion is fit for fuel and fence rails. Land north of river is of poor quality, being generally sandy loam.—*L. Patrick, 1883.*

RANGE XXIV.—Continued.

48. *Outlines.*—The central portion of the east boundary is poor, sandy, wet, and covered with poplar and brush; class 4.—*H. D. Ellis, 1882.*

Sub-division and Outlines.—Lies between the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan River. Soil, is a good sandy loam. This township may be called all bush, as it is timbered throughout with poplar, willow and underbrush. The north branch of the Saskatchewan flows through the northern tier of sections, while the south branch traverses the south-east corner. There were several squatters settled along the banks of the North Branch, and the township generally, from its great facilities of water communications, offers many inducements to the intending settler. This township is only some seven miles from Prince Albert, one of the most flourishing settlements of the North-West.—*J. L. Reid, 1878.*

49. *Sub-division and Outlines.*—This township is generally covered with a very heavy growth of poplar, willow, jack pine, spruce and tamarac at the westerly portion. The timber, in many cases, is adapted for house logs; in some cases the black poplar and balm of gilead attain sufficient size for saw logs; the tamarac and spruce are not large; the timber is good for fuel, house logs and fence rails. The soil is of inferior quality and is unfit for agricultural purposes; it is of a red sandy nature.—*L. Patrick, 1883.*

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF SECOND INITIAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE XXV.

9. *Outlines.*—West—rolling and heavily rolling prairie. Numerous marshes and ponds, all containing water. Alkaline ponds were crossed in Sections 6 and 7. Soil, sand and gravel, with clay, sand, gravel, and yellow sand subsoils; classes 3 and 4.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.

East—the surface is hilly, and best adapted for grazing, as the grass is good, and there is plenty of fresh water.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

10. *Outlines.*—West—very hilly prairie land. A few small sloughs and open ponds. Soil, sandy and gravel, with sand, clay and gravel subsoils; class 3; the north-west half of Section 6 is class 4, and the north-west half of 30 is rock. Section 31 is greatly broken with hills, from 240 to 250 feet above the level of the valley.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.

East—rough and hilly, and better suited for grazing than agriculture. The soil and the grass is good, and water is in fair supply.—*O. J. Klotz*, 1881.

11. *Outlines.*—West—rolling prairie, hilly and uneven; ridges from 25 to 100 feet high. A few ponds and marshes were crossed. Soil, black clay, clay and sandy loams, with brown clay, white clay and gravel subsoils; class 3. A small creek flows east, through Section 31.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.

East—hilly prairie, much broken by ravines, ridges and lumps. Occasional small ponds of fresh water. Soil, clay and sandy loam, with gravel and stone; classes 2 and 3.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

12. *Outlines.*—West—very hilly prairie land; the elevations rise from 10 to 60 feet. Soil, sandy and gravelly; subsoil, white clay, dark clay and gravel; class 3. No wood or water.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.

East—rolling and hilly prairie. Soil, clay loam and sandy loam, with gravel and stone in places; classes 1 and 2. The northern slope of Dirt Hills, or Missouri Côteau, extends east and west through Section 36. Dry beds of creeks in Sections 13 and 1.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

13. *Outlines.*—The north boundary is an open, gently-rolling prairie. Soil, ranging from sand loam to heavy clay, with a clay loam subsoil generally. A few grassy ponds are scattered along it. A small sluggish creek, in a shallow valley, crosses Section 35, course north. Class 2. The first three miles of the western boundary, going north, lie on the eastern flank of rolling hills, rising to north and west. Soil, a fair clay loam, loose clay subsoil, tops of hills and ridges being generally very stony and gravelly. In

the next three miles, the range of hills known as the Cactus Hills occurs. They are about 425 feet above the plains on the north side. An exposure of soft, grey sandstone occurs in these hills, being found on Section 19. The soil is generally a fair clay loam, clay subsoil. Tops of ridges are stony. A number of deep ravines occur on the northerly side of these hills, containing considerable quantities of good firewood, viz., ash, maple and poplar, with plenty of cherry and thorn bush. Class 3.—*F. W. Wilkins, 1882.*

East—undulating and rolling prairie. Soil, clay loam, with gravelly ridges; classes 1 and 2. Dry bed of a creek crosses Section 12. Fair farming land.—*A. C. Webb, 1881.*

Sub-division.—The township is level and rolling prairie; clay and sandy loam subsoils; classes 1 and 2. Good land for farming purposes. The west part is high and dry and more rolling. There is a small lake in Section 3, its water is good and fresh. There are a few dry creeks. Also a coal deposit in the north-west corner of Section 19, which is at the foot of Cactus Hills; there is some wood also on this quarter section in the gully, which is partly ash, cherry, maple and chokecherry, also a few poplar of small dimension, good for fencing and fuel purposes.—*Dumais and Michaud, 1883.*

14. *Outlines.*—North—gently-rolling, open prairie. Soil, a strong clay of great depth, class 2. In Section 35 is a slow, muddy creek, flowing north-east. West—gently-rolling, open prairie. Soil, generally a strong clay of great depth, class 2. Some cactus and two or three sloughs.—*F. W. Wilkins, 1882.*

East—rolling prairie, with a heavy clay soil. A small creek, flowing north-east, is crossed by this line near the southern limit of Section 12, but generally water is scarce, and there is no wood.—*A. C. Webb, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Open prairie, level on the east, but rolling in the western portion. No timber or bush whatever. There are some scattered boulders of limestone and grey granite upon the surface in some parts. Soil, 10 or 12 inches deep, with sandy clay subsoil; first class.—*H. Kerr, 1882.*

15. *Outlines.*—North—is a gently-rolling open prairie. Soil, an excellent clay, of great depth. A few small sloughs. Class 1. West—is gently-rolling, open prairie, generally. The soil varies from strong clay, on Section 6, to clay loam on Section 7, and from thence sandy loam up to Section 31, where it is again strong clay. The land rates class 2. The Moose Jaw Creek was crossed three times in Section 31, and is here a fine stream of 20 feet wide, and 2½ feet deep, running about 3 miles per hour, winding about in a valley about 70 feet deep, and one-third of a mile wide; course westerly. There is a considerable quantity of wood in the valley, of the ash and maple species principally.—*F. W. Wilkins, 1882.*

East—undulating to level prairie. Soil, strong heavy clay; class 1. Moose Jaw Creek flows west through Section 24; it has a current of half a mile per hour; bottom soft and muddy, and was the only water crossed along the line. No wood. Good farming land, suitable for grain.—*W. Pearce, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Open prairie, part rolling. Some ash timber exists along the banks of Moose Jaw Creek, in size from 5 to 20 inches in diameter. Scattered boulders of grey granite and limestone appear upon the surface in some places. Soil, of excellent quality, 36 to 50 inches in depth, with clay subsoil; first class.—*H. Kerr, 1882.*

- 16. Outlines.**—North—is very broken by ravines running into Moose Jaw Creek; very full of boulders. Class 3. A cart trail to Qu'Appelle crosses the north-east portion of Section 34. East—undulating prairie, very hummocky. Soil, heavy clay; class 1. Good farming land, suitable for grain. No wood or water.—*W. Pearce, 1881.*

West—gently-rolling, open prairie, except in the north half of Section 31, which is in the valley of Moose Jaw Creek; this valley is very stony. Soil, a good clay; class 1. The C.P.R. crosses in Section 30, and the Cypress trail in Section 31. Some wood.—*F. W. Wilkins, 1882.*

Sub-division.—Level and open prairie. Soil, black loam, from 4 to 20 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; class 1, for farming purposes. The C.P.R. crosses the township from Sections 25 to 30; there is a station, called Pasqua, in the north-east quarter of Section 27. No water in marshes in summer, but may be obtained by digging a few feet. Many settlers are located in this township. Soil in this vicinity is good.—*Dumais and Michaud, 1883.*

- 17. Outlines.**—North and west—is a beautiful rolling prairie, with numerous sloughs and hay marshes. The soil varies from clay loam to sandy loam, with clay subsoil, and rates class 1. Drained by Moose Jaw Creek, which flows in a north-easterly direction into the Qu'Appelle River, and, at the time of survey, had a width of about 64 links, a depth of 2½ feet, and a current of about 2 miles per hour; water good. Valley about 40 feet below the prairie, the south side of which is rather abrupt, and covered with boulders, the north side being a gradual slope, with first-class soil; there is a light fringe of bush in places along the creek.—*E. J. Rainboth, 1882.*

East—Sections 1 and 12 are nearly level. Soil, hard clay, very dry; the latter section is stony in the hollows, and a trail crosses the south-east half. The remaining four sections are very rough and full of boulders; there is a little wood and scrub in the ravines connecting with Moose Jaw Creek and valley, the banks of which are very high and steep; class 3.—*W. Pearce, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Gently-rolling prairie. Moose Jaw Creek traverses Sections 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 11 and 12, and forms large gullies. The soil is loam from 6 to 15 inches, with a heavy clay subsoil, class 1 for farming; except on the banks of the creek, where it is gravelly and stony, and classes 3 and 4. No wood, except some willows along the creek. The water in the township is all contained in the creek, a small lake in Sections 22 and 23, and some marshes. This township, owing to the excellence of its soil, its proximity to the C.P.R. and the town of Moose Jaw, will soon be

completely settled. There are already a few settlers.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1888.

18. *Outlines*.—North—undulating prairie; hills, in Sections 33 and 34, range from 50 to 150 feet in height. Soil, 6 to 6 inches deep, on white clay and sandy clay subsoils; class 2. A large marsh occupies about two-thirds of the central portion of Section 31. Buffalo Lake submerges the north of Section 36.—*G. C. Rainboth*, 1882.

West—is a beautiful rolling prairie, with numerous sloughs and hay marshes; the soil varying from clay loam to sandy loam, with clay subsoil, and is rated class 1. Buffalo Lake and the Qu'Appelle River were crossed on the north boundary of the township. Judging from appearances of the valley, this lake must vary greatly in size with the seasons. The valley at both ends of the lake is very low, marshy, and a little saline, and is inhabited by flocks of wild geese, pelicans and ducks. There is a little poplar, ash and soft maple about the lake, and in the ravines or coulees, which are numerous, and extend back from the lake from one to three miles.—*E. J. Rainboth*, 1882.

East—rolling land. Sections 1, 12 and 25 are greatly broken by ravines, caused by Moose Jaw Creek, and are rough and full of boulders. Soil, sandy and clay, very hard and stony; classes 2 and 3. Sections 13 and 24 are class 3. Qu'Appelle River crosses the north-easterly quarter of Section 36; course east; water 3 feet deep. The south-east half of this section is a muskeg swamp and hilly; class 2.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Level, open prairie. Sections 33, 34, 35, 36, 25 and 26 are crossed by gullies, running to Buffalo Lake. The soil is dark loam, depth 6 to 15 inches, with a clay subsoil; class 1, for farming land. Buffalo Lake, which crosses Sections 34, 35 and 36, is very attractive for the settlers of this vicinity; its water is clear and soft, with whitefish and pike in abundance. The only wood obtainable is on the banks of the lake, where there is poplar, ash and a few maples from 6 to 20 inches in diameter. Water can also be obtained from marshes. The fertility of the soil, and its proximity to the C.P.R. and to the flourishing town of Moose Jaw, will offer a market for the supplies of farmers.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1888.

19. *Outlines*.—North—rolling prairie. A few small marshes were crossed. Soil, 5 to 7 inches deep, on sand, sandy clay and gravelly subsoils; class 2. No wood. West—rolling, broken, level and undulating prairie. Soil, 5 to 7 inches deep, on sand and sandy clay subsoils; class 2. Buffalo Lake crosses the township in a south-easterly direction from Sections 30 and 19. This lake and its banks occupy about two-thirds of the above sections, the remaining portions being rolling and broken.—*G. C. Rainboth*, 1882.

East—high, dry, open, rolling prairie. Several grass marshes and ponds were crossed. Soil, gravelly loam on a clay subsoil; classes 2 and 3. A dry, shallow watercourse crosses Section 24.

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Section 1 is broken by Qu'Appelle River and Buffalo Lake, with banks which are 175 feet high, and which are wooded.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie. Buffalo Lake occupies considerable part of the south-east portion. South-west of the lake are hills 200 feet high, covered with scattered clumps of poplar and ash, from 3 to 12 inches in diameter. Soil, in the part north-east of Buffalo Lake, second class; in the part south-west of it, first class.—*C. C. DuBerger*, 1882.

20. *Outlines*.—North and east—high, dry, open, rolling prairie. Several grass meadows. Soil, gravelly, light and sandy. Section 33 is stony. All the north is class 3; the east, 2 and 3. The main cart trail, to and from west and north-west, crosses through the northern tier of sections.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

West—rolling and broken prairie. Several small marshes were met with. Soil, 5 to 7 inches deep; subsoil, sand and gravel; classes 2 and 3.—*G. C. Rainboth*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, with few swamps. Soil, 8 or 9 inches deep, with clay and gravel subsoil; generally second class.—*C. C. DuBerger*, 1882.

21. *Outlines*.—North and west—open, rolling prairie; the hollows in June and July were full of water. Little Arm River crosses the north line in Section 32, running south-east in a valley about 60 chains wide and 250 feet deep, wooded in places with small poplar, oak, ash and willow. The river is about 30 chains wide and 1 to 6 feet deep, discharging a good stream of water, at this time quite fresh and sweet. The land is fair, but much boulder-strewn and gravelly; classes 2 and 4.—*L. R. Ord*, 1882.

East—high, dry, open, rolling prairie. Several grass meadows. Soil, gravelly loam and stony, sandy subsoil; class 3. Little Arm River crosses Section 12; it is 19 inches deep; water, saline; course, north-east. The banks of this river extend into 13 and are 75 feet high, and in this vicinity there is a dry grass marsh and meadow watercourse.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, traversed by the Little Arm River, which runs through a valley about 150 feet deep. The river is rather salt. Soil, 7 to 9 inches deep, with clay or gravel subsoil; second class.—*C. C. DuBerger*, 1882.

22. *Outlines*.—North and west—open, rolling prairie. Soil improves towards northern boundary, and averages class 2. No wood; good water.—*L. R. Ord*, 1882.

East—high, dry, open, rolling prairie. Numerous small marshes and grass meadows were crossed. Soil, gravelly loam, with a sand and clay subsoil; class 2. Section 1 is class 3. A dry grass meadow and watercourse, with banks 25 feet high, crosses the north-east part of Section 24.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Is rolling and broken prairie. Soil, second and third class. Little Arm River flows through the south-west corner. Poplar, from 4 to 8 inches in diameter, on both sides of Little Arm River.—*C. C. DuBerger*, 1882.

- 23. Outlines.**—North and west—open, rolling prairie. No wood; good water; soil, class 1. Excellent land.—*L. R. Ord*, 1882.

East—treeless and gently-undulating. Soil, excellent.—*E. Bray*, 1881.

Sub-division.—The north-east portion of this township is level prairie, remainder rolling. Soil, is generally second and third class.—*C. C. DuBerger*, 1882.

- 24. Outlines.**—North and east—slightly-undulating, open prairie, the whole being high, dry land of a good quality of sandy loam.—*E. Bray*, 1881.

West—open, rolling prairie. No wood; good water. Soil, class 1. Excellent land.—*L. R. Ord*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, broken by an alkaline plain of considerable area. Soil, is a black loam with clay subsoil; class 1, except in the alkali flat, which extends from the north outline of the township southwards through the centre for a distance of over four miles, about three miles wide; the soil in this plain is class 4. The water in the sloughs is good and fresh. No timber. This township is well adapted for farming purposes.—*J. P. B. Casgrain*, 1883.

- 25. Outlines.**—North and west—is composed of high, rolling prairie, interspersed with numerous sloughs. From the west of Section 34, eastwards, the country is level, and admirably adapted to farming purposes. Between Sections 35 and 36, an inlet, about 20 chains wide and 18 feet deep, runs from Long Lake, in a north-westerly direction, through this and the adjoining township. The soil in this township is a good sandy loam, varying from 6 to 18 inches in depth, with clay subsoil.—*H. C. Denny*, 1882.

East—slightly-undulating and treeless prairie, with a good soil. An arm of Long Lake crosses into the north-east corner of the township.—*E. Bray*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Is a prairie township, with soil of first-class quality. There are a few sloughs containing good water. If timber could be obtained within a reasonable distance, this township would offer great attractions to the settler.—*H. LeBer*, 1882.

- 26. Outlines.**—North—is prairie. Soil, red mould, black, sandy and gravelly loams, with a gravelly subsoil; classes 2 and 3. A dry watercourse, 10 chains wide, crosses Section 36. No wood or water.—*J. Bignell*, 1882.

West—is composed of high rolling prairie. From the half mile post in Section 7, to the post between Sections 7 and 18, is an alkaline plain, extending about a mile to the east, and one and a half miles to the west. About a quarter of a mile south of the post, at the north-west corner of the township, is a creek, about 2 feet deep, running in a north-easterly direction. The soil is sandy loam, varying from 6 to 12 inches in depth; the land is well adapted for grazing purposes.—*H. C. Denny*, 1882.

East—slightly-undulating, with long and easy slopes. The soil is good. There is no wood.—*E. Bray*, 1881.

Sub-division.—High, rolling prairie, broken on the south-west by a gully. The soil is sandy loam, and is class 1. The lake in the north-east quarter of the township contains good water; there is a luxuriant growth of grass around its borders. An inlet of Long Lake enters the south-east corner, its water is alkaline but drinkable. No wood in this township. Well adapted for grazing purposes.—*J. P. B. Casgrain, 1883.*

- 27. Outlines.**—North—hilly and broken prairie. Soil, sandy loam; subsoil, sand and clay; stony and gravelly; class 3. No wood or water. West—undulating and broken prairie. Soil, black and sandy loam; subsoil, sandy and gravelly; class 2. A small creek, 8 feet wide, 1 foot deep, crosses Section 31; it flows east. A dry watercourse crosses Section 6.—*J. Bignell, 1882.*

High, dry, open, level prairie, with a few grass meadows. Soil, clay loam, with clay and yellow clay subsoils; classes 1 and 2. Dry beds of watercourses to Long Lake cross Section 18. In the north-east half of this section is a supposed inlet from Long Lake—reedy, open water, 8 feet deep. A grass marsh and watercourse, also a dry creek gully, cross Section 12. Some of the sections are good farming land.—*W. T. Thompson, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Gently-undulating prairie. The soil is a heavy clay loam, with clay subsoil; class 1. On the northern boundary of Section 35, a fresh-water bay of a lake enters slightly. No wood in this township. Well adapted for farming purposes.—*M. J. Charbonneau, 1883.*

- 28. Outlines.**—North—high, dry, open prairie. Soil, clay and gravelly loams, clay subsoil; class 1. A dry bed of a creek crosses Sections 35, 34 and the south-east half of 33. Several grass marshes were met with. East—high, dry, open, undulating prairie, with a few scattered grass marshes. Soil, clay loam, and clay subsoil; class 1. Section 36 is class 2. A cart trail to west from Touchwood Mission crosses Section 24. Good farming land on both lines.—*W. T. Thompson, 1881.*

West—undulating prairie, stony in places. Soil, 8 to 24 inches deep, on a sandy loam subsoil; classes 2 and 3. The north-west half of Section 30 is class 1. A creek, flowing south-east, passes through Sections 19 and 30. Fair farming land in places.—*J. Bignell, 1882.*

Sub-division—The whole of this township is high, rolling prairie, and slopes westward. The soil is a rich, sandy loam, with sandy subsoil; class 1. A small fresh creek runs through the west of the township; its banks are about 100 feet high, and very steep. The water in sloughs and in the lake situated in the south-east is good. No timber. This township is fairly adapted for farming.—*M. J. Charbonneau, 1883.*

- 29. Outlines.**—West—rolling prairie, with sandy and gravelly ridges, and small ponds of fresh water. Soil, clay loam, excepting on the ridges, where it is sandy and gravelly; class 2.—*I. Traynor, 1883.*

East—high, dry, open, undulating prairie, several grass marshes scattered about. Soil, clay loam, with clay and yellow

clay subsoils; classes 1 and 2. A large grass meadow, with banks from 15 to 20 feet high is situated in Sections 12 and 13. Another large grass meadow, with 18 inches of water, in places, is situated in 36.—*W. T. Thompson, 1881.*

- 30. Outlines.**—West—for the first three miles, going north, the country is rolling prairie, with sandy and gravelly ridges, and small ponds of fresh water. Soil, clay loam, excepting on the ridges where it is sandy and gravelly; class 2. Remaining three miles are gently-rolling prairie, with numerous grassy ponds and small patches of willows. Soil, sandy loam; class 2.—*I. Traynor, 1883.*

East—high, dry, open, rolling prairie, grass marshes and ponds are scattered about. Soil, clay and gravelly loam, clay subsoil, gravelly on ridges; classes 1 and 2. A dry bed of water-course, with banks 25 to 30 feet high, crosses Sections 12, 13, 24 and 36. Fair farming land.—*W. T. Thompson, 1881.*

- 31. Outlines.**—West—rolling, flat prairie, Section 19 is swampy. Numerous small marshes scattered about. Soil, 10 to 16 inches deep, subsoil clay; class 1. Section 19 is class 2. East—level prairie. Soil, 15 inches deep, on a clay subsoil; class 1. No wood or water. Good farming land on both lines.—*J. C. Desmeules, 1882.*

- 32. Outlines.**—West—level prairie. Small patches of wood were seen in Sections 7 and 18, also numerous small marshes were met with. Soil, 4 to 10 inches deep, on a clay subsoil; class 1. East—flat prairie. Soil, 10 to 16 inches deep, on a clay subsoil; class 1. Section 1 is a little stony; class 2. Little Manitou Lake crosses the township from Section 18 to 12 and 1. Good farming land on both lines. No wood.—*J. C. Desmeules, 1882.*

- 33. Outlines.**—West—two-thirds of this line is rolling prairie, with numerous ponds of fresh water, and small bluffs of willows; classes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2. The balance is knolly prairie, with numerous deep ponds and grassy sloughs, and clumps of willows; classes 2 and 3. East—going north, the first five miles are rolling prairie, with numerous grassy ponds, stony and gravelly knolls. For the first half of this distance poplar bluffs extend on the west of the line. Soil, class 2. The last mile is classes 2 and 3. Soil, in the valleys, is generally good, but much broken, and, on the ridges, gravelly.—*I. Traynor, 1883.*

- 34. Outlines.**—West—first four miles consists of knolly prairie, with numerous deep ponds and grassy sloughs, and clumps of willows; classes 2 and 3. The next mile is rolling prairie, small ponds, marshes and scattered knolls. The south half of Section 31 is covered with ponds and marshes. Remainder is undulating prairie, with knolls, ponds and marshes; classes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3. East—rolling prairie, with numerous ponds, scattered stony ridges and knolls; second to third class. The soil in the valleys is generally good, but much broken, and, on the ridges, gravelly.—*I. Traynor, 1883.*

- 35. Outlines.**—West—going south, first half mile has numerous grassy sloughs and large ponds, then it is low and marshy, with water. Here a lake commences, extending a mile on the line and about 50 chains east, and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles west. The water is strongly impregnated with saline matter and unfit for use. Remainder of line from this point is rolling prairie, with grassy ponds and sloughs; classes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2. East—going south, first third is knolly prairie, with numerous ponds, grassy sloughs and a few scattered ridges. The remainder is knolly prairie, with gravelly and stony ridges, and grassy ponds and sloughs. The soil in the valleys is generally good, but on the knolls and ridges, gravelly; classes 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$.—*I. Traynor, 1883.*
- 36. Outlines.**—West and east—knolly prairie, with numerous grassy sloughs and large ponds; classes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$.—*I. Traynor, 1883.*
- 37. Outlines.**—West and east—rolling prairie, with scattered stony knolls and ridges, and grassy ponds; classes 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$. The east is wetter, and the class is 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$.—*I. Traynor, 1883.*
- 38. Outlines.**—West—undulating prairie, with numerous grassy ponds and sloughs. In the north half of Section 31 are bluffs of poplar and willow brush. Classes 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$. East—the south two-thirds is knolly prairie, with scattered ridges, slightly stony, and numerous deep grass ponds and sloughs. Classes 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$. The balance is covered with willows and poplar. The timber increases to the north. The last half mile is chiefly poplar woods, with timber 8 inches in diameter. Classes 1 and 2.—*I. Traynor, 1883.*
- 39. Outlines.**—The country along the west line is covered with large bluffs of poplar and balm of gilead, the timber measuring up to 14 inches in diameter; willow and hazel brush, with occasional prairie openings, and a few ponds of good water. Soil, a rich clay loam; class 1. The country along the east line is gently-rolling and covered with bluffs of poplar, balm of gilead, willows, hazel, &c., with a few small openings of prairie and several large ponds. Soil, a black loam, with clay loam subsoil; classes 1 and 2.—*I. Traynor, 1883.*
- 40. Outlines.**—Most of the west line is over rolling prairie, with bluffs of small poplar, willows and brush. Soil, a rich black loam; class 1. Section 6 is hilly prairie, with bluffs of poplars and willows, and scattered deep ponds; class 2. The south half of the east line is rolling prairie, with scattered small bluffs of thick willows and young poplar. Soil, black loam; class 1. Section 24 is a hilly country, covered with poplar 14 inches in diameter, thick willows, hazel and some small prairie openings; class 2. The northern portion is gently-rolling, and covered with bluffs of poplar, balm of gilead, willows, hazel, &c., with a few small openings of prairie, and several large ponds. Soil, black loam, with clay loam subsoil; classes 1 and 2.—*I. Traynor, 1883.*
- 41. Outlines.**—Along the west line there are many bluffs of poplar, the trees measuring 6 inches in diameter, willows and brush,

with small openings of prairie intervening; a few ponds and marshes. The soil is a rich black loam, from 12 to 18 inches, with a clay loam subsoil; classes 1 to 1½. East—going north, four miles are over rolling prairie, brush and scrub, with bluffs of poplar and willow. Soil, clay loam, with clay subsoil; class 1. In the next mile an alkaline lake, about 80 chains, is crossed by the line extending some 80 chains west, and 1 to 2 miles east. From this lake to the township corner the country is gently-rolling, and covered with bluffs of poplar, willow prairie openings, marshes and willow swamps; classes 1 to 2½.—*I. Traynor, 1883.*

42. *Outlines.*—West—many bluffs of poplar, willows and brush, with small openings of prairie intervening; a few ponds and marshes. The soil is a rich black loam from 12 to 18 inches, with a clay loam subsoil; classes 1 to 1½. On Section 31, a lake is crossed about ½ a mile wide and extending several miles in an easterly and westerly direction. The water is fresh and good and abounding with fish. East—gently-rolling and covered with bluffs of poplar, willow, prairie openings, marshes, and willow swamps; classes 1 to 2½.—*I. Traynor, 1883.*

45. *Outlines.*—South—as far east as the Alkaline Lake the lands generally fair in quality, although some of it is very good. Throughout the country is much broken by ponds and lakes, and most of it is covered with poplar and scrub. South and east of the lake the soil is more sandy, the country rough and not eligible for settlement. East of the lake, the timber gets larger, and the woods more dense, with no prairie patches whatever. Water is abundant, though generally alkaline; that in Alkaline Lake is quite unfit for drinking.—*G. B. Abrey, 1883.*

Sub-division and Outlines.—This township is generally covered with thick willow and scattered poplar, sufficient for fuel, and for a small amount of fencing. The land is class 1 in all sections excepting those in the south-west corner, where the land is marshy, and only fit for hay. The country slopes north and south from the centre of the township.—*L. Patrick, 1883.*

- 46A. *Sub-division and Outlines.*—Is generally covered with heavy willow and undergrowth, and a few clumps of poplar. The land is of fair quality, and is, on the average, ahead of many of the settled parts of Prince Albert District, although there are some sloughs. Surveyed also the boundaries. The western two-thirds of the north half of the township is reserved for Indians.—*L. Patrick, 1883.*

46. *Outlines.*—East—undulating and level prairie, with a great many bluffs of poplar and willow, also numerous ponds and hay meadows. Class 1. The Saskatchewan River crosses through Section 25; it submerges nearly two-thirds of this section.—*A. L. Russell, 1878.*

Sub-division and Outlines.—This township is situated north and west of the south branch of the Saskatchewan. The land is very good throughout. A kind of basin or trough extends east and west about the centre, in which the land is broken with

swamps, meadows and small ponds, and, to a considerable extent, covered with small timber. The water in the ponds is alkaline. The river lots are, for the most part, taken up by actual settlers. On the south bank of the river is an Indian Reserve.—*D. Sinclair*, 1878.

47. *Outlines*.—North—undulating and hilly prairie, with numerous ponds and scattered poplar bluffs. A well-beaten cart trail crosses the north-west part of Section 33 and also 35. A large pond and hay marsh in Section 35. Class 1 throughout. West—rolling, open, broken and hilly prairie, with numerous small marshes and bluffs of poplar scattered about. Beaver Creek flows west through a marsh in the south-west part of Section 30. A well-worn cart trail also crosses the above section. Class 1 throughout.—*A. L. Russell*, 1878.

Sub-division and Outlines.—Situated within 12 miles of Prince Albert Settlement. The soil is good; there is plenty of wood for fencing and fuel, and hay in abundance. On the whole the township is well adapted for settlement.—*J. L. Reid*, 1878.

48. *Outlines*.—West—this line extends northwards for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, where it reaches the North Saskatchewan River. The country is undulating and broken by willow and poplar bluffs, and a great many ponds and hay marshes. A well-beaten road to the Indian Reserve crosses Sections 18 and 19. Classes 1 and 2.—*A. L. Russell*, 1878.

Sub-division and Outlines.—This township, fronting on the North Saskatchewan, is well adapted for settlement. The soil good; plenty of wood for fencing and fuel, and timber for building within six miles, on the north bank of the river. Nearly all the land fronting on the river is under occupation.—*J. L. Reid*, 1878.

49. *Sub-division and Outlines*.—Rolling country. The soil is a very light, sandy loam; class 3. Wood in this township suitable for fuel, rails and house logs.—*J. L. Reid*, 1883.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF SECOND INITIAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE XXVI.

9. *Outlines.*—West and east—heavily-rolling prairie; the slopes average from 15 to 30 feet in height. Numerous small marshes. In the west the soil is sandy loam, with white and dark clay, also gravel, subsoils; classes 2 and 3. Alkaline ponds are situated in Sections 6, 31, 1 and 12. In the east the soil is poorer, being sand and gravel, with clay, sand, gravel and yellow sand subsoils; classes 3 and 4. A cart trail from Willowbunch to Regina crosses Section 12.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.
10. *Outlines.*—West and east—very hilly prairie; a few small sloughs and open ponds. Soil, sandy and gravel, with sand, clay and gravel subsoils; class 3. The north-east half of Section 1 is class 4. Section 36 is greatly broken with hills, about 250 feet above the level of the valley; Section 25 is rocky, 31 is class 2.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.
11. *Outlines.*—West—very hilly prairie land, with marshes and ponds scattered about, and slopes from 30 to 70 feet high. Soil, clay and sandy loams; subsoil, light and dark clays; classes 2 and 3. A large alkaline pond in Section 19. East—rolling prairie, hilly and uneven; ridges 25 to 100 feet high. A few ponds and marshes. Soil, black clay, clay and sandy loams, with brown clay, white clay and gravel subsoils; class 3. A small creek crosses Section 36.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.
12. *Outlines.*—North—hilly and broken prairie; soil, sandy and clay loams. Some gravelly and stony ridges and ravines. Occasional ponds and marshes. No wood.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.
West and east—rolling and hilly prairie land. Several large ponds and marshes; alkaline ponds in Sections 7 and 18. The ridges range from 20 to 40 feet high. Soil, clay loam, sandy and gravelly; subsoil, white and dark clays, also some gravel; class 3. A cart trail crosses from Section 30 to 7.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.
13. *Outlines.*—The north lies along the northern slope of the Scratch- ing and Cactus Hills, and is stony and sometimes gravelly on tops of ridges and hills; this last feature prevails along all the boundaries. Soil, a clay loam; clay subsoil; class 3. The west lies entirely in rolling hills, some of considerable altitude. Numerous ponds and marshes. Soil, a good clay loam; clay subsoil, but land rates class 3. The first three miles going north on the eastern boundary lie on the eastern flank of rolling hills, rising to north and west. Soil, a fair clay loam; loose clay subsoil. The next three miles ascend and cross near the north-east end of the range of hills known as Cactus Hills. The elevation of these hills where crossed is about 425 feet above the plains on the north side. There are a number of deep ravines on the northerly side of those hills, containing considerable quantities of

good firewood, viz., maple, ash and poplar, with plenty of cherry and thorn bush. Class 3.—*F. W. Wilkins*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Very broken and hilly. Soil composed of sandy loam, with a clay subsoil; class 3. Cactus Hills throughout are gravelly and stony on top. There is a large lake on the south boundary covering parts of Sections 4 and 5. There is a coal deposit on the north-west quarter of Section 1, and a little wood on the hill between Sections 1 and 2, composed of ash, cherry, poplar and willow, good for fuel only. Good for pasture. Some good farming land in north-west corner.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1883.

14. *Outlines*.—North—on all the boundaries the surface is an open, gently-rolling prairie, with a few small sloughs. Soil, clay loam, on the west half of the north, and heavy clay on the east; all class 1. On the west—quite a number of sloughs were found, and in Section 18 is a lake of perhaps 150 acres area. A few stones and a little gravel in places. Soil, generally clay loam, on a clay subsoil. The land rates class 1. On the east the soil is generally a strong clay of great depth; class 2. Some cactus and a few sloughs.—*F. W. Wilkins*, 1882.

Sub-division.—This township as a whole is all level and gently-rolling prairie. The soil is sandy loam, and is excellent wheat land; classes 1 and 2. No timber in this township, but fuel may be obtained in the Scratching Hills, at the foot of which there is a deposit of coal, which, if worked, would increase the value of this township. Although surface water is scarce, it may be obtained by digging a few feet.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1883.

15. *Outlines*.—Rolling prairie on all boundaries. On the north there are a few cherry bushes and small poplars in places, and the soil varies from almost pure sand to a light sandy loam; class 3. On the west the soil ranges from clay loam in the south to sandy loam, and almost pure sand at the extreme north. There are a few sloughs. The land averages class 2. On the east the soil varies from strong clay on Section 1 to clay loam, Section 12, and to sand loam up to Section 36, Section 36 being again strong clay; class 2. Moose Jaw Creek is crossed three times in Section 36, and is here a fine stream of 20 feet wide and 2½ feet deep, running about 3 miles an hour, winding about in a valley about 70 feet deep and one-third of a mile wide, course westerly. A considerable quantity of wood in the valley, of the ash and maple species principally.—*F. W. Wilkins*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Rolling, open prairie. Soil, sandy loam, with a clay loam and sandy subsoil; class 2. It is excellent wheat land. No timber, except on the north of Sections 35 and 36, on the banks of Moose Jaw Creek; there is also a little fuel and fencing wood at the Scratching Hills about 15 or 20 miles distant. Water in several places, but can be got anywhere by digging. There are some improvements in this township; it will soon be settled. The proximity of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the town of Moose Jaw, will offer a good market.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1883.

- 16** *Outlines.*—North—is undulating prairie; the sides of hills are rough and full of boulders. Soil is a hard dry clay; class 3. Moose Jaw Creek flows east through Sections 35 and 36. The Moose Jaw and Thunder Creeks unite in Section 33, and flow north-east. Another small creek, course north-east, crosses the line three times in the north-west portion of Section 33.—*W. Pearce, 1881.*

West and east—open, gently-rolling prairie. Thunder Creek, a small stream, with a rapid current, crosses the line in Section 31. On the west the soil is a good clay loam, except on Section 6, where it is almost pure sand; the land rates class 1. On the east the north half of Section 36 is in the valley of Thunder Creek (or, more properly speaking, the Moose Jaw Creek). This valley is very stony. Soil, a good clay; class 1. The Canadian Pacific Railway line crosses the township, and the Cypress trail lies in the same direction as the railway.—*F. W. Wilkins, 1882.*

Sub-division.—Level and gently-rolling prairie. The soil is loam, of about 6 inches deep, with a clay loam subsoil; class 1, and good farming land. The Canadian Pacific Railway crosses this township from Sections 36 to 31; the town of Moose Jaw is situated on Sections 32 and 33, and is prosperous and flourishing. The Canadian Pacific Railway Co has here erected a dining hall, workshops and round house. This township is well watered by Moose Jaw Creek, which runs north-westerly from Sections 1 to 27, and north-easterly from Sections 27 to 36. Fuel and fencing wood can be obtained on the banks of the creek. This township, owing to the fertility of its soil, the Canadian Pacific Railway, and a good market, should be very attractive to settlers—*Dumais and Michaud, 1883.*

- 17.** *Outlines.*—Is a beautiful rolling prairie, with numerous sloughs and hay marshes; the soil varying from clay loam to sandy loam, with clay subsoil, and is rated class 1. Drained on the south by Moose Jaw Creek which has a depth of 2½ feet, with a current of about two miles per hour; water good, running in a depression of about 40 feet below the prairie. The south side of the valley is rather abrupt and covered with boulders, the north side has a gradual slope, with soil class 1. There is a light fringe of bush in places along the creek.—*E. J. Rainboth, 1882*

Sub-division.—Level, open prairie, except the south-east part from Section 12 to Section 5, which is rolling and undulating. The soil is composed of dark loam, averaging in depth from 2 to 6 inches, with a clay subsoil and is class 1 farming land. Water in marshes. No wood whatever. The nearest timber is on the banks of Buffalo Lake, 10 or 15 miles distant. This township is well located, and its position, close to the town of Moose Jaw and the Canadian Pacific Railway, and a good market, should make it very valuable for settlement.—*Dumais and Michaud, 1883.*

- 18.** *Outlines.*—On all the boundaries the surface is a beautiful rolling prairie, with numerous sloughs and hay marshes, the soil varying from clay loam to sandy loam, with a clay subsoil, and is rated class 1.—*E. J. Rainboth, 1882.*

Sub-division.—Level, open prairie. The soil is composed of loam, averaging from 6 to 15 inches deep; class 1 for farming land. No wood; the nearest is on the banks of Buffalo Lake, 6 or 10 miles distant. There is water in marshes, and can be obtained anywhere by digging. Many squatters have located in this township.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1883.

19. *Outlines.*—West—level prairie; a few small marshes were found scattered about. Subsoil, clay; class 1 throughout. Good farming land, well adapted for wheat-growing.—*E. J. Rainboth*, 1882.

East—rolling and broken, level and undulating prairie. Soil, 5 to 7 inches deep, on sand and clay subsoils; class 2. Buffalo Lake is situated in the south-east half of Section 25 and the north-east half of Section 24, this lake and valley occupy about two-thirds of these sections, the remaining portions being rolling and broken. A coulée crosses Section 12.—*G. C. Rainboth*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Is level prairie, with soil generally first class. The north-east portion is broken by Buffalo Lake, which is surrounded by hills about 200 feet high, on which are scattered islands of poplar and ash timber, measuring from 3 to 12 inches in diameter. Altogether the township is well fitted for settlement.—*C. C. DuBerger*, 1882.

20. *Outlines.*—The north is high, dry, open, rolling prairie. A grass meadow was crossed in Section 36. Soil, gravelly and clay loams; subsoil, clay. Sections 32 and 33 are stony and sandy; classes 2 and 3. A dry, shallow watercourse crosses the line twice in Section 31. Fair farming land.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.

West—level and rolling prairie. A few small marshes were crossed. Soil, 7 to 8 inches deep; subsoils, loam, sandy and sandy clay; classes 1 and 3. Buffalo Lake occupies over two-thirds of Section 30, the valley of this lake is 230 feet below the prairie level. A small coulée crosses the south-west half of Section 31.—*Rainboth Bros.*, 1882.

East—rolling and broken prairie. Several small marshes were met with. Soil, 5 to 7 inches deep; subsoil, sand and gravel; classes 2 and 3.—*G. C. Rainboth*, 1882.

Sub-division.—This township is of a very similar character to Township 19, with the exception that the soil is not of quite so good a quality, being mostly class 2. The south-west portion is broken by Buffalo Lake.—*C. C. DuBerger*, 1882.

21. *Outlines.*—All the boundaries were surveyed over open, rolling prairie; no wood. Soil, fair, but gravelly, with boulder-strewn patches; average class 2. The Qu'Appelle and Saskatchewan trail crosses south part of township; the Little Arm River curves through the north boundary.—*L. R. Ord*, 1882.

The southern part which is in the sandy and gravelly belt between the Arm and Qu'Appelle Rivers, is not very good for agriculture. Buffalo Pound Hill is quite prominent and commands an extensive view. No wood.—*W. F. King*, 1881.

Sub-division.—The soil in this township is of indifferent quality, being second and third class. Several lakes occur, the

water in which is fresh and good. No timber of any kind.—*C. C. DuBerger, 1882.*

- 22. Outlines.**—On all the outlines the country is open, rolling prairie. Wood in Little Arm Valley, which crosses township from north-west to south-east corners. Soil, class 2 on south side of valley, and class 1 to the north of it.—*L. R. Ord, 1882.*

Sub-division.—Is rolling and undulating prairie. Soil, classes 2 and 3. The southern part is much broken by the valley of Little Arm River. Water in the river is slightly alkaline, but there is a lake of good fresh water in Section 6. Some small patches of poplar in river valley.—*C. C. DuBerger, 1882.*

- 23. Outlines.**—Is open, rolling prairie on the boundaries. No wood; plenty of water. Soil, class 1.—*L. R. Ord, 1882.*

Sub-division.—Is generally undulating prairie. Soil, alluvial, with sand, clay and gravel subsoils. Few swamps were met with and no timber.—*C. C. DuBerger, 1882.*

- 24. Outlines.**—North—open prairie, having an undulating surface, with long slopes, all high and dry land, with a good soil.—*E. Bray, 1881.*

West and east—open, rolling prairie. No wood; plenty of water. Soil, class 1.—*L. R. Ord, 1882.*

Sub-division.—Is of a precisely similar character to Township 23.—*C. C. DuBerger, 1882.*

- 25. Outlines.**—From the post at the south-west corner of this township to the post between Sections 19 and 30, the country is undulating and interspersed with numerous sloughs. The north half of the township consists of high-rolling prairie, much interspersed with sloughs. The soil is sandy loam, averaging 12 inches in depth.—*H. C. Denny, 1882.*

Sub-division.—As a rule contains excellent farming land. The only drawback is want of timber for fuel, building, &c. The water in the sloughs is generally fresh and good. Land is generally class one.—*H. LeBer, 1882.*

- 26. Outlines.**—North—hilly and broken prairie. Soil, sandy loam and gravel; subsoil, sand and clay; class 3. Stony in places. No wood or water.—*J. Bignell, 1882.*

The west and east is composed of high-rolling prairie, interspersed with numerous sloughs. The soil is light sandy loam, about 6 inches in depth; subsoil, sandy. The ridges are strewn with gravel. The township is best adapted for grazing purposes.—*H. C. Denny, 1882.*

Sub-division.—High-rolling prairie, and dotted with numerous sloughs. Soil, sandy loam, with sand subsoil, and rates class 2, except in the alkaline flat, situated in the south-east corner of the township, where it is class 4. The water in the sloughs is good and fresh. No timber. Best adapted for grazing.—*J. P. B. Casgrain, 1883.*

- 27. Outlines.**—All the boundaries are over undulating prairie; stony and gravelly in places, and without wood. On the north the soil is brown vegetable mould and sandy loam; subsoil, sandy and

gravelly; class 3. A large pond is in Section 32. On the west the soil is loam and sandy loam; subsoil, gravelly; class 3. A few small marshes. On the east the soil is black and sandy loams; subsoil, sandy and gravelly; class 2. A small creek, three feet wide, one foot deep, crosses Section 36, and flows east. A dry watercourse crosses Section 1.—*J. Bignell*, 1882.

Sub-division.—The west half is undulating prairie, with numerous marshes. The east half is much broken by hills and ravines. The soil is a sandy loam, with a sandy subsoil; classes 1 and 2. The water in marshes is good and fresh. A luxuriant growth of grass around the sloughs. No timber. This township is best adapted for grazing.—*M. J. Charbonneau*, 1883.

- 28. Outlines**.—North—high, dry, open, rolling and hilly prairie. A great many grass marshes. Soil, gravelly and clay loams, clay subsoil; classes 2 and 3. Little Devil Lake is situated in Section 36, its water is clear and slightly saline; shore stony on east side; the banks are steep, narrow, wooded and about 100 feet high.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

West—very hilly and rolling prairie, broken by large ponds and a great many small marshes. Soil, vegetable mould and black loam; subsoil, gravelly and sandy, stony in places; class 2. Good farming land. East—undulating prairie; some parts are stony. Soil, 8 to 24 inches deep, on a sandy loam subsoil; classes 2 and 3; the north-east half of Section 25 being class 1. Devil Lake is situated in Section 36. A creek, flowing south-east, passes through Sections 24, 25 and 26. Fair farming land.—*J. Bignell*, 1882.

Sub-division.—High, rolling prairie, very much broken by coulees and hills. The soil is a sandy loam, with sandy subsoil; classes 1 and 2. The north-west corner of the township is dotted with sloughs; water fresh. The ridges and bottoms of the coulees are stony and gravelly. There is a small patch of wood in a coulée in the north-east corner of township, consisting of elm, maple and poplar. Well adapted for farming purposes.—*M. J. Charbonneau*, 1883.

- 29. Outlines**.—West—broken or hilly prairie, with numerous deep ponds or basins. Soil, on hills, chiefly sand and gravel, but in the valleys of fair quality; classes 2 and 3. East—rolling prairie, with sandy and gravelly ridges, and small ponds of fresh water. Soil, clay loam, excepting on the ridges, where it is sandy and gravelly; class 2.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.

- 30. Outlines**.—On the west Section 6 is broken and hilly. Ponds or deep basins. Soil on hills, chiefly sand and gravel, in the valleys of fair quality; classes 2 and 3. Remaining five miles are rolling prairie, with stony and gravelly knolls; class 2. East—for the first three miles, going north, the country is rolling prairie, with sandy and gravelly ridges, and small ponds of fresh water. Soil, clay loam, excepting on the ridges where it is sandy and gravelly. Class 2. Remaining three miles are gently-rolling prairie, with numerous grassy ponds and small patches of willows. Soil, sandy loam; class 2.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.

- 31. Outlines.**—West and east—rolling, flat, dry prairie. Section 24 is swampy and class 2. Numerous small marshes were crossed. Soil, 10 to 16 inches deep, subsoil, clay; class 1. Good farming land.—*J. C. Desmeules, 1882.*
- 32. Outlines.**—Level prairie. Small patches of wood were seen in Sections 12 and 13. Numerous small marshes were crossed. Soil, 4 to 10 inches deep, on a clay subsoil; class 1. Little Manitou Lake crosses the township from Section 13. Good farming land.—*J. C. Desmeules, 1882.*
- 33. Outlines.**—West—going north, the first three miles are broken with numerous knolls and deep ponds. Soil, gravelly on the ridges and knolls, and of fair quality in the valleys; classes 2 to 3. Remaining portion is rolling prairie, with some small knolls, ridges, ponds and marshes. Soil, clay loam; classes 1 and 2. East—the first four miles are rolling prairie; numerous ponds of fresh water, and small bluffs of willows; classes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2. The other two miles are knolly prairie, with numerous deep ponds and grassy sloughs, together with clumps of willows; classes 2 and 3.—*I. Traynor, 1883.*
- 34. Outlines.**—West—rolling prairie, with some small knolls, ridges, ponds and marshes. Soil, clay loam; classes 1 and 2. No wood, except small bluffs of willows and poplar around the edges of some of the marshes. East—first four miles, Sections 1 to 18, are knolly prairie, with numerous deep ponds, grassy sloughs and clumps of willow; classes 2 and 3. The next mile is rolling prairie, small ponds, marshes and scattered knolls. South half of of Section 36 is covered with ponds and marshes. Remainder is undulating prairie, with knolls, ponds and marshes; classes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3.—*I. Traynor, 1883.*
- 35. Outlines.**—West—is composed of knolly prairie, with large grassy ponds and sloughs; classes 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$. East—going south, first mile is knolly prairie, with numerous grassy sloughs and large ponds; classes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$. Here a lake commences, extending a mile on the line, and about 50 chains east, and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles west. The water is strongly impregnated with saline matter, and unfit for use. Remainder of line from this point is rolling prairie, with grassy ponds and sloughs; classes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2.—*I. Traynor, 1883.*
- 36. Outlines.**—West—is composed of knolly prairie, with large grassy ponds and sloughs; classes 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$. East—knolly prairie, with numerous grassy sloughs and large ponds; classes $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$.—*I. Traynor, 1883.*
- 37. Outlines.**—West—rolling, undulating and very stony prairie. A few small bluffs of poplar, willow and scrub; average size, 6 to 7 inches in diameter. A great many marshes and ponds were crossed. Soil, 3 to 5 inches deep, on a clay and gravel subsoil; classes 2 and 3. A cart trail crosses the north-west half of Section 19.—*C. A. Biggar, 1882.*
East—rolling prairie, with scattered stony ridges and knolls, and grassy ponds; classes 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$.—*I. Traynor, 1883.*

- 38. Outlines.**—West—very hilly, and rolling, stony prairie, with bluffs of poplar and scrub; also, numerous small marshes. Soil, 4 to 5 inches deep on a clay, gravel and stony subsoils; classes 1, 2 and 3. A lake occupies a large portion of Section 6. A salt lake submerges part of Section 31. A cart trail and the telegraph line cross the south-west half of Section 30.—*C. A. Biggar*, 1882.
East—undulating prairie, with numerous grassy ponds and sloughs. In the north half of Section 36, bluffs of poplar and willow brush are met with; classes 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.
- 39. Outlines.**—West—going south, as far as the Saline Lake, which is met in Section 19 and left in 7, the country is undulating and rolling, covered with poplar, willow bluffs, prairie openings and deep ponds. Soil, good; classed from 1st to 2nd. The lake is nearly two miles wide, several miles in length, and very irregular in shape. The remainder of the line is rolling prairie, with scattered bluffs of poplar and willow; classed $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2. East—country is covered with large bluffs of poplar and balm of gilead, the timber measuring up to 14 inches diameter, willow and hazel brush, with occasional prairie openings and a few ponds of good water. Soil, a rich clay loam; class 1.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.
- 40. Outlines.**—West—undulating and rolling, covered with poplar, willow bluffs, prairie openings and deep ponds. Soil, good; classed 1 to 2. East—going south, the first $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles are rolling prairie, with bluffs of small poplar, willows and brush. Soil, a rich, black loam; class 1. The remaining portion of the line is in hilly prairie, with bluffs of poplar and willows, and scattered deep ponds; class 2.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.
- 41. Outlines.**—West—rolling and undulating prairie, with a great many small ponds and marshes, thickly covered with poplar, 3 to 10 inches in diameter; also, clumps of small willow. Soil, 3 to 6 inches in depth, with a sand and gravel subsoil; class 2. A large lake is situated in Sections 18 and 19.—*H. LeBer*, 1883.
East—composed chiefly of bluffs of poplar, the timber measuring 6 inches in diameter, willows and brush, with small openings of prairie intervening. A few ponds and marshes. The soil is a rich, black loam, from 12 to 18 inches, with a clay loam subsoil; classes 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.
- 42. Outlines.**—West—rolling to level prairie. A few small marshes and ponds. Soil, 6 to 12 inches deep, on a clay and sand subsoil; classes 1 to 4. A large ravine, with a marsh valley, crosses the central portion of Section 6. A fresh water lake, and a stream flowing north-east into this lake, are situated in Section 18. A small stream, 8 feet wide, 12 inches deep, with a slow current and muddy bottom, flows west through Section 31. Good farming land.—*J. A. Kirk*, 1882.
East—composed chiefly of bluffs of poplar, the timber measuring 6 inches in diameter, willows and brush, with small openings of prairie intervening. A few ponds and marshes. The soil is a rich, black loam, from 12 to 18 inches, with a clay loam subsoil; classes 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$. On Section 36 a lake is crossed, about

half a mile wide, and extending several miles in an easterly and westerly direction. The water is good and fresh, and abounding in fish.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.

- 45A. Outlines.**—South—land is generally of fair quality, although some is very good. Throughout it is much broken by ponds and lakes, and most of it covered with poplar and scrub. There is but little prairie.—*G. B. Abrey*, 1883.

East—much thickly grown willow and some poplar. The land is class 1, except in the south-east corner, where is is marshy, and only suitable for grazing.—*L. Patrick*, 1883.

Sub-division.—Rolling and undulating prairie. Soil, sandy and black loam, with sandy loam subsoil; class 1 throughout. Good farming land. The greater part cannot be settled without draining. Good water; and timber enough to supply the needs of a good settlement.—*H. LeBer*, 1883.

- 45. Sub-division and Outlines.**—Is a fractional township, situated on the north-west bank of the Saskatchewan; it is all thickly covered with bush. The whole size of the township does not comprise an area of more than five sections. The land is generally very good, but the greater portion of it would require to be drained and cleared of the thick undergrowth with which it is covered, before it could be brought under cultivation. There is good water, and timber enough for all the needs of the settler.—*D. Sinclair*, 1878.

- 46A. Sub-division.**—This township is unfit for settlement, on account of it being covered by an immense quantity of sloughs and ponds of different dimensions. Close to the banks of the Saskatchewan River, traversing it, there are a few portions suited for settlement, but very difficult of access. Draining is possible, but would be of great cost. Soil is of very good quality, consisting of an alluvial soil of six inches, on a black sand subsoil; classes 2 and 3.—*H. LeBer*, 1883.

- 46. Sub-division and Outlines.**—The land in this township is very good throughout. A kind of basin or trough extends east and west through the centre, in which the land is broken by swamps, meadows and small ponds, and is covered, to some extent, with small timber. The ponds are alkaline.—*D. Sinclair*, 1878.

- 47. Outlines.**—North—open, rolling and undulating prairie, with scattered bluffs of poplar and willow, also numerous ponds containing water, and many marshes. A well-beaten cart trail crosses Sections 32, 33 and 36. A gully, ten chains wide, was crossed in Section 34. Classes 1 and 2. East—rolling, open, hilly and broken prairie, with a few scattered bluffs, also numerous small ponds. Beaver Creek flows west through a marsh in the south-east portion of Section 25. A well-worn cart trail crosses this creek in the above section by means of a bridge. Class 1 throughout.—*A. L. Russell*, 1878.

Sub-division and Outlines.—The close proximity of this township to a grist mill and stores, and the good quality of its soil, render it a very desirable locality for the settler. The soil is a

Townships West of Second Initial Meridian.—Range XXVI. 277

good sandy loam. There is sufficient timber for fencing and fuel, and timber for building purposes can be obtained on either the north or south branches of the Saskatchewan.—*J. L. Reid, 1878.*

48. *Outlines.*—East—this line extends northwards for $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, where it reaches the North Saskatchewan River. The country is undulating and broken by willow and poplar bluffs, and numerous ponds and hay marshes. A well-beaten road to the Indian Reserve crosses Sections 18 and 21.—*A. L. Russell, 1878.*

Sub-division.—Sections 1 to 6 and fractions of 7 to 13 and also 24 are partially cultivated, and the remainder of their area is covered in many places with poplar of a fair size, fit for fencing, and a quantity of willow. The land is class 1, but is much broken with pond holes, especially in the south-east portion.—*L. Patrick, 1888.*

49. *Sub-division and Outlines.*—General features rolling. Soil, light, sandy loam, over-laying sand; class 3. Thickly wooded with spruce, poplar and willow; some very good house logs may be found, but the timber is mostly too small for anything but fencing and firewood.—*J. L. Reid, 1888.*

TOWNSHIP WEST OF SECOND INITIAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE XXVII.

5. *Outlines.*—The fruits of the settlers' work here show the soil to be rich, giving an enormous yield of grain and vegetables. There is a fair supply of wood, of various kinds, in Muddy Creek valley also some lignite.—*J. McLatchie*, 1881.
9. *Outlines.*—West—rolling and hilly prairie. Two small marshes in Section 7 contained the only water found. Soil, sandy loam, subsoil, dark and light clays; class 3; the north-west half of Section 6 is class 2. East—very high-rolling prairie land, the slopes ranging from 15 to 30 feet high. Numerous small marshes scattered about. Soil, sand loam, with white and dark clay, also gravel subsoils; classes 2 and 3. A large alkaline pond in Section 12. Fair farming land.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.
10. *Outlines.*—West—rolling and heavily rolling prairie. The slopes ranging in height from 10 to 40 feet. Soil, sandy loam; subsoil, light and dark clay, some gravel in places. No surface water. East—very hilly prairie land, hills range from 50 to 250 feet high. Several small marshes. Soil, sandy loam; subsoils, light and dark clays, also sandy and gravelly; class 3. The north-east half of Section 86 is class 2.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.
11. *Outlines.*—West—uneven and heavily-rolling prairie, the ridges range from 15 to 30 feet high. Soil, sandy and peat loams; subsoil, black and white clays, with some gravel; class 3. The north-west half of Section 19 is class 2. Lake of the Rivers is situated in Sections 6 and 7, its banks are from 30 to 40 feet high. Water alkaline. No wood; fresh water scarce. East—hilly prairie land; several ponds and marshes. The hills range from 30 to 70 feet high. Soil, clay and sandy loams, subsoil, light and dark clays; classes 2 and 3. A large alkaline pond in Section 24.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.
12. *Outlines.*—West—hilly prairie. Soil, clay and sandy loams, with gravel and stones on ridges; classes 1 and 2. A large pond in the north-west of Section 31, this was the only water seen. Good agricultural land.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.
East—rolling and hilly prairie land. Several large ponds and marshes were crossed. The elevations range from 20 to 40 feet in height. Soil, clay loam, sandy and gravelly, subsoil, white and dark clays, also some gravel; class 3. A chain of alkaline ponds is situated in the south-east of Section 13, also two larger ones in Section 12. A cart trail crosses Sections 12 and 1. *A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.
13. *Outlines.*—Sections 31 to 33 are rolling hills, decreasing in elevation to the east, with numerous ponds. Tops of hills, stony and gravelly in general. Class 3. Sections 34 to 36 lie along the north flanks of rolling hills, with some ponds, and a little stony

in places; soil, a fair clay loam. Class 2. The east boundary lies entirely in rolling hills, some of considerable altitude, with numerous ponds and marshes; tops of hills generally stony and gravelly. Soil, a good clay loam; clay subsoil. Class 3.—*F. W. Wilkins, 1882.*

The west is very hilly prairie; occasional swamps with fresh water; gravel and stone in ridges. Soil, clay and sand loams; class 2. Section 6 is classes 1 and 2.—*A. C. Webb, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Very undulating, especially the south-west part. It is, as a general rule, unfit for agriculture. Several swamps were seen, water in them soft and fresh; the land surrounding the swamps is good for pasture. No wood whatever. Soil, sandy loam, with a sand subsoil; classes 3 and 4.—*C. F. Leclerc, 1883.*

- 14. Outlines.**—The north boundary is in rolling hills, across Section 31. The escarpment of the Côteau is in Section 32; balance of this line is in hilly prairie; numerous sloughs all along, and tops of hills always stony. Soil, a light clay loam; clay subsoil; class 3. The west boundary is entirely in rolling hills, some of them being of considerable elevation, with numerous ponds lying between. Soil, in general, pretty gravelly and stony, improving greatly toward the north. The land rates class 4. The east is open, rolling prairie. Quite a number of sloughs occur, and in Section 13 there is a lake of 150 acres area. A few stones and a little gravel occur in places. Soil, generally a clay loam, with clay subsoil; class 1. The Wood Mountain trail crosses in Section 36.—*F. W. Wilkins, 1882.*

Sub-division.—The western portion of this township is unfit for agricultural purposes. The remaining portion offers some advantages; it is slightly undulating, with a great many swamps of fresh water, and contains good pasture land. No timber whatever.—*C. F. Leclerc, 1883.*

- 15. Outlines.**—The north is gently-rolling, open prairie, with a few small ponds. Soil, generally, a gravelly loam, from Sections 31 to 34; Sections 35 and 36 are almost pure sand. On the west, for the first four miles, going north, the line passes over rolling hills, with numerous sloughs. Tops of hills stony. Sections 30 and 31 are on the escarpment of the Missouri Côteau. Soil, a fine clay loam, approaching a sandy loam. The land rates class 3. The east is open prairie. Soil, ranging from clay loam, on the south, to sand loam, and almost pure sand, at the extreme north; averages class 2. A few sloughs.—*F. W. Wilkins, 1882.*

Sub-division.—The south-west part of this township, from Sections 3 to 30 and 31, is very broken by the rolling hills of the Grand Côteau. The soil in this part is sandy loam, stony and gravelly on tops of hills. There are numerous hay swamps and ponds. This part of the township is well adapted for cattle raising. The remainder is gently-rolling prairie. Soil, sandy loam, and class 1 farming land. No timber, the nearest being in the vicinity of the Scratching Hills, from 10 to 15 miles distant. Water plenti-



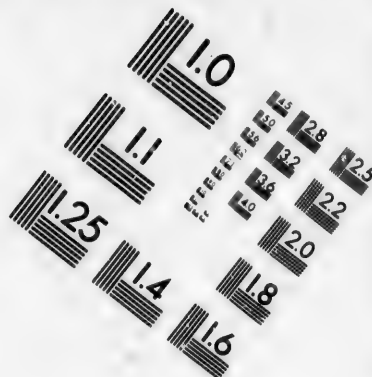
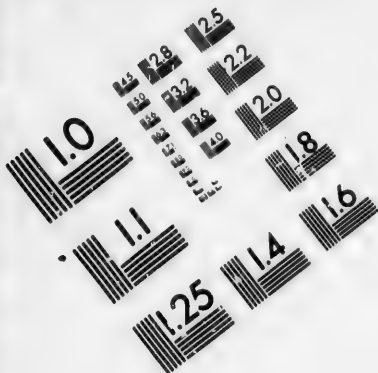
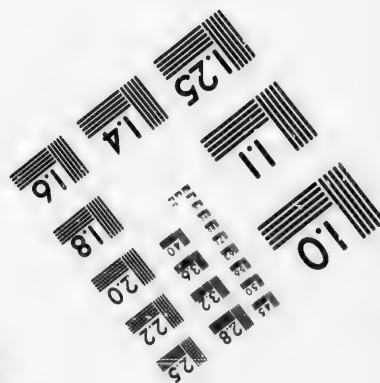
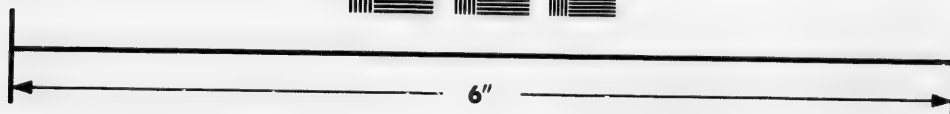
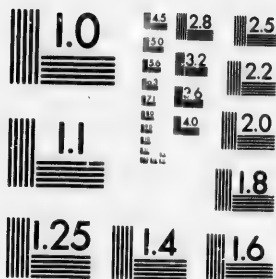


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ful. There is a small lake in Sections 33 and 28, in which the water is clear and fresh. Some good hay marshes. As a general rule, this township is adapted for stock raising, and also for agricultural purposes.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1888.

16. *Outlines*.—North—undulating surface, gradually sloping to south and west, to Thunder Creek. Soil, very hard and dry clay; class 3. A slight growth of grass. Sections 31 and 32 are in the valley of Thunder Creek. Soil, fair; classes 2 and 3. Two cart trails, the C.P.R., and a small creek, flowing north-east, cross Section 31.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

West—open, gently-undulating prairie, with a few marshes at the south. For the first four miles, going north, the soil is a gravelly loam, on a gravelly subsoil, and the land rates class 3. The remaining two miles rate class 1, the soil being a strong clay of great depth. East—is an open, gently-rolling prairie. Thunder Creek was crossed in Section 26. This is a very small stream, with quite a swift current. The Cypress trail crosses Section 25, and the C.P.R. Section 36. Soil, in Section 1, almost pure sand; balance, a good clay soil, class 1. Some wood in this township.—*F. W. Wilkins*, 1882.

Sub-division.—This township as a whole is rolling, open prairie, although some sections are very level. The soil is composed of loam, with clay loam subsoil; class 1 for farming purposes. The south part of this township is sandy loam and gravelly; class 2. No timber. Thunder Creek, which crosses it from Section 32 to 36, furnishes good fresh water. The C.P.R. crosses the township from Sections 31 to 25. Many settlers located.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1883.

17. *Outlines*.—Generally on the outlines the country is a beautiful rolling prairie, with numerous sloughs and hay marshes; the soil varying from clay loam to sandy loam, with clay subsoil, and is rated class 1. Thunder Creek and the C.P.R. cross the south-west corner. This creek had a width of about 56 feet, and a depth of 3 feet, with a sluggish current; water good, and flowing through a flat or valley of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width, with a gradual slope, and about 50 feet below the prairie level, there being no wood whatever along this creek.—*E. J. Rainboth*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Level and gently-rolling prairie. The soil is dark loam, averaging in depth from 6 to 12 inches, with a clay loam subsoil; class 1 farming land. No wood. There are some hay marshes, with bad water. Good water can be obtained by digging. This township, owing to the good quality of its soil, and its close proximity to the C.P.R., makes it very attractive to the settler.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1883.

18. *Outlines*.—As appeared from the boundaries, is a fine rolling prairie, with numerous sloughs and hay marshes; the soil varies from clay loam to sandy loam, with a clay subsoil, and is rated class 1.—*E. J. Rainboth*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Level, open prairie. Soil, composed of loam of about 6 inches in depth, with a clay and clay loam subsoil;

class 1, for farming land. The only water seen was a hay marsh between Sections 1 and 2. No timber. Many settlers have located in this township.—*Dumais and Michaud*, 1888.

19. *Outlines*.—Is rolling prairie, with sloughs and hay marshes; the soil varies from a clay loam to sandy loam, with a clay subsoil, and is rated class 1. The east is very level prairie, with a few small marshes, and class 1 throughout. Good farming, well adapted for wheat growing.—*E. J. Rainboth*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Level and undulating prairie, with only occasional swamps. Soil, from 8 to 10 inches deep, with a clay subsoil; first class.—*C. C. DuBerger*, 1882.

20. *Outlines*.—North—high, dry, open and rolling prairie. Soil—sandy loam, and clay subsoil; classes 2, 3 and 4. The Qu'Appelle River, with high, steep and stony banks, crosses Sections 34 and 35. The banks range from 150 to 175 feet in height; they also extend into Sections 36 and 32. A large wooded ravine is situated in Section 33. A deep ravine passes through Section 31. This section is burnt and stony. Two thirds of the line on the east half of Section 35 is a dry grass marsh, extending about two miles south-east to Buffalo Lake; the remaining portion of this section is level and dry.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

Is a beautiful rolling prairie, with numerous sloughs and hay marshes. The soil varies from a clay loam to a sandy loam, with a clay subsoil, and rates class 1. Buffalo Lake and Qu'Appelle River cross the north-east part. From the appearance of the valley, this lake must vary greatly in size with the seasons, according as they are wet or dry, as the valley at both ends of the lake is very low and marshy, and almost level with the water, which is saline, and was covered with flocks of wild geese, pelicans and ducks. There is a little wood about the lake, mostly poplar, ash and soft maple, but fit for fuel only, and scattered in clumps in the ravines or coulées, which are numerous and extend back from the lake from 1 to 3 miles.—*E. J. Rainboth*, 1882.

The southern part of the east line is level and rolling prairie; a few small marshes. Soil, 7 to 8 inches deep; subsoil, loam, sandy and sandy clay; classes 1 and 2. Buffalo Lake occupies over two-thirds of Section 25. The valley of this lake is 230 feet below the prairie level. A small coulée crosses the south-east half of Section 36.—*Rainboth Bros*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Is generally second class, with an alluvial soil from 6 to 8 inches deep, on a subsoil of clay and in some places of sand and gravel. The north-east corner of the township is broken by the valley of the Qu'Appelle River, in which, and in other small valleys running out of it, poplar and ash trees occur. There are some few small swamps or sloughs.—*C. C. DuBerger*, 1882.

21. *Outlines*.—North and west—the land may be rated class 2, being in general a sandy loam or gravelly loam, stony in some parts. The land is suitable for settlement. Wherever water was found it was fresh. No timber.—*W. Bell*, 1882.

East—rolling prairie; soil, fair and good, 8 to 12 inches deep on a gravel subsoil; class 2.—*L. R. Ord*, 1882.

Sub-division.—The soil is from 5 to 6 inches in depth, with subsoil of sand and gravel, and generally of third class quality. The southern part of the township is much broken by the valley of Qu'Appelle River and its tributaries. The water in the river is alkaline, and varies in depth from a few inches to between 5 and 6 feet. Ash trees occur in some places in the vicinity of the river.—*C. C. DuBerger*, 1882.

22. *Outlines*.—North and west—the land is rated class 2, being in general a sandy or gravelly loam, stony in some parts. The land is suitable for settlement. Whenever water was found it was fresh. No timber.—*W. Bell*, 1882.

East—rolling prairie, with a few small marshes. Soil, 3 to 12 inches deep, on a gravel and sandy loam subsoil; classes 1 and 2. Section 24 is a stony flat, with gravel boulders; class 4. A large lake occupies nearly two-thirds of the north-east half of Section 1. A small creek connects two small marshes in the north-east half of Section 12. A creek, flowing east, with high, steep banks, and an old cart trail, cross Section 25.—*L. R. Ord*, 1882.

Sub-division.—This township is generally rolling prairie, and the soil second and third class, from five to eight inches in depth, with a subsoil of sand and gravel. The north-east corner of the township is broken by the valley of Little Arm River. The water of this stream is slightly alkaline, but there are three lakes of good fresh water in the township.—*C. C. DuBerger*, 1882.

23. *Outlines*.—North and west—the soil is all of good quality, and is class 1; it is, in general, composed of a rich clay loam, from 6 to 12 inches in depth, with a clay subsoil in some parts and sand in other parts. The country is all suitable for settlement. The Little Arm River is the principal stream in this township; its water is fresh and good. Water, wherever found, was fresh. No timber of any kind.—*W. Bell*, 1882.

East—rolling prairie. Soil, good, 10 to 12 inches deep, on sandy loam and gravel subsoils; class 1. A large marsh is situated in the central portion of Section 24. Good farming land.—*L. R. Ord*, 1882.

Sub-division.—This township is broken by Little Arm River and valley, which crosses the township in a south-easterly direction. Otherwise the land is level and undulating. Alluvial soil of second and third class quality. A lake of fresh water in Sections 3 and 4.—*C. C. DuBerger*, 1882.

24. *Outlines*.—North—open prairie, having an undulating surface with long and easy slopes, and consisting of high, dry and good land.—*E. Bray*, 1881.

West—the soil is of good quality, and is class 1; it is, in general, composed of a rich black loam, from 6 to 12 inches in depth, with clay subsoil in some parts and sand in other parts. The country is all suitable for settlement. Little Arm River is

the principal stream, and crosses the south-west quarter of the township; the water is fresh and good. Water, wherever found, was fresh. No timber of any kind.—*W. Bell*, 1882.

East—rolling prairie. Soil, 10 to 12 inches deep, on sandy loam and gravel subsoils; class 1. No surface water. Good agricultural land.—*L. R. Ord*, 1882.

Sub-division.—This township is high, rolling prairie, broken by Little Arm Creek, which flows southward through the south-west corner of the township. The soil is a light, sandy loam, with clay subsoil; class 1. Along the banks of the creek it is stony and gravelly. Little Arm Creek is about 15 feet wide, 2 feet deep, with a slight current; the banks are about 120 feet high; the water is slightly alkaline, but drinkable. No timber. Well suited for farming purposes.—*J. P. B. Casgrain*, 1883.

- 25. Outlines**.—North—high rolling and gently undulating prairie, numerous marshes and ponds. Soil, sandy loam; subsoil, sandy loam and clay, and sandy clay, gravelly on ridges; class 1. West—level prairie, numerous small sloughs were crossed. Soil, sandy and clay loams, with sand and clay subsoils; class 1 throughout. A small creek, about 50 links wide, 3 feet deep, passes through Sections 19 and 30. East—high rolling and undulating prairie, much cut up with sloughs. Soil, sandy loam and sand subsoil; class 1 throughout. Good farming land on all the boundaries.—*H. C. Denny*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Dry, rolling prairie, with gentle slope to north. The soil is a dark sandy loam, with a clay subsoil; class 1. The line between Sections 32 and 33 intersects a lake, which contains good water; the sloughs also contain clear and fresh water. There is a luxuriant growth of grass around the lake and sloughs. No timber. This township is well adapted for farming.—*J. P. B. Casgrain*, 1883.

- 26. Outlines**.—From the south-east corner of this township to the post between Sections 19 and 30, the country consists of a level prairie; from this point to the north-west corner it is slightly undulating, and the land is wet and much cut up with sloughs. The soil is a dark sandy loam, varying from 12 to 18 inches deep; subsoil sandy.—*H. C. Denny*, 1882.

Sub-division.—The east half of this township is much broken by hills and marshes; the west half is drier and almost level. Soil, dark sandy loam, with sandy subsoil; classes 1 and 2. Water in sloughs is fresh; no timber. The east half is well suited for grazing, there being a good growth of grass around the sloughs. The west half is better adapted for farming.—*J. P. B. Casgrain*, 1883.

- 27. Outlines**.—North—is prairie, interspersed by a few small marshes. Soil, vegetable and black moulds; subsoils, yellow loam, sandy loam and clay; class 2. The north-east half of Section 31 is class 1. West—level prairie. Soil, a good loam, 24 inches deep; class 1. Excellent soil for grain growing, and good agricultural land on the north and west. The east is slightly undulating

prairie, stony and gravelly. Soil, loam and sandy loam; subsoil, gravelly; class 3. A few small marshes were crossed.—*J. Bignell*, 1882.

Sub-division.—High rolling prairie and slopes towards the north-west. The soil is a light loam, with clay subsoil, and rates classes 1 and 2. The south-east corner is hilly and stony on the ridges and in the gullies. The water in the sloughs is drinkable. No timber. The east half is best adapted for farming. The west half is well suited for grazing purposes.—*M. J. Charbonneau*, 1883.

28. *Outlines*.—North—very hilly, rough and broken prairie, with many grass marshes and large ponds, some of the latter 3 to 6 feet deep. Soil, clay and gravelly loams; clay subsoil; classes 2 and 3. The ridges range from 30 to 50 feet in height.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

West—level prairie. Soil, black and yellow earth, with a clay subsoil; class 1. Three small marshes were crossed in Section 30, and one in Section 19; these contained the only water seen. Good farming land, well adapted for wheat. East—very hilly prairie, with large ponds and a great many small marshes. Soil, vegetable mould and black loam; subsoil gravelly and sandy; class 2. Stony in places. Good grazing land.—*J. Bignell*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Rolling prairie, broken by hills and numerous sloughs and ponds. The soil is light sandy loam, with sandy subsoil; class 3. Many of the ponds, though small in area, are very deep and contain good water. There is a good growth of grass around the marshes and ponds. No timber. Well adapted for grazing purposes.—*M. J. Charbonneau*, 1883.

29. *Outlines*.—West and east—broken or hilly prairie, with numerous deep ponds or basins. Soil, on hills, chiefly sand and gravel, but in the valleys, of fair quality. Classes 2 and 3.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.

30. *Outlines*.—The west boundary lies over broken and hilly prairie, with numerous basins or ponds. Water fresh. Soil, on hills and knolls, gravelly; in the valleys, of fair quality; classes 2 to 2½. The east is rolling country, with stony and gravelly knolls; class 2, except Section 1, which is broken or hilly prairie. Here the soil, on the hills, is chiefly sand and gravel; in the valleys, of fair quality; classes 2 and 3.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.

31. *Outlines*.—West—slightly rolling prairie, with numerous ponds and marshes. Soil, 8 to 12 inches deep, on a clay subsoil; class 1. Good agricultural land. East—level prairie, with a great many marshes. Soil, 12 to 15 inches deep on a clay subsoil; class 1. Clear water ponds with long grass were crossed in Sections 25 and 13. A large salt water lake is situated in the central portion of Section 12.—*J. C. Desmeules*, 1882.

32. *Outlines*.—West—slightly rolling prairie, broken by marshes and ponds, containing long grass. Soil, 6 to 17 inches deep on a clay subsoil; class 1. An abundant supply of water. No wood. East—rolling to slightly rolling prairie, stony and rocky, with

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numerous marshes and ponds. Soil, 3 to 8 inches deep on a clay and gravelly subsoil. Classes 1 and 2, the south-east half of Section 24 is class 3. The south-east half of Section 24 and the north-east quarter of Section 13 lie in a muskeg swamp.—*J. C. Desmeules*, 1882.

West—Sections 6 and 7, rolling prairie. Soil, clay loam, and class 1. Here the line crosses the easterly end of a fresh water lake, about 60 chains wide, and extending some miles to the north-west. North of this the country is rolling prairie, with ridges, knolls, grassy ponds and marshes. Soil, clay loam, of good quality and classed 1 and 2. Going north, on the east boundary, the first three miles are broken with numerous knolls and deep ponds. Soil, gravelly on the ridges and knolls, and of fair quality in the valleys; classes 2 to 3. Remaining portion is rolling prairie, with some small knolls, ridges, ponds and marshes. Soil, clay loam; classes 1 and 2. No timber except small bluffs of willow and poplar brush around the edges of some of the marshes.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.

34. Outlines.—West—rolling prairie, with some ridges, knolls, grassy ponds and marshes. Soil, clay loam, of good quality; classes 1 and 2. East—rolling prairie, with some small knolls, ridges, ponds and marshes. Soil, clay loam; classes 1 and 2. Small bluffs of willows and poplar, around the edges of some of the marshes.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.

35. Outlines.—West—Section 31 is rolling prairie, with scattered knolls and large grassy ponds; classes 2 to 2½. Remainder of line is rolling, with grassy marshes and ponds; classes 1½ to 2. East—knolly prairie, with large grassy ponds and sloughs; classes 2 to 2½.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.

36. Outlines.—Along the west it is rolling prairie, with scattered knolls and large grass ponds; classes 2 to 2½. Along the east the country is knolly prairie, with large grassy ponds and sloughs; classes 2 to 2½.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.

37. Outlines.—West and east—rolling, hilly and stony prairie, with numerous marshes. Soil, 4 to 5 inches deep, on clay and gravel subsoils; class 3. A large pond, many acres in extent, is situated in Section 18. Two marshes, bordered with small poplar, are situated in Sections 30 and 31. On the east there are a few small bluffs of poplar, willow and scrub—average size, 6 to 7 inches in diameter—and some class 2 land.—*C. A. Biggar*, 1882.

38. Outlines.—The east is very hilly, rolling and stony prairie, with bluffs of poplar and scrub; also a great many small marshes. Soil, 4 to 5 inches deep, on a clay, gravel and stony subsoils; classes 1, 2 and 3. A range of stony hills is situated in Section 1, the north side of these hills covered with bush and scrub. A salt lake submerges Section 36. A cart trail and the telegraph line cross Section 25. The west is rolling, undulating, hilly and stony prairie. A great many marshes were crossed. Soil, 3 to 7 inches deep, on a clay subsoil, classes as follows:—Sections 6, 7 and the

south-west half of 18 are class 3; the remainder is class 1 and good farming land.—*C. A. Biggar*, 1882.

39. *Outlines*.—West—rolling and undulating prairie, broken by ponds and wet lands: also numerous alkaline beds, very wet. Soil, 4 to 6 inches deep, on a clay or gravel subsoil, classes 3 and 4. Section 6 is class 1. A cart trail and the telegraph line cross the south-west half of Section 12.—*G. A. Biggar*, 1882.

Going south on the east line as far as the Saline Lake, which is met in Section 24 and left in 12, the country is undulating and rolling, covered with poplar, willow bluffs, prairie openings and deep ponds. Soil, good. Classed from first to second. The lake is nearly two miles wide, several miles in length and very irregular in shape. The remainder of the line is rolling prairie, with scattered bluffs of poplars and willows; classed 1½ to 2.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.

40. *Outlines*.—West—undulating and rolling prairie, broken by ponds of clear, fresh water. A thick growth of poplar was found in Sections 18, 19 and 30. Soil, 2 to 8 inches deep, on sand and clay subsoils; classes 2, 3 and 4. The trail to Carlton crosses Section 7.—*C. A. Biggar*, 1882.

East—undulating and rolling, covered with poplar, willow bluffs, prairie openings and deep ponds. Soil, good; classes 1 to 2.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.

41. *Outlines*.—West—rolling and hilly prairie, with poplar from 8 to 6 inches in diameter, in clumps with scrub. A few ponds. Soil, 5 inches deep, on a sandy loam; also sand and gravel subsoils; class 2. A saline lake is situated in the north-west of Section 18 and the south-east of 19. A large marsh is located in the latter section. The ridges range from 40 to 50 feet in height.—*J. A. Kirk*, 1882.

East—rolling and undulating prairie, with a great many small ponds and marshes; thickly covered with poplar 3 to 10 inches in diameter; also clumps of small willow. Soil, 3 to 6 inches deep, on a sand and gravel subsoil; class 2. A large lake is situated in Sections 13 and 24.—*H. Le Ber*, 1883.

Sub-division.—About one-half of this township is fit for settlement. Water, good; can be had in nearly every section. Timber is abundant and large clumps occupy every section. Alluvial soil, 6 inches deep; subsoil, sand and gravel; classes 1, 2 and 3.—*H. Le Ber*, 1883.

42. *Outlines*.—West—is hilly land, the elevations ranging from 50 to 80 feet in height. Small bluffs of poplar scattered about; also a great number of small marshes. Soil, 2 inches deep, on a sandy loam subsoil; classes 3 to 4. A large saline lake submerges Sections 18, 19 and over two-thirds of Section 31. A stream, 10 feet wide, 1 foot deep, muddy bottom and good current, flows west through Section 30. East—rolling to level prairie, with a few small marshes. Soil, 6 to 12 inches deep, on clay and sand subsoils; classes 1 to 4. A large marshy ravine crosses the central portion of Section 1. A fresh water lake and a small stream flow—

ing north-east into the lake, are situated in Section 18. A cart trail also crosses the north-east half of this section. A small stream, 8 feet wide, 12 inches deep, with a slow current and muddy bottom, flows west through Section 36. Good farming land.—*J. A. Kirk, 1882.*

Sub-division.—A range of hills, about three miles wide, crosses this township. In Sections 32 and 33 they attain an elevation of nearly 200 feet, but decrease in height to the south; they consist of ridges and knolls, with very steep sides. The soil is barren, but in places produces a dense growth of poplar and willow scrub. A gap occurs in these hills about two miles from the north boundary, which is level and marshy; saline lakes occur at their base. The country to the east of the hills contains many small marshes, water fresh, and is well adapted for grazing purposes. The land improves towards the south, and is excellent for agricultural purposes. In the hills and southern part of the township are large clumps of dense poplar and willow scrub, very little wood large enough for use. A fresh water lake, in Sections 12 and 18, has its outlet in a stream flowing easterly, and is probably the most westerly source of the Carrot River.—*J. A. Kirk, 1882.*

43. *Sub-division.*—The west and south tiers of sections are generally good farming land, but the remainder of the township is hilly, broken and of a poor quality, excepting a few patches of small extent scattered through the valleys. Water scarce in the portion fit for settlement. Wood can be found in sufficient quantities to supply the needs of the settlers.—*H. LeBer, 1883.*

44. *Outlines.*—North—land is generally of fair quality, although some is very good. Throughout it is much broken by ponds and lakes, and most of it is covered with poplar and scrub. There is but little prairie.—*G. B. Abrey, 1883.*

Sub-division.—East half—good arable land; class 1. Water good. Timber sufficient to provide the wants of settlers. Good township for settlement.—*H. LeBer, 1883.*

Sub-division.—West half—a range of hills, course south-west-erly, terminates abruptly in Section 8, in a hill some 300 feet above the bottom lands, which forms the most prominent physical feature in this township; its embankment is high, and its northerly flank, which is very precipitous, is a heavy rolling strip of land decreasing height towards the east and south, and is well adapted for grazing in purposes. Clumps of underbrush and scrub afford good shelter, and a good soil, consisting of alluvial soil from 6 to 18 inches deep, on a subsoil of black, sandy loam and, in some places, clay; produces a luxuriant growth of grass from 3 to 4 feet in height; splendid pasturage. The adjoining lands are among the finest to be found in this part of the country for agricultural purposes, they lie some 40 or 50 feet above the base of the hills. The bottom of the ravine thus formed is marshy; a small watercourse affords the only outlet to the water draining from the hills. Two saline lakes were seen, but fresh surface water is scarce. Fire has

destroyed much valuable timber. The present growth consists principally of thick poplar and willow scrub, with scattered poplars of small size sufficient for fuel and fencing purposes for some years.—*J. A. Kirk*, 1882.

45A. Sub-division and Outlines.—This township is mostly all good farming land. There is a young growth of poplar and willow brush. There is a good sized creek flowing north through the eastern portion, also several sloughs scattered about, where a sufficient supply of good water can be procured. Timber may be had from the surrounding townships, and abundantly from the south branch of the Saskatchewan River and its tributaries.—*H. LeBer*, 1883.

45. Sub-division and Outlines—North of the Saskatchewan River the general character of the surface is uneven in ridges and slightly knolly, but in no place very steep or abrupt. The soil is sandy, both in the northern part and near the river, with the exception of a belt of interval land, varying from 20 to 40 chains in width, along the river, where the soil is good and very heavily timbered with poplar and a variety of underwoods. The central belt, about two miles wide, is also well wooded, and the soil is rich, but very much broken with lakes, small ponds, in all of which the water is fresh and good; marshes, and a few small muskegs and meadows, yielding excellent crops of hay. The quality of the soil will be found chiefly classes 2 and 3.—*D. Sinclair*, 1878.

Sub-division.—South of the river is generally rolling land, but is partly composed of table land. It is bounded on the north by the South Saskatchewan, the banks of which are about thirty feet high, very steep, and to a great extent covered with poplar, from one to twelve inches in diameter, and thick hazel brush. There are clumps of poplar and willow on the rolling land, which afford sufficient timber for fencing, fuel and building purposes. There are a good many ponds, sloughs and muskegs, in some of which the water is of fair quality. The soil is a black, sandy loam, of excellent quality, from twelve to eighteen inches in depth. MacKay's Creek flows through Sections 1, 12 and 13, into the Saskatchewan. It is about thirty links wide, with a good current, and affords excellent water power.—*H. Wilson*, 1882.

46. Sub-division and Outlines.—Has a fine southern aspect, the slope being very gentle. It is rolling and a good deal broken by numerous hay meadows, small swamps and ponds. The soil is rich. There are bluffs of poplar and willow on nearly every quarter-section surrounding the hay meadows, and in a few years these will be of great value to the settler. A creek runs through the north-west corner, the water in which is excellent. It is fifteen links wide and fifteen inches deep. Altogether the township offers great inducements to the settler, there being plenty of water, good soil, abundance of hay and good pasturage and wood near at hand. At the time of survey there were three or four settlers in the township.—*D. Sinclair*, 1878.

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Townships West of Second Initial Meridian.—Range XXVII. 289

47. *Outlines.*—North—open, rolling prairie, with scattered bluffs of poplar and willow, and numerous ponds and marshes; class 1. The north two-thirds of Section 24 is a floating bog; this section is class 3. A cart trail crosses Sections 23 and 22. The main road to Prince Albert crosses the central portion of Section 21. A few acres of ploughed land was crossed in Sections 22 and 23.—A. L. Russell, 1878.

Sub-division and Outlines.—Surveyed south of the river lots. The soil of the southern half of the township, particularly the western portion, is very good. It is also well supplied with timber for fencing, and building material can be obtained a few miles to the west, in the spruce belt. There are numerous small lakes, ponds and marshes. The main road to Prince Albert crosses the township. There are a number of settlers.—J. L. Reid, 1878.

Sub-division.—The north-east quarter of the township is prairie, with scattered poplar and heavy willow in all marshy places. The poplar is of sufficient size for fence rails, but it is not large enough for logs. The land is class 1 in quality, but in most cases it is badly broken with ponds.—L. Patrick, 1883.

48. *Sub-division.*—South half—these sections and fractional sections are prairie, with scattered poplar and heavy willow in all marshy places. The poplar is large enough for fence rails, but not for house logs. The land is class 1, but in most cases it is badly broken with pond holes.—L. Patrick, 1883.

Sub-division.—North half—covered with small spruce, except near the Saskatchewan River, where there are some large trees, consisting of poplar and spruce. Country rolling. Soil, sandy loam, sand subsoil; class 3.—J. L. Reid, 1883.

49. *Sub-division and Outlines.*—This township is thickly covered with scrub, spruce, poplar and willow, good firewood and fencing, and a large number of house logs can be found. Soil, a very light sandy loam, with sand subsoil. General features of country rolling.—J. L. Reid, 1883.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF SECOND INITIAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE XXVIII.

5. *Outlines.*—There is a good assortment of poplar, ash, oak and elm in the Big Muddy Creek Valley. The efforts of the settlers here have proved the soil to be very rich, grain ripening well and heavily, and there being also a good yield of vegetables.—*J. McLatchie, 1851.*
9. *Outlines.*—West—rolling, broken and hilly land. A few small marshes in the north-west. Soil, clay loam, on light and brown clay subsoils; classes 2 and 3. The south-west half of Section 6 is class 4. The elevations range from 20 to 50 feet. Lake of the Rivers crosses the south-west corner in Sections 5 and 6; its banks are high and rugged, and its water alkaline. The east is rolling and hilly. Two small marshes were crossed in Section 12, but none in the remaining sections. Soil, sandy loam; subsoil, dark and light clays; class 3. The north-east half of Section 1 is class 2. South—rolling prairie land; a few small marshes were crossed. Soil, clay and sandy loams, with white and brown clay subsoils; mostly class 2.—*A. O. Wheeler, 1883.*
10. *Outlines.*—West—heavily rolling prairie land, dotted over here and there with small marshes. Soil, sandy loam, with yellow, brown, white and dark, also sand and clay subsoils; classes 2 and 3. A large alkaline slough is situated in the south-west half of Section 7. East—heavily rolling prairie; the ridges range from 10 to 40 feet in height. Soil, sandy loam; subsoil, light and dark clay, with some gravel; class 3. No water.—*A. O. Wheeler, 1883.*
11. *Outlines.*—West—very hilly prairie, with a great quantity of stone and gravel in the ridges. Soil, clay and sandy loams; classes 1 and 2. The south-west half of Section 30 is greatly broken by a bed of an alkaline creek, the valley of which is low and wet, and alkaline; classes 2 and 3. The other sections are well adapted for grazing purposes.—*A. C. Webb, 1881.*
East—heavily and unevenly rolling prairie; the elevations range from 15 to 30 feet high. Soil, sandy and peat loams; subsoil, black and white clays and gravel; class 3. The north-east half of Section 24 is class 2. The banks of the Lake of the Rivers extend into Section 12; they rise to the height from 30 to 40 feet. No wood; water scarce.—*A. O. Wheeler, 1883.*
12. *Outlines.*—North—very hilly prairie. Occasional ponds of salt and fresh water. Soil, clay and sandy loams; gravel and stone in ridges; classes 1 and 2. A large saline lake in the north-east half of Section 36. The north-west half of Section 32 and the whole of 31, 30 and 19 are submerged by Old Wives' Lake. On the west, Sections 6, 7 and 18 are rolling, hilly, and level prairie, with a few marshes. Here the soil is clay and sandy loams, with

gravel and stone; classes 1, 2 and 3. A cart trail, from Qu'Appelle to Wood Mountain, crosses from Section 19 to 33. East—hilly prairie. Soil, clay and sandy loam, with gravelly and stony ridges; classes 1 and 2. Surface water scarce.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

Sub-division.—This township is high, dry and sandy; unfit for agriculture. The north-western part is broken by an alkaline lake, the bottom of which is covered with salt deposit. This township offers very little advantage for pasture. The swamps are few, and most of them were dry at time of survey. The shores of Old Wives' Lake, which covers the north-west corner, are very sandy, and unfit for cultivation for half a mile inland.—*C. F. Leclerc*, 1883.

- 13** *Outlines*.—North and east—very hilly land, with occasional swamps and ponds. A lake, about 8 chains wide, water deep, fresh and good, is situated in the north-east half of Section 36. Gravel and stone in ridges. Soil, clay and sandy loams; class 2 on east, and classes 1 and 2 on the north. A cart trail, from Qu'Appelle to Wood Mountain, crosses Section 24.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

Sub-division.—The land in this township is generally of poor quality, and suitable only for pasture. It is very rough and hilly. Abundance of good water can be had at all seasons. No timber, except a few willows on the east shore of Old Wives' Lake, which submerges the western boundary.—*H. Kerr*, 1882.

- 14** *Outlines*.—North and east is entirely in rolling and hilly country, with numerous ponds and sloughs, tops of hills stony. From Section 33 the township falls gently to the west. Soil, a light clay loam, approaching a sand loam at the west, and gravelly and stony in the east; class 4.—*F. W. Wilkins*, 1882.

West—rolling and hilly prairie, broken by frequent ponds and swamps. Soil, sandy and clay loams, some gravel in ridges; classes 1, 2 and 3.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Is of a similar character to Township 13. The Cactus Hills cross the north-east corner. Very broken and hilly.—*H. Kerr*, 1882.

- 15** *Outlines*.—North—from Section 36 to 34, the line lies along the flanks of the Côteau Hills. Sections 34 to 31 are in rolling hills, rising rather sharply to the west. Ponds and sloughs are numerous, and the tops of the hills stony. Soil, a light clay loam; class 3. East—Sections 1 to 24 are in rolling hills, with numerous sloughs. Tops of hills stony. Sections 25 and 36 are on the escarpment of the Côteau. Soil, a fine clay loam, approaching a sand loam; class 3.—*F. W. Wilkins*, 1882.

The west boundary is situated in the Missouri Côteau, it is a perfect sea of cone-shaped hills, ponds and lakelets; stony and broken; class 3. A cart trail to Wood Mountain crosses the north-west half of Section 19.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Lies in the Cactus Hills, and is suitable only for grazing. Numerous marshes and sloughs, generally slightly

impregnated with alkali, occur throughout the township. Soil, is generally clay.—*J. A. McMillan*, 1882.

16. *Outlines*.—North—rolling prairie. Sections 35, 34, 33 and 32 are broken considerably by ravines. Soil is a hard clay; class 2. Section 31 enters the Missouri Côteau; the hills are dome-shaped and stony; class 3. No water, but probably sufficient moisture for grain growing. West—is situated in the Missouri Côteau; its hills are cone-shaped, with ponds and lakelets; very broken and stony. Class 3.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

The east line was surveyed over open, gently-undulating prairie; a few marshes at the south. From Sections 1 to 24, the soil is a gravelly loam, on a gravelly subsoil; class 3. From Sections 24 to 36, a strong clay of great depth; class 1.—*F. W. Wilkins*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Is very rough and broken by the Cactus Hills on the south and west sides. The soil, generally, is of very fair quality for agricultural purposes. There are but few marshes, except in the hilly portion.—*J. A. McMillan*, 1882.

17. *Outlines*.—Is a beautiful rolling prairie, with numerous sloughs and hay marshes; the soil varying from clay loam to sandy loam, with clay subsoil, and is rated class 1. Thunder Creek, which flows into the Moose Jaw, was crossed in this township, and had a width of 56 feet, a depth of 8 feet, and a sluggish current; water good, and flowing through a flat or valley of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width, with a gradual slope, and about 50 feet below the prairie level. No wood whatever along this creek. The C.P.R. runs through this valley.—*E. J. Rainboth*, 1882.

West—is prairie, composed of very hard and light clay and sandy soils, the latter is chiefly silica; classes 2 and 3. A small creek crosses Section 7. A creek, flowing south-west, crosses the line five times in Section 30; this section is very alkaline in places. The C.P.R. crosses through the north-west half of Section 19.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Is nearly all good farming lands. That part of the township to the north of Thunder Creek, which passes through the entire range, has an excellent soil and is well situated for farming lands; that to the south of the creek is not so good, being light and broken by deep ravines. No wood of any kind. The C.P.R. runs through this township, following the valley of the creek; Caron Station.—*J. A. McMillan*, 1882.

18. *Outlines*.—Fine rolling prairie, with numerous sloughs and hay marshes; the soil varying from clay loam to sandy loam, with a clay subsoil, and is rated class 1. A small creek takes its rise in this township and flows south-west into Thunder Creek.—*E. J. Rainboth*, 1882.

West—undulating prairie. Soil, hard, dry clay; class 2. Section 6 is class 3, it contains only a slight growth of grass. No water.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Is slightly undulating, with soil class 1 throughout, black loam with clay subsoil. There is a small fresh

water lake, about one mile long, in the south-eastern part of the township. No timber of any kind.—*J. A. McMillan*, 1882.

19. *Outlines*.—North and east is a beautiful rolling prairie, with numerous sloughs and hay marshes; the soil varying from a clay loam to sandy loam, with a clay subsoil, and is rated class 1.—*E. J. Rainboth*, 1882.

West—high, dry, open, burnt, rolling prairie; a few small grass marshes and meadows were met with. Soil, clay loam and clay subsoil, gravelly on ridges; class 1. A large pond, containing 5 feet of water, was crossed in Section 18, its shores are marshy.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Is a gently-rolling prairie, of all first class land, loam 10 inches in depth; good water can easily be had by digging. No wood of any kind.—*H. LeBer*, 1882.

20. *Outlines*.—The north is high, dry, open, level and undulating burnt prairie plateau. The soil is sandy and gravelly loams, on a clay subsoil; classes 1 and 2; the north-east half of Section 36 is class 3. A shallow bed of creek (dry) crosses through Sections 31 to 35, the banks of which are 75 feet high. The west is rolling, high, dry, open and burnt prairie. Soil, clay loam, and clay subsoil; class 1. A shallow, dry bed of a watercourse crosses Sections 31, 30 and 19.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

East—is a beautiful rolling prairie, with numerous sloughs and hay marshes; the soil varying from a clay loam to a sandy loam, with a clay subsoil, and is rated class 1.—*E. J. Rainboth*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Is generally rolling prairie. Soil, class 1. Good water can easily be had by digging. No wood of any kind.—*H. LeBer*, 1882.

21. *Outlines*.—North—soil, class 1, composed of a rich, black mould, from 6 to 12 inches in depth, with a clay subsoil in places and sand in others; some stones occasionally. East—the soil is a rich, black mould, from 6 to 12 inches in depth, with a clay subsoil in places, and sand in others; some stones; class 1. Well suited for settlement.—*W. Bell*, 1882.

West—high, dry, open, burnt, undulating prairie; gently sloping north. Soil, clay loam, with a clay subsoil; classes 1, 2 and 3. A cart trail crosses through Section 7. In Sections 19 and 31 is a narrow, dry bed of a gully, wooded with poplar; banks are 100 feet high, and stony. Section 30 is crossed in five places by the Qu'Appelle River, which has an average width of 15 links, shallow and narrow, water saline; its banks are steep and stony on the ridges, and attain a height of 150 feet.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

Sub-division.—With the exception of that on the hills along the Qu'Appelle River, the land in this township is excellent, especially in the large flat of the Qu'Appelle. There is hardly any timber; and water fit for use is very scarce, that of the Qu'Appelle cannot be used at all.—*H. LeBer*, 1882.

- 22 Outlines.**—North and east—the soil is a rich, black mould, from 6 to 12 inches in depth, with a clay subsoil in some parts, and sand in others. Somestone was met with. Suitable for settlement.—*W. Bell*, 1882.

West—high, dry, open, undulating prairie. Only a few grass marshes. Soil, clay loam, and clay subsoil; Sections 30 and 31 are gravelly and stony; classes 1, 2 and 3. A wooded ravine, with banks 150 feet high, crosses Section 6. A small ravine, with a creek flowing south-west, is situated in Section 19. Fair farming land.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

Sub-division.—commencing with level prairie in the south-east portion of the township, the land gradually rises with gentle rolls to the north-west. Some of the sloughs slightly alkaline. Soil, class 1 throughout. No wood of any kind.—*H. LeBer*, 1882.

- 23. Outlines.**—North and east—the soil is class 1; it is generally composed of a rich, black mould, from 6 to 12 inches in depth, with a clay subsoil in some parts, and sand in others. Some stone was met with. Suitable for settlement.—*W. Bell*, 1882.

The west has a good, high and dry soil, and is slightly undulating in surface. No wood.—*E. Bray*, 1881.

Sub-division.—East half, undulating prairie, with very few sloughs. West half, high rolling prairie, broken by hills and gullies. The soil is sandy loam, with clay subsoil; class 1. Very little water, but what there is is good and fresh. No wood. This township is well adapted for agricultural purposes.—*J. P. B. Casgrain*, 1883.

- 24. Outlines.**—North—all treeless prairie, slightly undulating in surface, and consisting of high, dry and excellent land. A ravine with a fine stream, supposed to be Arm River, crosses the township. The west is slightly undulating, and has a good, high and dry soil. No wood.—*E. Bray*, 1881.

East—the soil is class 1. It is generally composed of a rich, black mould, from 6 to 12 inches in depth; with clay subsoil in some parts and sand in other parts; some stone was occasionally met with. All suitable for settlement.—*W. Bell*, 1882

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie, except where the Little Arm Creek traverses it, where it is hilly and broken. The soil, except along the Little Arm Creek, where it is stony and gravelly, is a black loam, with clay subsoil. Little Arm Creek traverses the township at the north-east corner. It has a slight current; water slightly alkaline, but drinkable. The banks are about half a mile across, and about 180 feet high. No timber. Well adapted for farming.—*J. P. B. Casgrain*, 1883.

- 25. Outlines.**—Is undulating prairie. Between Sections 34 and 35 Little Arm Creek, in a coulée 150 feet in depth, crosses the township, running in a south-easterly direction. The stream is, at this point, about 15 feet wide, 2 feet deep, and has a current of about two miles per hour. The soil is principally good clay loam, from 6 to 18 inches in depth; subsoil, clay. On the east the surface is level; many small sloughs were crossed. Soil, sandy and clay

loams, with sand and clay subsoils; class 1 throughout. A small creek, about 50 links wide, 3 feet deep, passes through Sections 24 and 25.—*H. C. Denny*, 1882.

West—slightly undulating and open prairie, having a soil of a good quality.—*E. Bray*, 1881.

Sub-division.—High, rolling prairie, broken by the Little Arm Creek, which flows in a southerly direction through the township. Soil, clay loam, 6 to 12 inches deep, except along the creek, where it is stony and gravelly; classes 1 and 2. Little Arm Creek is about 15 feet wide, with a slight current, water slightly alkaline, but drinkable. The banks are about half a mile across and 130 feet high. A small tributary flows into the creek in Section 2; it is about 10 links wide, very little current, water fresh and good. Good growth of grass all over the township. No timber. Well adapted for farming purposes.—*J. P. B. Casgrain*, 1883.

26. *Outlines*.—North and east—is undulating prairie. Little Arm Creek, in a coulée about 150 feet in depth, crosses the northern boundary between Sections 33 and 34, and runs in a southerly direction. From the north-east corner of the township to Section 34 the soil is sandy loam, 8 to 12 inches deep; thence to the north-west corner it is clay loam, 9 to 12 inches deep, with clay subsoil.—*H. C. Denny*, 1882.

West—slightly undulating and open, with a good high and dry soil.—*E. Bray*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Undulating prairie. The soil is sandy loam with clay loam, and rates class 1. Little Arm Creek, which runs south through the centre of the township, is about 20 feet wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, with a current of two miles an hour; the banks are about 120 feet high, and stony; water in creek is good. No timber. This township is well adapted for farming.—*J. P. B. Casgrain*, 1883.

27. *Outlines*.—From the north-west corner of the township to the half mile post in Section 32, is rolling prairie. Soil, alkaline; many sloughs. The rest is high rolling country, with few sloughs. Near the half mile post in Section 33 Little Arm Creek runs in a southerly direction. The coulée is about 130 feet in depth, and 30 chains from bank to bank; the bottom is flat and about 10 chains in width, and the soil is a deep, heavy alkaline clay. Near the north-east corner of the township a creek, about 16 feet in width, crosses the north boundary; it has no appreciable current. At the half mile post in Section 32 a valley is crossed, about 50 feet deep and 53 chains in width. The soil in this township is light sandy loam, about 5 inches deep, with sandy subsoil. There is no wood.—*H. C. Denny*, 1882.

West—high, dry, open, level and undulating prairie. Soil, sandy and clay loams, with a clay subsoil; class 2. Section 6 is class 1. A few small grass marshes were noticed. Fair farming land.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

East—level prairie. Soil is a good loam, 24 inches in depth; class 1. No wood or water. Good agricultural land, well adapted for grain cultivation.—*J. Bignell*, 1882.

Sub-division.—High rolling prairie, very much broken by Little Arm Creek, the banks of which are about 180 feet high. The soil is a sandy loam, with sandy subsoil; class 2. The creek flows in a south-easterly direction through the township, and is about 10 links wide, with a slight current; water slightly alkaline, but drinkable; the distance from bank to bank is about half a mile; banks are stony and gravelly. No timber. Best adapted for grazing purposes.—*M. J. Charbonneau*, 1883.

- 28. Outlines.**—The north and west are high, open, rolling prairie, with a few grass marshes and ponds. A marshy creek, without current, passes through Section 32; its banks are 75 feet high. Soil, clay, sand and gravelly loams; subsoil, clay; class 2. A small creek and grass meadow, in Section 18, empties into another creek in the south-west part of the section.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

East—level prairie. Soil, black and yellow earth, with a clay subsoil; class 1 throughout. Three small marshes in Section 25, and one in 24 contained the only water met with. Good wheat land.—*J. Bignell*, 1882.

Sub-division.—high rolling prairie, much broken by gullies and hills. The soil is a sandy loam, with sandy subsoil; class 2. The tops of hills and the bottoms of the gullies are stony and gravelly. Little Arm Creek flows in a southerly direction through the west half of the township; the banks are about 150 feet high; water good, though slightly alkaline. The sloughs also contain good water. No wood. Best adapted for grazing.—*M. J. Charbonneau*, 1883.

- 29. Outlines.**—West—high, dry, open, rolling prairie. A few grass marshes between the ridges and hills. Soil, clay loam, and clay subsoil; class 2; the north-west half of Section 6 and the whole of 7 are class 3.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

East—broken and hilly prairie, with numerous basins or ponds. Water fresh. Soil on hills and knolls, gravelly, and, in the valleys, of fair quality; classes 2 to 2½.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.

- 30. Outlines**—West—high, dry, open, rolling and hilly prairie. Several ponds and grass marshes were crossed. Soil, clay loam and clay subsoil; classes 2 and 3. A large lake and two small ponds are situate in the north-west half of Section 18. The lake contained 6 feet of water; the banks on both sides are 80 feet high.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

East—broken or hilly prairie, with numerous basins or ponds. Water fresh. Soil, on hills and knolls, gravelly, in the valleys of fair quality; classes 2 to 2½.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.

- 31. Outlines.**—West—very hilly prairie, greatly broken by swamps and numerous marshes. Soil, light sand, and gravelly subsoil; classes 2 and 3. East—slightly rolling prairie. Numerous small ponds and marshes were crossed. Soil, 8 to 12 inches deep, on a clay subsoil; class 1.—*J. C. Desmeules*, 1882.

- 32. Outlines.**—West—rolling and hilly prairie, stony in places, also broken by a few small marshes. Soil, 10 to 12 inches deep, on a

clay and gravelly subsoil; classes 1 and 2. A large marsh is situated and occupies the south-west half of Section 30 and some of 31. A dry creek crosses Section 6, course east. East—slightly rolling prairie, broken by marshes and ponds, containing long grass. Soil, 6 to 17 inches deep, on a clay subsoil; class 1. An abundance of water. No wood.—*J. C. Desmeules*, 1882.

33. Outlines.—West—gently-rolling prairie, with some sandy and gravelly ridges. Soil, a light clay loam; classed from 1 to 1½. East—Sections 1 and 12 rolling prairie. Soil, clay loam, and class 1. Here the line crosses the easterly end of a lake, about 60 chains wide, and extending some miles to the north-west; water fresh and good. North of this the country is rolling prairie, with ridges, knolls, grassy ponds and marshes. Soil, clay loam of good quality, and classed 1 and 2.—*I. Traynor*, 1888.

34. Outlines.—West—gently-rolling prairie, with some sandy and gravelly ridges. Soil, light clay loam; classed from 1 to 1½. East—rolling prairie, with some ridges, knolls, grassy ponds and marshes. Soil, clay loam of good quality; classes 1 and 2.—*I. Traynor*, 1888.

35. Outlines.—West—level or undulating prairie, with grassy ponds or sloughs; classes 1 to 2. East—Section 36 is rolling prairie, with scattered knolls and large grassy ponds; classes 2 to 2½. Remainder is rolling, with grassy ponds and marshes; classes 1½ to 2.—*I. Traynor*, 1888.

36. Outlines.—North—rolling prairie, with high knolls and small ponds; class 2.—*A. L. Russell*, 1877.

West—going south, the first four miles, are hilly and knolly prairie; class 2. Remaining two miles are level or undulating prairie, with grassy ponds or sloughs; classes 1 to 2. East—rolling prairie, with scattered knolls and large grassy ponds; classes 2 to 2½.—*I. Traynor*, 1888.

37. Outlines.—Rolling, hilly and stony prairie, broken by numerous small marshes. Soil, 4 to 5 inches deep, on a clay and gravel subsoil; class 3. The north-east quarter of Section 1 is class 2.—*C. A. Biggar*, 1882.

38. Outlines.—Is rolling, hilly, undulating and stony prairie, numerous marshes were crossed. Soil, 3 to 7 inches deep on a clay subsoil; classed as follows: Sections 1, 12 and the south-east half of 13 are class 3, the remainder class 1.—*C. A. Biggar*, 1882.

39. Outlines.—The north of the west line has a first rate sandy loam soil, with some poplar and willow; a few marshes along the line. The west end portion of a lake of brackish water, called Buffers' Lake, crosses the line, submerging nearly all the north-half. Sections 7 and 18 are level and class 1. Section 6 is rather stony in places, and is class 2. There is very little wood in the township, excepting a few small bluffs of poplar and willow.—*S. M. Starkey*, 1882.

East—rolling and undulating prairie, broken by ponds and wet lands, also numerous alkaline beds, very wet. Soil, 4 to 6

- inches deep, on a clay and gravel subsoil; classes 3 and 4. Some parts are stony. A cart trail and the telegraph line cross Section 12. Section 1 is very low and wet land.—*C. A. Biggar*, 1882.
40. *Outlines*.—East—undulating and rolling prairie, broken by ponds of clear fresh water. A thick growth of poplar was seen in Sections 25, 24 and 18. Soil, 2 to 8 inches deep, on sand and clay subsoils; classes 2, 3 and 4. The Carlton trail crosses Section 12.—*C. A. Biggar*, 1882.
41. *Outlines*.—The west line was surveyed over rolling sandy prairie; class 2. The Carlton trail crosses the line; it is well beaten. In the north-west there are a few scattered bluffs of poplar. Water is plentiful, several ponds and marshes being seen.—*A. L. Russell*, 1877.
- East—rolling and hilly prairie, with poplar from 3 to 6 inches in diameter in clumps, with scrub. A few small marshes and ponds were met with. Soil, 5 inches deep, on sandy loam, also sand and gravel subsoils; class 2.—*J. A. Kirk*, 1882.
- Sub-division*.—A line passing through the south-west and north-east corners of the township would roughly divide the wooded country to the east from the prairie to the west. To the east of this imaginary line the township is hilly, and in Section 4 and the east half of 3 it is too rough for farming. The soil is black sandy loam, mixed with gravel, in the hill-tops; between the hills it is generally overlaid with several inches of vegetable mould, producing excellent grass. Towards the south-east corner the soil is lighter, and, in Section 1, beds of fine gravel occur. Every section in this part of the township is abundantly supplied with poplar suitable for building and fencing. To the west of the imaginary line, with the exception of a few scattered clumps of poplar and scrub in northerly sections, the land is destitute of wood. A range of hills in the two northerly tiers of sections, renders much of the land unfit for farming; the balance, which is gently-undulating, is inferior in quality to the eastern part. Water alkaline. No stone. Lake in Section 16; water alkaline.—*J. A. Kirk*, 1882.
42. *Outlines*.—The western boundary is rolling sandy prairie, with scattered bluffs of poplar; class 2. Water is plentiful in the ponds and marshes.—*A. L. Russell*, 1877.
- East—is hilly land. The hills are from 50 to 80 feet high, with small bluffs of poplar. Soil, 2 inches deep; subsoil, sandy loam; classes 3 and 4. A great many small marshes were crossed. A large saline lake is situated in Sections 13, 24 and 36; it submerges nearly the whole of Section 24, and two-thirds of Section 36. A stream, 10 feet wide, 1 foot deep, muddy bottom, and good current, flows west through Section 25.—*J. A. Kirk*, 1882.
- Sub-division*.—The soil throughout is a very compact, black sandy loam, with little or no alluvial soil or mould, and produces a short, wiry grass. Small clumps of poplar, suitable for fuel and fencing, are scattered over the surface, increasing in size towards the north and west. An abundance of surface water in small ponds and marshes, but are in many cases saline. The east and

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Townships West of Second Initial Meridian.—Range XXVIII. 299

south-east part forms part of a range of hills which are about 100 feet high. Two large and saline lakes lie at the base of these hills. The soil of this township ranks class 2. Very little wood. Best adapted for grazing purposes.—*J. A. Kirk, 1882.*

NOTE.—All the townships northwards from here, being adjacent to the Third Initial Meridian, are fractional.

43. *Outlines.*—A special survey of the west boundary shows it to consist of high, rolling and sandy prairie, well watered by ponds and marshes, and classes 1 and 2. Small poplar and willow brush are scattered over the line.—*A. L. Russell, 1877.*

The western line is well covered with poplar and willow scrub, and consists of prairie. There are also a number of lakelets. To the west of the river, the surface is rolling, and covered with poplar and willow and generally class 1, except Section 2, which is second class. Water is scarce except in the river.—*J. L. Reid, 1879.*

Sub-division.—This township is suitable for settlement. Two-thirds of its area is good farming land ; it is at present difficult of access, on account of several ponds and swamps obstructing the way, except on the north-western end of the township which is in an Indian Reserve.—*H. LeBer, 1883.*

44. *Outlines.*—North—the land is generally of fair quality, although some is very good. Throughout it is much broken by ponds and lakes, and most of it is covered by poplar and scrub. There is but little prairie.—*G. B. Abrey, 1883.*

A special survey of the west boundary shows it to be high, rolling and sandy land, classes 1 and 2, and well watered by ponds and marshes, with much poplar and willow brush over the surface.—*A. L. Russell, 1879.*

Sub-division.—Although the soil is not of the first class, the township may be considered suitable for settlement. There is timber enough for the needs of small farms for fencing, building and other purposes, and an abundant supply can be obtained for many years to come from the South Saskatchewan, which is not far distant. There is no running water, but that in the sloughs is good, and it can easily be obtained by digging.—*H. LeBer, 1883.*

- 45A. *Sub-division and Outlines.*—Although not composed of first class farming land, may be considered fairly good for settlement. There are numerous sloughs through the township, which afford a supply of good water, and there is sufficient timber for all the needs of small farms.—*H. LeBer, 1883.*

45. *Sub-division and Outlines.*—South of the Saskatchewan River, this township falls with a gentle slope northerly to the river. The soil is a blackish sandy loam, and particularly so along the river, but which produces good crops, as is shown by the patches cultivated by the squatters along the banks of the river. The township is wooded with poplar and willow, with small openings of thick young brush. The banks of the river are springy and an average height of 60 feet of a steep, sandy slope, generally covered

with a thick brushwood, and in places poplar, 6 to 8 inches in diameter.—*H. Wilson*, 1882.

Sub-division and Outlines.—North of the Saskatchewan River, the land is not so good as the adjoining township, the soil being more sandy, but there is plenty of good fresh water lakes and hay meadows. Although it is covered with timber, there is not much of it valuable, being scrubby.—*D. Sinclair*, 1878.

43. *Outlines.*—The western boundary lies over mostly high, rolling land, covered with small poplar and willows; class 1. In the third mile a creek of good water, 8 feet deep, crosses the line, flowing east. The trail to Prince Albert crosses the northern mile, so does a creek 10 links wide and 2 feet deep, flowing east. Quite a number of settlers had in this year (1877) located in this vicinity, built houses and had large areas under cultivation, especially of wheat.—*A. L. Russell*, 1877.

Sub-division and Outlines.—The soil is good throughout. There are numerous excellent hay meadows, fresh water lakes, ponds and creeks. It is also well situated for timber, for fencing, fuel and building. There were five settlers in the township at the time of survey. It is in every respect well adapted for settlement.—*D. Sinclair*, 1878.

47. *Outlines.*—Along the western boundary the surface is rolling, with poplar and willows; class 1. It is well watered by ponds and marshes and the North Saskatchewan, which is about 85 chains wide, with a 2-mile current. A number of settlers have located here, and have considerable areas of land under cultivation.—*A. L. Russell*, 1877.

Sub-division.—The soil is first class throughout. The surface is almost all covered with poplar and willow.—*J. L. Reid*, 1878.

48. *Outlines.*—The western boundary of this township follows the eastern bank of the North Saskatchewan River. Proceeding northwards on this boundary, on the north half, the surface of the land gradually rises, and at the north-west corner is a good clay loam. A belt of poplar, whitewood and spruce extends along the bank of the river. Contiguous to the river this timber is of fair dimensions, but further back it becomes much smaller.—*A. G. Cavana*, 1882.

Sub-division and Outlines.—This township is rolling, covered mostly with small spruce; but near the Saskatchewan River there is some large timber, spruce and poplar. Soil, light sandy loam, overlaying sand; class 3.—*J. L. Reid*, 1883.

49. *Sub-division and Outlines.*—Country rolling, covered with scrub, spruce and poplar, good for fuel and fencing, and also building purposes. Soil, light sandy loam; subsoil, sand; class 3.—*J. L. Reid*, 1883.

50. *Outlines.*—Going north the western boundary runs through a tolerably smooth country, but all solid timber. There is a large

lake on the fourth mile, and Shell River crosses the line at the corner between the fifth and sixth miles. This stream is of considerable size, being about 1 chain in width, and 3 or 4 feet in depth, late in the fall (in the spring it must be much larger). Along the north side of the river are some patches of clean prairie, the soil of which is very fine. The whole country seems to be heavily timbered, among which poplar, spruce, pitch-pine and tamarac may be found.—*T. Drummond, 1883.*

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF SECOND INITIAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE XXIX.

9. *Outlines.*—West and south—rolling prairie. A few marshes. Soil, sand and clay loams ; subsoil, brown, dark and white clays, with some gravel ; also, stony in places ; classes 2 and 3. East—rolling, broken and hilly. A few marshes in the north-easterly part. Soil, clay loam, with light and brown clay subsoils ; classes 2 and 3. Lake of the Rivers crosses the south-east corner of Section 1 ; its banks are high and steep.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.
10. *Outlines.*—West and east—heavily-rolling prairie, broken by hills averaging from 15 to 40 feet high. A few marshes. In the west the soil is clay and sandy loams ; subsoil, white and dark clays ; gravel in places ; classes 2 and 3. In the east the soil is sandy loam, with yellow, brown, white and dark, also sand and clay subsoils ; classes 2 and 3. A large alkaline slough occupies a considerable portion of the south-east half of Section 12.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.
11. *Outlines.*—West—rolling prairie land. Soil, clay and sandy loams ; subsoil, white and brown clays ; class 3. Water scarce.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.
 East—Very hilly prairie, with a great quantity of stone and gravel in the ridges. Soil, clay and sandy loam ; classes 1 and 2. The south-east half of Section 25 is greatly broken by a bed of a creek, 30 links wide, alkaline water in pools, and its banks, which are about 40 feet high. The valley is poor and wet. The remaining sections are good grazing land.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.
12. *Outlines.*—North—submerged by Old Wives' Lake. West—rolling prairie land. Soil, sandy loam, with sand and gravel subsoil ; class 3 ; Section 19 is class 4 ; and north of this is submerged by Old Wives' Lake. A cart trail, from Fort Walsh to Qu'Appelle, crosses this section. Water scarce.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.
 East—Sections 1, 12 and 13 are rolling, hilly and level prairie, interspersed by a few marshes. Soil, clay and sand loams, with gravel and stone ; classes 1, 2 and 3. Over two-thirds of Section 24, and the whole of 25 and 36, are submerged by Old Wives' Lake.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.
Sub-division.—Nearly all the northern half is submerged by Old Wives' Lake. Some sections are fit for cultivation, but the soil is, generally, very sandy and dry, and water scarce. There is a spring of fresh water in Section 20. About half round Old Wives' Lake is unfit for cultivation. No timber whatever. Soil, classes 2 and 3.—*C. F. Leclerc*, 1883.
13. Submerged by Old Wives' Lake.
14. *Outlines.*—North and west—hilly and broken ; the soil being gravelly clay and sandy loam ; classes 2 and 3. No wood. Ponds

and sloughs numerous. Forms part of the Côteau. About one-third of this township is submerged by Old Wives' Lake. There is a large alkaline marsh along the shore of the lake, from a half mile to one mile in width.—*J. Dudderidge*, 1882.

East—rolling and hilly prairie. Frequent swamps and ponds. Soil, sandy and clay loams; some gravel in ridges; classes 1, 2 and 3. Old Wives' Lake is situated in the south. Water, 4 feet deep in some of the ponds.—*A. C. Webb*, 1881.

Sub-division.—This township is unfit for agricultural purposes, but, being very undulating and swampy, it offers every advantage for grazing land where the swamps are full of good water. There are, however, low lying places where the grass is plentiful, but the water is alkaline. No wood. Soil, sandy loam, with a sand subsoil; class 4.—*C. F. Leclerc*, 1883.

15. *Outlines*.—North—hilly and broken prairie, a few ponds of good water. Soil, clay and gravel; subsoils, clay loam and gravel; class 2. West—hilly and broken, the soil being gravelly, clay and sandy loam; classes 2 and 3. No wood. Ponds and sloughs are numerous; water is good. Forms part of what is called the Côteau.—*J. Dudderidge*, 1882.

East—situated in the Missouri Côteau, it is a perfect sea of cone-shaped hills, ponds and lakelets, stony and broken; class 8. A cart trail to Wood Mountain crosses the north-east half of Section 24.—*W. Pearce*, 1851.

Sub-division.—This township is rough and unfit for farming, but is well adapted for grazing purposes. The soil is good, there are a great many sloughs through it, the water of which is slightly alkaline. This township is entirely in the Cactus Hills, and is generally very rough. No timber; classes 2 and 3.—*J. A. McMillan*, 1882.

16. *Outlines*.—North—rough, broken country, full of ravines and hills, being the north face of the Missouri Côteau, it contains a good deal of boulders and gravel; class 3. The east is situated in the Missouri Côteau, it consists of cone-shaped hills, with ponds and lakelets; very stony and broken; class 3.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

West—hilly and broken, the soil being gravelly clay and sandy loam; classes 2 and 3. No wood. Ponds and sloughs are numerous. Water good. This township forms part of the Côteau.—*J. Dudderidge*, 1882.

Sub-division.—The entire township is in the Cactus Hills, and is suitable for grazing purposes. There are numerous alkaline sloughs and marshes. The soil in the extreme north is sandy, but the balance is very good, being clay subsoil with clay loam deposit; classes 3 and 4. No timber or minerals.—*J. A. MacMillan*, 1882.

17. *Outlines*.—North—pure sand, and unfit for settlement. Along Thunder Creek there is a growth of poplar and cherry bush.—*F. W. Armstrong*, 1883.

West—this township forms part of the northern spur of the Grand Côteau, and is well broken by small sand-hills, on which

there is a thick growth of scrub. The soil is light sand.—*A. F. Cotton*, 1882.

East—is prairie. Soil composed of a very hard and light clay and sandy loams; the latter is chiefly silica. Classes 2 and 3. A small creek crosses Section 12. A cart trail to Cypress Hills passes through Section 13. A creek, flowing south-west, crosses the line five times in Section 25; this section is in places very alkaline. The C.P.R. crosses the north-east half of Section 24.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

Sub-division—Is rough and hilly to the south, extending into the Cactus Hills. A spring water creek runs through the north-west portion. Soil very inferior throughout. No wood of any kind. The C.P.R. crosses the northern part of this township—Caron Station—near the east boundary.—*J. A. McMillan*, 1882.

18. *Outlines*.—South of Pelican Lake the surface is open and rolling, and the soil reddish clay. The grass is short and stunted, and surface water is scarce.—*F. W. Armstrong*, 1883.

West—undulating prairie. Soil, 18 inches deep, on a clay subsoil; class 2. Similar to Township 17, excepting that portion north of Pelican Lake, which is a gently-rolling prairie; the soil is much better, good sandy loam. Pelican Lake is about two miles wide, and the water is inclined to be alkaline.—*A. F. Cotton*, 1882.

East—undulating prairie. Soil is a very hard, dry clay; class 2. Section 1 is class 3, having only a slight growth of grass. No water.—*W. Pearce*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Is principally good farming land, being a black loam, from 6 to 18 inches in depth, with clay subsoil. A portion of Pelican Lake, which is fresh water, extends across the south-western portion of the township. There is no timber of any kind.—*J. A. McMillan*, 1882.

19. *Outlines*.—North—is gently-rolling prairie, with numerous small marshes; the soil is a good sandy loam.—*A. F. Cotton*, 1882.

East—high, dry, open, burnt, rolling prairie; several small grass marshes and meadows were crossed. Soil, clay loam, and clay subsoil, gravelly on ridges; class 1. A large open water pond, 20 chains wide, was crossed in Section 13, water 5 feet deep, its shores are marshy.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Is [gently-rolling prairie, with class 1 soil throughout. Water is scarce, but can be had by digging. No wood of any kind.—*H. LeBer*, 1882.

20. *Outlines*.—North and east—high, dry, open, burnt, undulating prairie. Soil, clay loam, with a clay subsoil, gravelly in places; class 1. A shallow dry bed of a watercourse crosses through the northern tier of sections and also 24 and 25. A large grass marsh and slough is situated in Section 1. Good farming land.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

Westwards, there is a rich clay soil; class 1. A few marshes occur about the centre of the line.—*T. Drummond*, 1881.

Sub-division.—Is undulating prairie. Soil, class 1, although a little gravelly in the northern part. Water scarce. No wood of any kind.—*H. LeBer, 1882.*

21. *Outlines.*—North—the soil is class 1, being a rich loam, with subsoil of clay or sand. The surface is undulating or gently-rolling; very few gullies or steep hills occurring. It is all suitable for settlement. The Qu'Appelle River is the principal stream passing through this township; its, and all other, water is fresh and good. Along the banks there is some small timber, suitable only for fuel.—*W. Bell, 1882.*

The western sections are rolling prairie, with a rich clay soil and class 1.—*T. Drummond, 1881.*

East—high, dry, open, burnt, undulating prairie, gently sloping north. Soil, clay loam and clay subsoil; classes 1, 2 and 3. A cart trail runs through Section 12. Sections 24 and 36 are greatly broken by a narrow dry bed of a gully; its banks are stony and are 100 feet high; they are also wooded, chiefly with poplar. Section 25 is broken by the Qu'Appelle River; its width averages 15 links; very shallow and narrow; water, saline; it crosses the north-east half of this section five times; its banks are steep, and stony on ridges, and are 150 feet high.—*W. T. Thompson, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Is nearly all first class farming land. There is no timber, and water is very scarce, except in the Qu'Appelle River, which crosses the north-east corner.—*H. LeBer, 1882.*

22. *Outlines.*—North—the soil is class 1, being a rich loam, with subsoil of clay or sand. The surface is gently-rolling or undulating, very few gullies or steep hills occurring. It is all suitable for settlement. The Qu'Appelle River is the principal stream, and along its banks there is some small timber.—*W. Bell, 1882.*

The western sections are prairie, with a rich clay soil, and class 1. The Qu'Appelle River and its valley cross the line about the centre. The water is poor and slightly alkaline.—*T. Drummond, 1881.*

East—high, dry, open, undulating prairie. A few grass marshes are scattered about. Soil, clay loam and clay subsoil; classes 1, 2 and 3. Sections 25 and 36 are gravelly and stony. A wooded ravine, with banks 150 feet high, crosses through Section 1. A ravine, with a creek flowing south-west, with banks 10 to 50 feet high, is situated in Section 24. Good agricultural land.—*W. T. Thompson, 1881.*

Sub-division.—With the exception of the hills along the Qu'Appelle, is composed of first class farming land. There are several creeks which afford a supply of good water. There is a small quantity of light timber in some of the ravines, but it is not very easy of access.—*H. LeBer, 1882.*

NOTE.—All the townships from here northwards, being adjacent to the Third Initial Meridian, are fractional.

23. *Outlines.*—North and east—the soil is class 1, being a rich loam, with subsoil of clay or sand. The surface is undulating or gently-

rolling. It is all suitable for settlement. Water, wherever found, was good and fresh.—*W. Bell*, 1882.

The western sections possess a rich clay soil; class 1. A deep ravine, running to the Qu'Appelle River, crosses the line, and contains running water in the early summer. Two or three marshes in the north-west, but otherwise surface water is scarce.—*T. Drummond*, 1881.

The east has a good, high and dry soil, and is slightly undulating in surface. No wood.—*E. Bray*, 1881.

Sub-division.—This township is rolling and hilly. Soil composed of sandy loam, and sandy subsoil; class 2. Good grazing land, but very little adapted for agriculture. No wood whatever.—*J. Bourgeois*, 1883.

- 24. Outlines**.—North and east—all slightly undulating and treeless. The soil is of good quality, and the land is high and dry. A fine stream, supposed to be a branch of Arm River, crosses the township.—*E. Bray*, 1881.

The western sections have a rich clay soil, and class 1, with level prairie northwards and rolling prairie southwards.—*T. Drummond*, 1881.

East—The soil is class 1, being a rich loam, with subsoil of clay or sand. The surface is undulating or gently-rolling; very few gullies or steep hills. It is all suitable for settlement. Water good and fresh.—*W. Bell*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Rolling and very hilly. Soil is composed of sandy loam, with sand and clay subsoil, some parts all sandy; classes 2 and 3. This township is very little adapted for agricultural purposes, but better grazing land; generally speaking, however, the grass is poor. No wood whatever.—*J. Bourgeois*, 1883.

- 25. Outlines**.—North—is undulating prairie, much interspersed with sloughs. Between Sections 33 and 34 is a coulée, about 80 feet deep and 50 chains wide. A dry, marshy creek lies in the bottom. The soil is sandy loam, 8 inches deep, with clay subsoil.—*H. C. Denny*, 1882.

The surface along the west boundary is prairie, with a rich clay soil, and class 1. There are occasional marshes to be found.—*T. Drummond*, 1881.

East—slightly undulating and open mainly, having a soil of a good quality.—*E. Bray*, 1881.

Sub-division.—This township is only 3 miles and 71 chains wide. The west side is very much broken by a creek, the banks of which are about 75 feet high. The east half is gently-undulating prairie. The soil is a black loam, with clay subsoil; class 2. The water in the creek is slightly alkaline, but good drinking. No timber. Good farming land.—*J. P. B. Casgrain*, 1883.

- 26. Outlines**.—The north is undulating prairie and suitable for farming. In Section 36 is a coulée, about 60 feet deep, and 40 chains from bank to bank; in the bottom is a marsh, about 6 feet deep. The soil is dark clay loam, about 9 inches deep, with clay subsoil.—*H. C. Denny*, 1882.

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Townships West of Second Initial Meridian.—Range XXIX. 307

West—prairie with rich soil; class 1. Water rather scarce.
 —*T. Drummond, 1881.*

East—slightly undulating and open, with a good high and dry soil.—*E. Bray, 1881.*

Sub-division—Is only 3 miles and 70 chains wide. It is undulating with a slope to a creek, which traverses the township from north-east to south-west. Soil is a clay loam, with clay subsoil; class 1. This creek is about 10 feet wide, flows south; it has a slight current; water good. The banks are about 70 feet high. No wood; well adapted for farming.—*J. P. B. Casgrain, 1883.*

27. Outlines.—The north is high, rolling prairie, with some alkali in the hollows. The soil is generally sandy loam, 4 to 6 inches deep, with sandy subsoil.—*H. C. Denny, 1882.*

The western portion is all prairie land. The soil is somewhat gravelly, but has a good clay subsoil, and ranks class 2.—*T. Drummond, 1881.*

East—high, dry, open, level and undulating prairie. Soil, sandy and clay loams; subsoil, clay; class 2; Section 1 is class 1. A few small grass marshes were met with. Good agricultural land. *W. T. Thompson, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Is only 2 miles and 47 chains wide. It is high rolling prairie, and slopes to the north-east. The soil is black loam, with clay subsoil; class 1. Water good in sloughs. No timber. This township is well adapted for farming.—*M. J. Charbonneau, 1883.*

28. Outlines.—North—the two and a half miles surveyed were high, dry, open, rolling and hilly prairie. Soil, clay loam, and clay subsoil; class 2. A few grass marshes were crossed. East—high, dry, open, rolling and level prairie. A few marshes. Soil, clay, sand and gravelly loams; subsoil, clay; class 2. A large ravine, with banks 30 to 50 feet high, and a spring creek (now dry), course north-west, crosses Sections 24 and 13.—*W. T. Thompson, 1881.*

Sub-division.—Is only slightly over two miles wide. It is high, rolling prairie. Soil, black loam, with clay subsoil; class 1. There are a few sloughs, all of which contain good water. No timber. This township is well adapted for agricultural purposes.—*M. J. Charbonneau, 1883.*

29. Outlines.—Along the west the surface is rolling prairie, and the soil is second and third class, in several places being very stony. The soil in the south-west section is a first class rich loam.—*T. Drummond, 1881.*

East—high, dry, open, rolling and hilly prairie. Grass marshes were seen between the ridges and hills. Soil, clay loam, and clay subsoil; class 2, except Sections 1 and 12, which are class 3. A hill, 75 feet high, is situate in the central portion of Section 36.—*W. T. Thompson, 1881.*

30. Outlines.—Along the west boundary; soil, second and third class; in several places very stony and with a heavy rolling surface.—*T. Drummond, 1881.*

East—high, dry, open, rolling and hilly prairie, a few ponds and grass marshes. Soil, clay loam and clay subsoil; classes 2 and 3. Two large lakes are situated in the south-east half of Section 18, the most easterly one is called Fox Lake, the central one has 6 feet of water.—*W. T. Thompson*, 1881.

- 31. Outlines.**—West—prairie, with heavy rolling hills, and many stones; a few small marshes were crossed. Soil, gravelly, with a clay subsoil; classes 2 and 3. A small creek crosses the south-west part of Section 30.—*T. Drummond*, 1881.

East—very hilly prairie, greatly broken by swamps and marshes. Soil, light sand; subsoil, gravelly; Sections 86 and 24 are a little stony; classes 2 and 3.—*J. C. Desmeules*, 1882.

- 32. Outlines.**—Along the western sections the surface is rolling, with a rich loam soil and class 1, except in the south-west corner where it is classes 2 and 3, and in places very stony.—*T. Drummond*, 1881.

East—rolling and hilly prairie, stony in places, a few small marshes. Soil, 10 to 12 inches deep, on a clay and gravelly subsoil; classes 1 and 2. A large marsh occupies the entire north-east half of Section 25, and a small portion of 86. A dry creek crosses Section 1; course east.—*J. C. Desmeules*, 1882.

- 33. Outlines.**—Along the western tier of sections, except the most southerly one, the soil is somewhat gravelly, but has a good clay bottom, and ranks second class.—*T. Drummond*, 1881.

East—gently-rolling prairie, with some sandy and gravelly ridges. Soil, light clay loam; classed from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.

- 34. Outlines.**—The north third of the western tier of sections is a level plain, with a rich soil; first class. From here, southwards, the soil is second class, somewhat gravelly, but has a good clay bottom.—*T. Drummond*, 1881.

East—gently-rolling prairie, with some sandy and gravelly ridges; soil, a light clay loam; classed from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.

- 35. Outlines.**—The north-western part is rolling prairie and good land. The alluvial soil is 20 inches deep, on a clay subsoil; class 1. A few marshes occur, but water is generally scarce.—*T. Drummond*, 1881.

East—level or undulating prairie, with grassy ponds or sloughs; classes 1 to 2.—*I. Traynor*, 1883.

- 36. Outlines.**—In the north-west there is a range of high hills, running east and west, and extending southwards about four miles. Through these hills the soil is somewhat gravelly, but has a good clay bottom, and ranks second class. After leaving the hills the south two miles is a level plain with a rich soil, and first class.—*T. Drummond*, 1881.

East—going south the first four miles are hilly and knolly prairie; classes 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$. The remainder is level or undulating

Townships West of Second Initial Meridian.—Range XXIX. 303

prairie, with grassy ponds or sloughs; classes 1 to 2.—*I. Traynor* 1888.

37. Outlines.—Along the western boundary it is rolling, sandy prairie, full of high knolls and small ponds; class 2.—*T. Drummond*, 1881.

41 Outlines.—The western boundary was surveyed over rolling, sandy prairie; class 2. The Carlton trail crosses the line, it is well beaten. There are a few scattered bluffs of poplar in the north-west corner. Water is plentiful, several ponds and marshes were seen.—*A. L. Russell*, 1877.

42A. Outlines.—The western boundary is rolling, sandy prairie, with scattered bluffs of poplar; class 2. Water is plentiful in the ponds and marshes.—*A. L. Russell*, 1877.

TOWNSHIPS WEST OF SECOND INITIAL MERIDIAN.

RANGE XXX.

NOTE.—All the townships in this Range, being adjacent to the Third Initial Meridian, are fractional.

9. *Outlines.*—West—light, rolling prairie. A few scattered marshes were met with. Soil, gravelly, with a good clay subsoil; class 2 throughout.—*T. Drummond*, 1881.
East—rolling prairie land. Soil, sandy and clay loams; subsoil, brown, white and dark clays, with some gravel, stony in places; classes 2 and 3. A few marshes were seen scattered about. South—rolling prairie land. Soil, clay and sandy loams, with white and brown clay subsoils; class 2. No water.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.
10. *Outlines.*—West—heavy-rolling prairie. Several marshes were met with. Soil, gravelly, but with a good clay subsoil; class 2 throughout. An old cart trail crosses the township.—*T. Drummond*, 1881.
East—heavily rolling prairie land, broken by ridges ranging from 15 to 40 feet in height. Soil, clay and sandy loams; subsoil, dark and white clays, gravelly in places; classes 2 and 3. A few marshes were met with.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.
11. *Outlines.*—West—rolling prairie, interspersed by a few small marshes. Soil, gravelly and sandy, but with a good clay subsoil; class 2 throughout.—*T. Drummond*, 1881.
East—rolling prairie land. One small marsh was crossed in Section 24. Soil, clay and sandy loams; subsoil, white and brown clays; class 2. Water scarce.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.
12. *Outlines.*—West—rolling prairie, with sandy loam soil. Going north on this line the first mile is class 2; the next three miles are class 3; the next mile is class 4, and nearly all the last mile is submerged by Old Wives Lake. A cart-trail from Qu'Appelle to Wood Mountain crosses the township.—*T. Drummond*, 1881.
East—rolling prairie land. Soil, sandy loam, with sand and gravel subsoil; class 3. The south-east quarter of Section 24 is class 4. The north-east three-quarters of the above section is submerged by Old Wives' Lake. A cart trail from Fort Walsh to Qu'Appelle also crosses the south-east quarter of Section 24. Water scarce.—*A. O. Wheeler*, 1883.
Sub-division.—Fair agricultural township. Soil is sandy loam, with sand subsoil; classes 2 and 3 of fair quality, except near the Old Wives' Lake, at a distance of about one-quarter of a mile. There is a small alkaline lake; there is also a large hay marsh on Sections 1, 2, 12 and 11.—*C. F. Lectere*, 1883.
13. This township is submerged by Old Wives' Lake.

14. *Outlines.*—The north half of the west line is rolling prairie, gravelly soil; class 2. The Cypress Hills trail to Qu'Appelle, and the south end of the Côteau du Missouri cross the centre of the line, and between here and Old Wives' Lake is very sandy and light.—*T. Drummond, 1881.*

Hilly and broken; forms part of the Côteau. Ponds and sloughs numerous; no timber or wood; excellent grazing land. Soil is gravelly clay and sandy loam; classes 2 and 3. About one-third of this township is in the Old Wives' Lake; there is an alkaline marsh at this point, along shores of lake, from one-half to one mile wide.—*J. Dudderidge, 1882.*

Sub-division.—This township is very undulating, rocky, &c., and unfit for agricultural purposes, but offers many advantages for pasturage for sheep and cattle. There are some good hay marshes, but the lake itself and the ponds of water adjacent to it are alkaline.—*C. F. Lectere, 1883.*

15. *Outlines.*—The westerly sections are rolling prairie, with a gravelly soil, and class 2. There are quite a number of alkaline ponds and some marshes.—*T. Drummond, 1881.*

East—in the Côteau, and, consequently, hilly and broken; the soil being gravelly clay and sandy loam; classes 2 and 3. Fresh ponds and sloughs are numerous. No wood or timber.—*J. Dudderidge, 1882.*

Sub-division.—The soil is good and well adapted for grazing purposes. There are a great many sloughs throughout; the water in these is slightly alkaline. This township is entirely in the Cactus Hills, and is very rough and unfit for farming. No timber or minerals. Classes 2 and 3.—*J. A. McMillan, 1882.*

16. *Outlines.*—East—rolling prairie, and the soil is good clay loam; classes 2 and 3. No wood. Ponds and sloughs numerous, water good. This township forms part of the Côteau.—*J. Dudderidge, 1882.*

Sub-division.—The entire township is in the Cactus Hills, and is suitable for grazing purposes. The soil, in the extreme north, is sandy, but the balance is good, having a clay subsoil, with clay loam deposit; classes 3 and 4. There are numerous alkaline sloughs and marshes. No timber or minerals.—*J. A. McMillan, 1882.*

17. *Outlines.*—The westerly sections are rolling prairie. Soil, pure sand, in the north-east, class 4, and graduating to a light soil in the south-east; class 2. Thunder Creek crosses the north part of the line, has a swift current, is about 6 links wide and 2 links deep.—*T. Drummond, 1881.*

This township is very sandy, and totally unfit for farming. There is a belt of cherry and poplar along Thunder Creek.—*T. W. Armstrong, 1883.*

East—this township forms part of the northern spur of the Grand Côteau, and is broken by small scattered sand hills, on which there is a thick growth of scrub. The soil is light sand.—*A. F. Cotton, 1882.*

Sub-division.—Very inferior soil ; level prairie, with no wood of any kind. Thunder Creek crosses the northern part of the township.—*J. A. McMillan*, 1882.

18. Outlines.—East—undulating prairie. Soil, 18 inches deep, on a clay subsoil ; class 2. The north-easterly half of Section 13, the whole of Section 24, and two-thirds of the south-east half of Section 25, are submerged by Pelican Lake.—*A. F. Cotton*, 1882.

West—the south half of the line was surveyed over rolling prairie, with a sandy and gravelly soil ; class 4. Pelican Lake lies on the south part of the north half, and north of it the soil is a rich clay and class 1.—*T. Drummond*, 1881.

South of Pelican Lake the surface is rolling prairie, and the soil a reddish clay. The grass is short, and water is scarce. No wood.—*F. W. Armstrong*, 1888.

East—is much the same as Township 17, excepting that portion north of Pelican Lake, which is gently-rolling prairie ; the soil is much better, good sandy loam. Pelican lake is about two miles wide, and the water is inclined to be alkaline.—*A. F. Cotton*, 1882.

Sub-division.—Is divided in the centre by Pelican Lake. That portion of the township to the south of the lake is sandy, that to the north is good farming land.—*J. A. McMillan*, 1882.

Range XXX.

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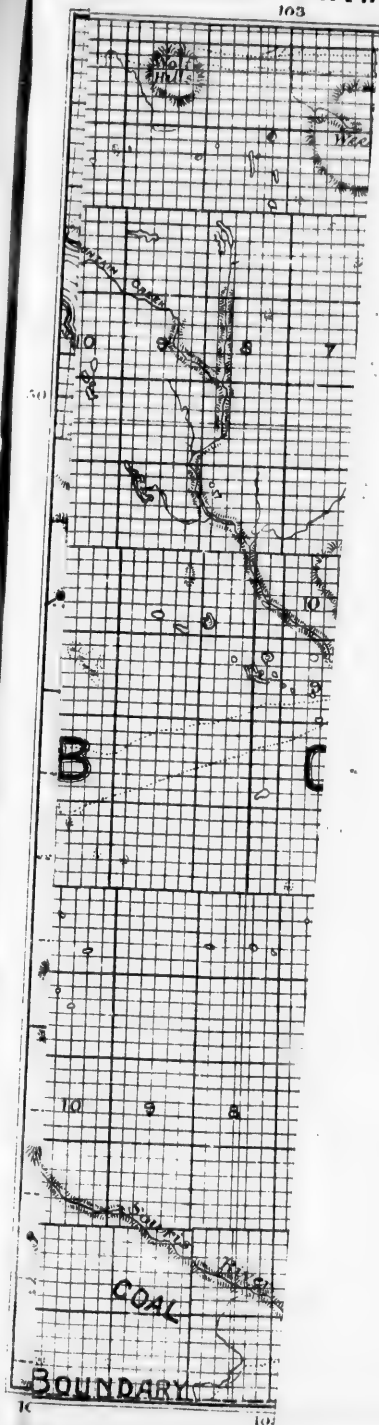
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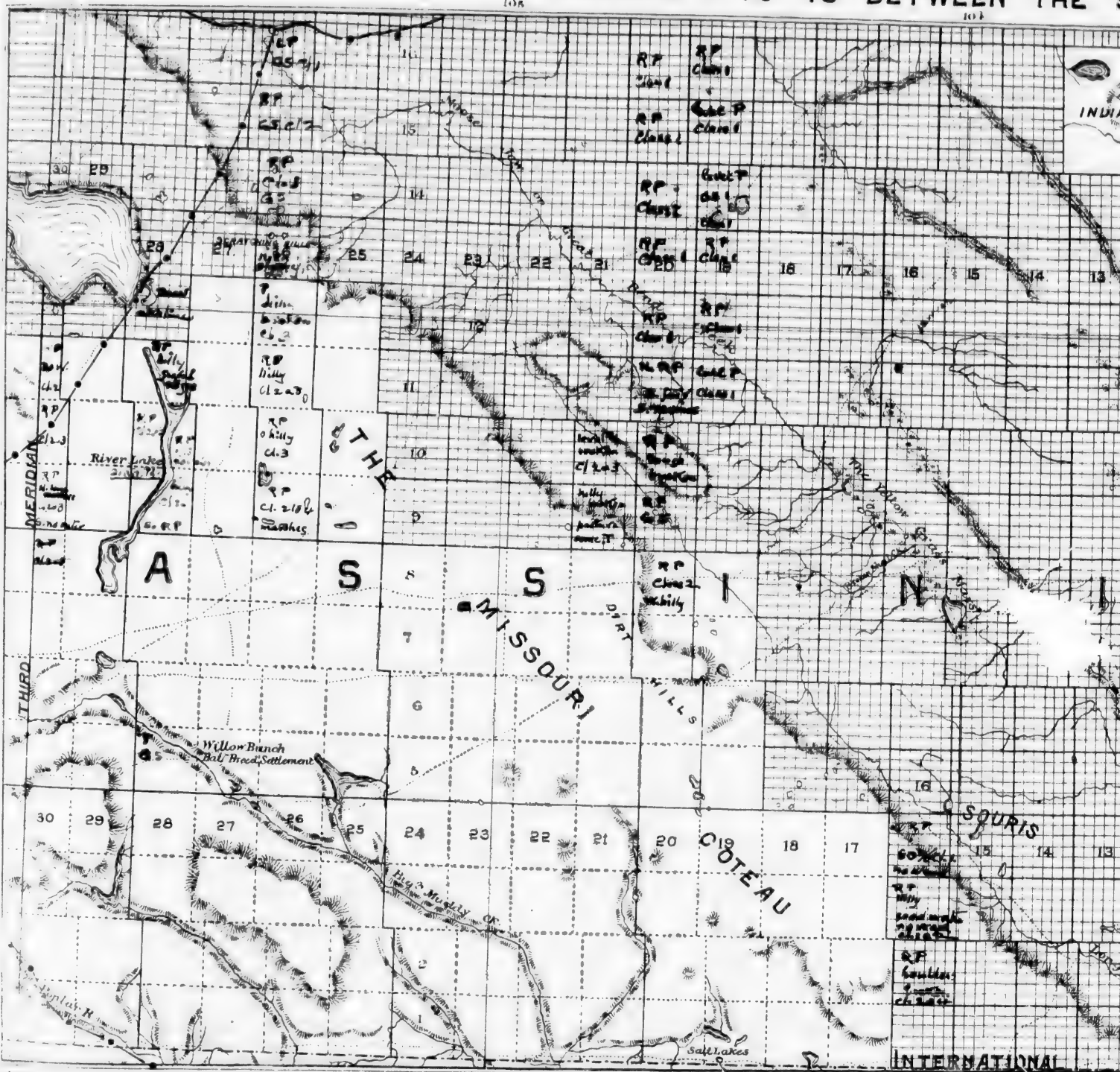
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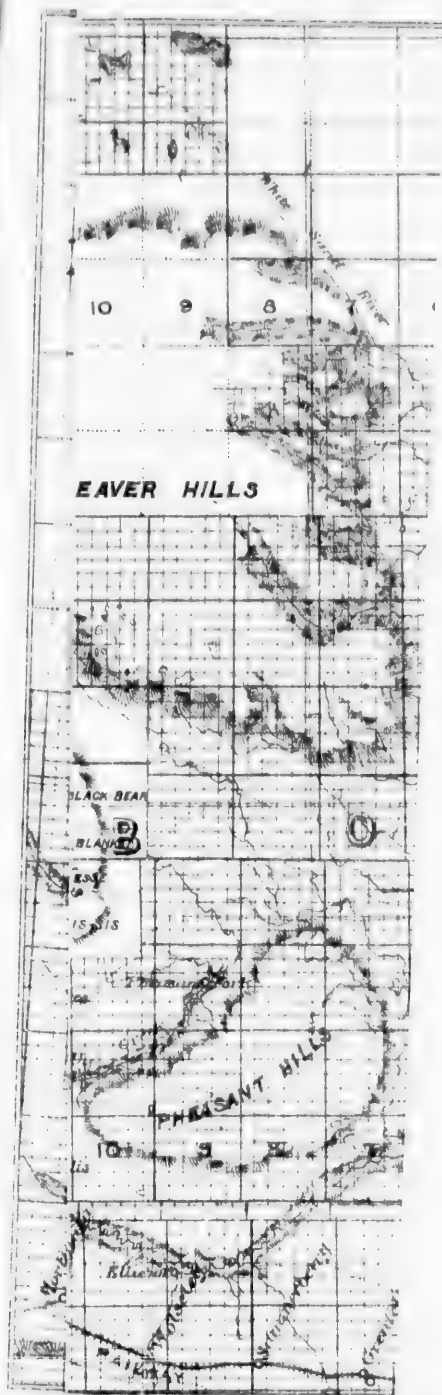
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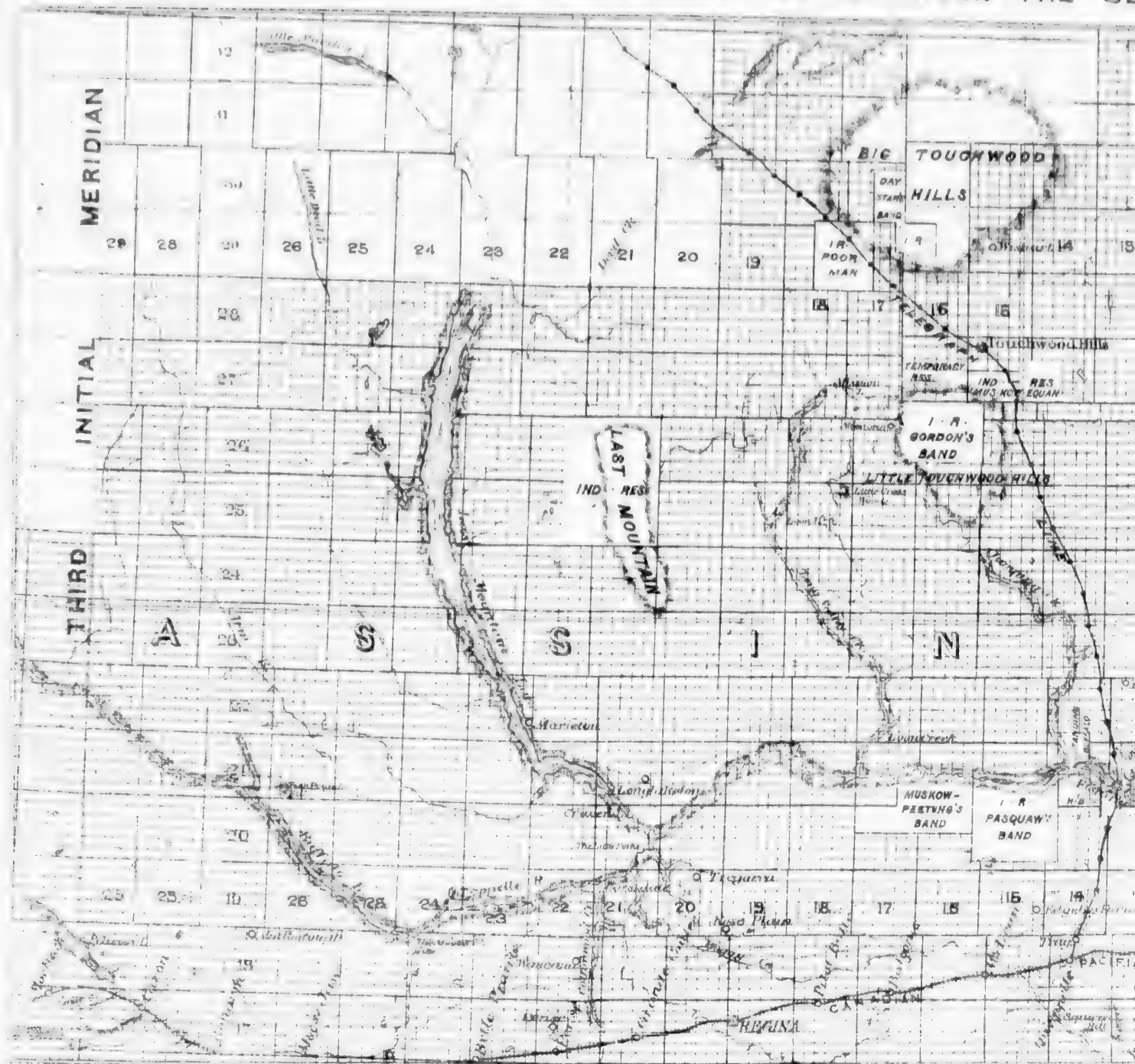
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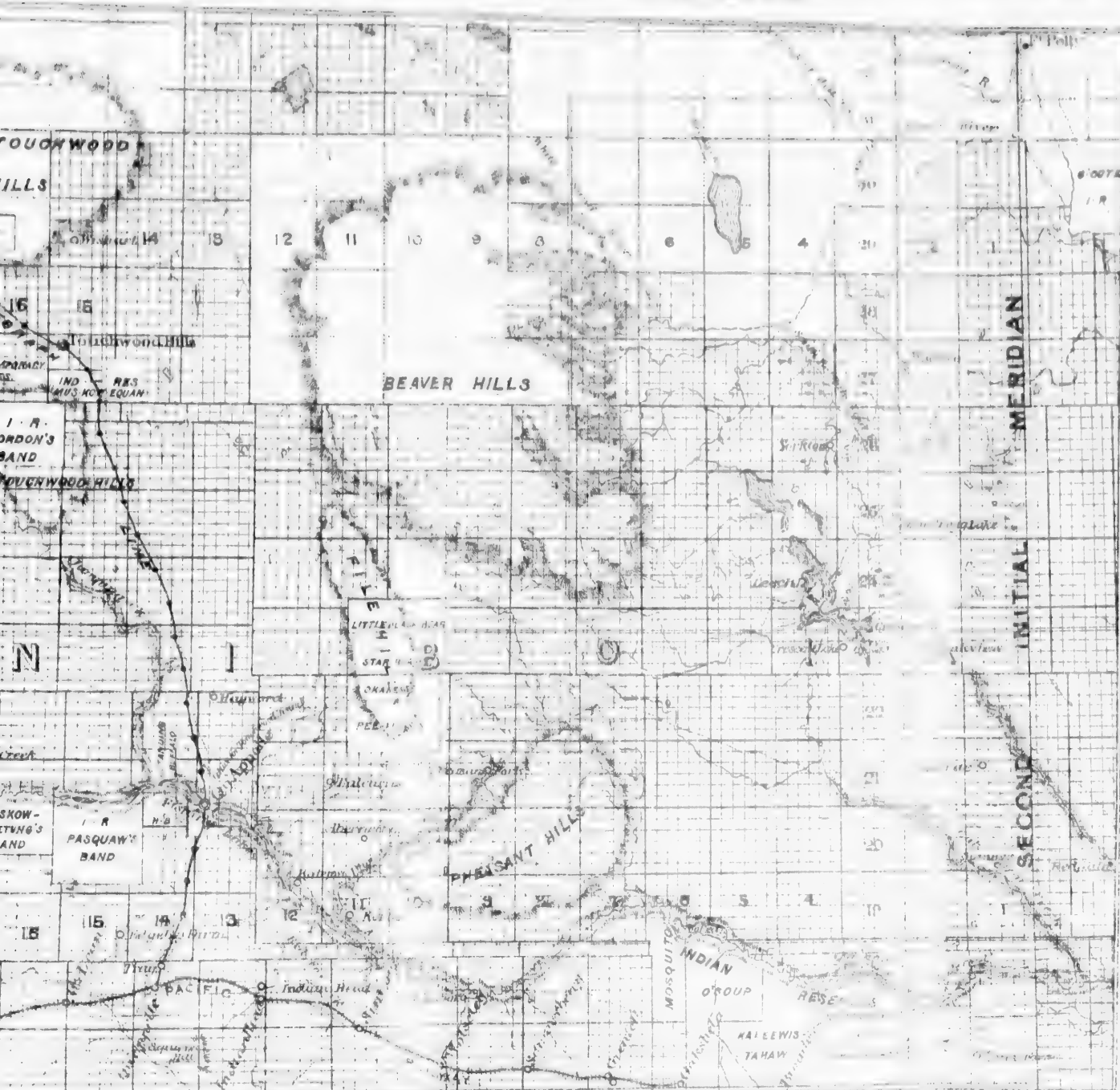


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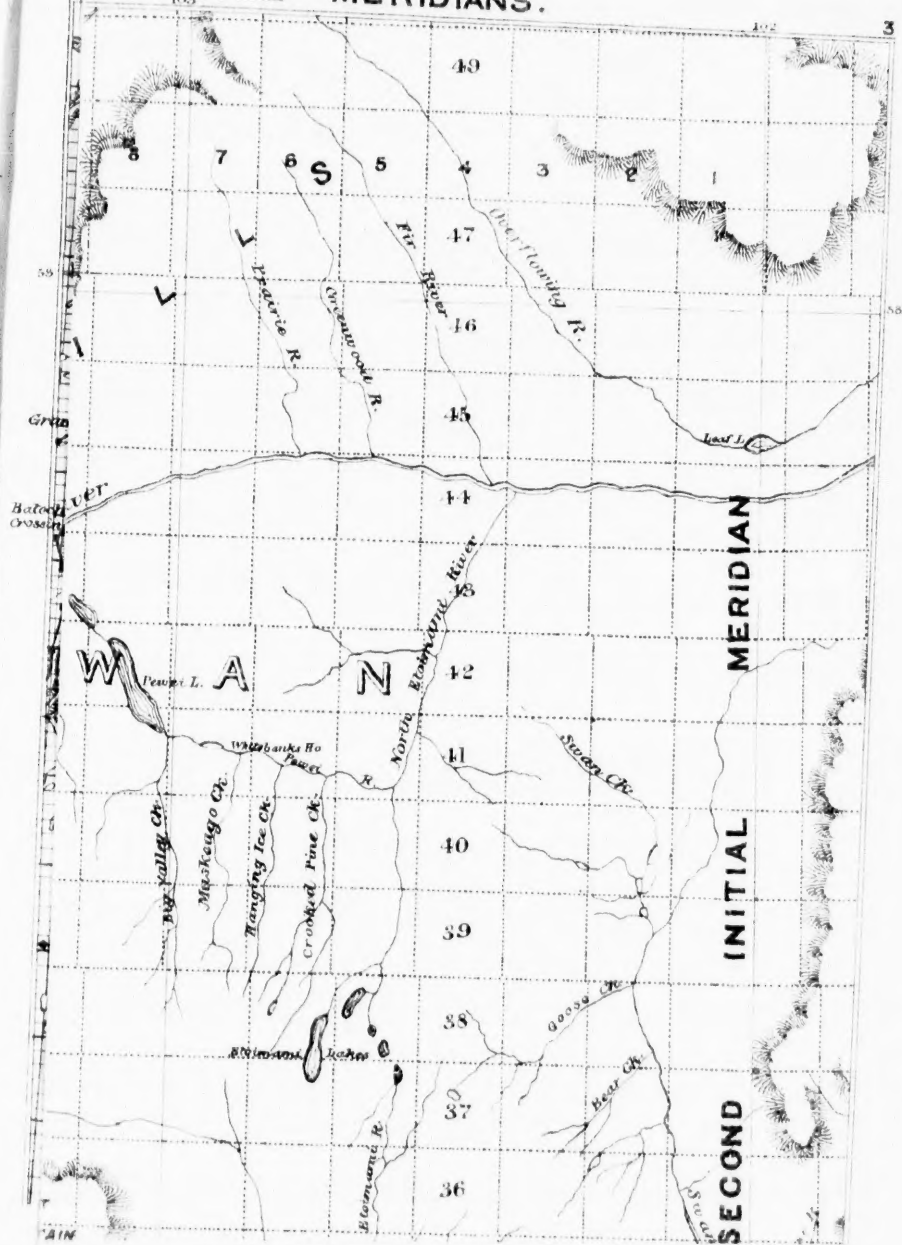
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